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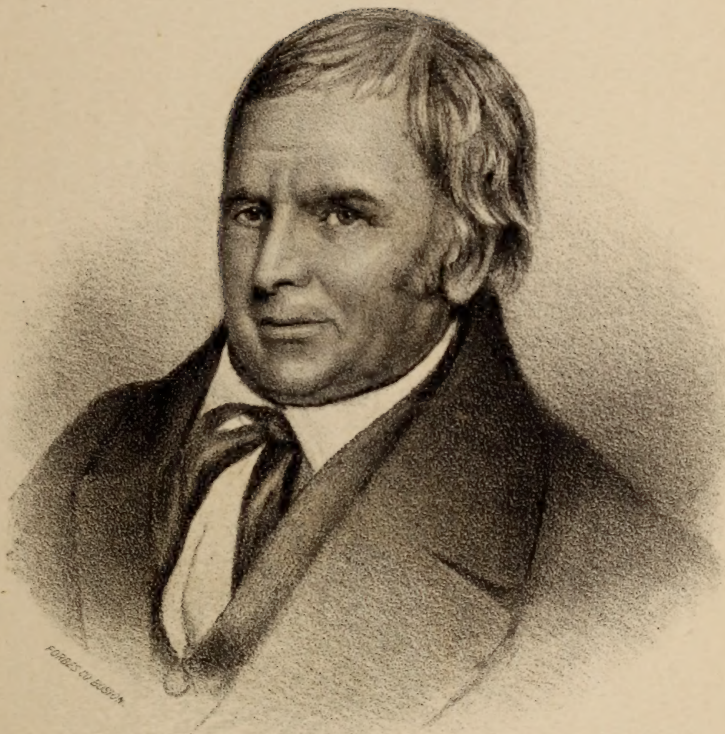
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Paul Dillingham



Parley Davis Brigadier General
of 2d. Brigade in 4th Division.

THE HISTORY

OF

WASHINGTON COUNTY,

IN THE VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER:

INCLUDING

A COUNTY CHAPTER,

AND THE LOCAL HISTORIES OF THE TOWNS OF

MONTPELIER,—CAPITAL OF THE STATE,

EAST MONTPELIER,

Barre, Berlin, Cabot, Calais, Fayston, Marshfield,
Middlesex, Moretown, Northfield, Plainfield,
Roxbury, Waitsfield, Warren, Waterbury,
Woodbury and Worcester,

BY NATIVE AND RESIDENT HISTORIANS.

COLLATED AND PUBLISHED BY

ABBY MARIA HEMENWAY.

MONTPELIER, VT.:
VERMONT WATCHMAN AND STATE JOURNAL PRESS.
1882.

VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER,---Vol. IV.

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STATUS OF THE WORK.

Vols. I, II, III, IV, ready for delivery.

Vol. I.—The first six Nos.: Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, and a part of Chittenden County, including the County Chapter, Vermont History of Lake Champlain. Bolton and Burlington, is printed in Numbers; Addison, 1; Bennington, 2; Caledonia, 3 and 4; and 5 and 6, Chittenden County—50 cents per Number. The balance of Chittenden and Essex Counties in a half volume, paper, price $2.50

Vol. II.—The towns of Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Orange Counties, 1200 pp. is only printed in whole Volume.

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Back numbers can be supplied for yet a time, but Vol. I, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are not stereotyped, and no complete volumes can be made up after Nos. not stereotyped are all exhausted, the work being too expensive to reset. Vols. II and III are stereotyped and owned by another party, but it would not pay to reprint short of several hundred orders in advance, which no one would be likely to give for the sake of a copy, and who would not order while it can be secured by subscription,—so large a work at so low a price for so small an edition, and there would be little encouragement to issue Vols. II and III when Vols. I, IV and V are not in market. There would not now be a copy of the first half of Vol. I printed in numbers left, had we not in those old days of cheap printing issued an edition six times as large as we are now printing. Vol. IV is not stereotyped; the type was taken down as fast as the forms were printed for the small edition issued, which had to be small, the cost of printing 1,000 copies being two-thirds over any State aid yet provided, and there are no reserve sheets, except a small number for the County Volume, none for the State Volume. At first there were sheets laid by, but have been called for and taken for town Nos. and the County Volume. For the towns who wished more copies of their own history than of the whole work a part of the edition of Vol. IV was put into numbers of 100 pages, of which not over 20 copies of Nos. I and II only are now unsold; but of towns since pamphleted, alone or combined with other towns, there yet remain for sale, (June 7, 1882) 95 copies and no more of Cabot complete in one No. with Calais less ½ page of its grand list—the new CABOT AND CALAIS NO.

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The balance of the edition left of Vol. I and Vols. IV and V are owned by Miss Hemenway; Vols. II and III by Samuel L. Farman of White River Junction. All papers for publication should be sent to Miss Hemenway only; but both parties at present mutually sell the whole work, Miss Hemenway buying of Mr. Farman Vols. I and II for her subscribers, and Mr. Farman of Miss Hemenway, Vols. I, IV and V, such being the arrangement *pro tem.* Agents may apply to either party.

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DEDICATION.

TO THE HONORABLE PAUL DILLINGHAM,

PRE-EMINENTLY THE GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON COUNTY,

Who gave his order for one hundred copies of the History of Waterbury; his portrait to the work; and is also a contributor to this volume:

TO HIS SON—HON. WM. P. DILLINGHAM,

SENATOR OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, 1878, 1880,

Who has variously assisted the work:

To SYLVANUS F. NYE, Esq., the Town Historian of Berlin, for an order for one hundred copies of his Town History:

To JOHN M. FISHER, Esq., Historian of Cabot, for an order for two hundred and twenty-five Numbers of Cabot:

To L. A. KENT, Postmaster at Calais, for an order for one hundred copies of Calais:

To V. V. VAUGHN, Esq., the Associate Historian of Middlesex, for an order for one hundred and twelve copies of his Town History.

To JOSEPH K. EGERTON, Hon. P. D. Bradford, M. D., Rev. Frederick W. Bartlett, Hon. Heman Carpenter, for an order for one hundred copies of the History of Northfield:

To DUDLEY B. SMITH, M. D., Historian of Plainfield, for an order for one hundred copies of the History of Plainfield:

To E. P. BURNHAM, merchant, A. N. TILDEN, clerk and treas., ORRIN P. ORCUTT, postmaster, ZED. S. STANTON, Esq., and WILSON J. SIMONDS, merchant, of Roxbury, for an order for one hundred copies of the History of Roxbury:

To the Honorable JUDGE HASTINGS, W. A. Jones and Dea. E. A. Fiske, for obtaining from the town of Waitsfield, at their March meeting in 1881, an order for one hundred and fifty copies of their History:

Whose ready co-operation has been very valuable to us at the most needy time of a work, requiring so much outlay and cost while it is passing through press; to all these, and our other most worthy and indispensable helpers, our most earnest and generally faithful TOWN HISTORIANS and otherwise extensive Contributors:

THIS VOLUME, THE COUNTY OF THE CAPITAL, IS APPRECIATINGLY AND GRATEFULLY

DEDICATED,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the Donors of portraits and engravings, who have amply enriched this volume:

To Curtis Wells, Esq., at Waterbury, for the portrait of Hon. Wm. Wells:

To the Donors of Montpelier Portraits, p. 591, 592, 929:

To the Donors of Northfield portraits, p. 930; especially to Hon. P. D. Bradford, M. D., who having contributed one to the John Gregory History, contributed another specially engraved for this work:

To the citizens of Montpelier, for having taken already 300 copies of the Montpelier Book, from this work; and for the following names taken in advance for this volume by Chas. De F. Bancroft:

E. D. Putnam,	Horace W. Smith,	Homer W. Heaton,	Marcus Boutwell,
James S. Peck,	Mrs. C. W. Willard,	D. W. Dudley,	Chas. D. F. Bancroft,
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Dr. H. C. Brigham,	Charles W. Porter,	John R. Seaver,	Moses Taylor.

To the Above Subscribers.—This subscription was opened on the basis that this volume would run 600 to 700 pages, with about 30 portraits. It was without the full consent of the Publisher that any price was fixed until the number of pages and plates should be ascertained. The cost of the work has been increased by almost one-half more pages than promised, by every day's delay in press, and the increase of plates, which has greatly increased the difficulty and cost of binding. But for consideration for our Agent, who has spent much time in the matter, we would not take less for any volume—we ought not to—than the price at which the work is put for general sale. See page 11. Our present bound edition is not so large—but 100 copies—but that it will soon sell, all the towns in the County having an interest in this volume. This County volume costs as much in proportion, without binding, as we sell the State volume for. Every binding added is so much loss to the Publisher on this edition. We will consent (though we ought not, we have so increased the interest and value of the work) to give the cloth binding as an extra to the subscribers, and for other bindings must have the difference between them and a cloth binding, and the list may be filled viz.: in cloth, $5; in half roan, $5.50; in half Russia, $5.75; in full leather, $6; and any subscriber not willing to accept these terms we will excuse from taking the volume. To all others, the price on page 11. Miss HEMENWAY, *Ed. and Pub.*

A COUNTY VOLUME

Will be published for Addison County, including what is in Vol. 1 of this work and the supplementary history of the County, in the State edition; and a volume also for Bennington Co., Caledonia, Chittenden and Essex—including the past and the supplementary history in the State Gazetteer, in one volume, for any of the above-named Counties, provided a subscription for 100 copies be filed with the Publisher, not prepaid, only C. O. D. on delivery, for the same, by the 10th of March next. We find the people of Washington County manifesting a decided interest in their own County, and this offer is made to provide an easy way for the Counties, also, of our first volume, to have separate County volumes, with all that pertains to their own County history, in one County volume, which, we believe, would be very pleasing to the Counties; therefore, as our back numbers are not many, while yet in time to be able to do so, we have made the proposed edition, and guarantee for, but 100 copies. the price of which we cannot determine till we know how large a supplement will be added to each County, but it shall only be in proportion to the price of the rest of the work.

The present Publisher of Vol. III, of this work, has brought it out shortly since in two vols., one for Orleans and one for Rutland County. It was a curious oversight of Mr. Farman in leaving off the name of the Historiographer and Editor of the work from the title page, but he has assured us, he never thought of it, and will put it on to the next edition, and we presume he may consent, should the Counties in Vol. II and III wish, when their supplements may be completed, they may be combined.

Miss Hemenway.

VERMONT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY — INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

BY G. N. BRIGHAM, M. D.

WASHINGTON COUNTY was incorporated Nov. 1, 1810, by act of the Legislature, and organized Dec. 1, 1811, with Montpelier as the shire town, taking from the county of Caledonia, Montpelier, Plainfield, Calais, and Marshfield; from Orange, Barre, Berlin, and Northfield; from Chittenden, Stowe, Waterbury, Duxbury, Fayston, Waitsfield, Moretown, Middlesex, and Worcester, and was called Jefferson County until 1814, when, the Federal party coming into power, it was changed to Washington. It is about 34 miles from north to south, and 31 from east to west, between lat. 44° 1′ and 44° 32′, and long. 4° 10′, east from Washington; bounded N. by Lamoille and Caledonia Counties; E. by Caledonia and Orange Counties; S. by Orange and Addison Counties, and W. by Addison and Chittenden Counties. There has been added to it, Roxbury from Orange County, in 1820, Elmore from Orleans, in 1821, Warren from Addison, in 1829, Woodbury from Caledonia, in 1835, and Cabot from Caledonia, in 1855.

On the organization of Lamoille County, in 1836, Stowe and Elmore were set off to that County, leaving 17 towns; by the division of Montpelier into Montpelier and East Montpelier, and the addition of Cabot, the County again had its 19 towns. The County has also two gores, Goshen and Harris', east of Plainfield and Marshfield. Some of the towns on the west side, upon the ridge of the Green Mountains, are hilly and almost inaccessible even for timber, though but a small tract can be called waste land.

The surface of the County is somewhat broken, but still it may be classed one of the best agricultural counties in the State. The original inhabitants were Abenaqui Indians, a family of the Algonquin tribe. From their language comes the name of its principal river, which is said to mean the land of leeks, or onions, and was first written Winoosque, or, as some insist, [Mr. Trumbull,] Winoos-ki, two words signifying land and leek. There are occasional relics of this ancient people found within this County, and the valley of the Winooski was the great highway through which they made their incursions upon the inhabitants on the Connecticut river in its early settlements, and through which they went and returned in that raid in which Royalton was burned.

In the State Cabinet is a stone hatchet found in Waitsfield. About 2 miles below Montpelier village, on what was once known as "the Collins Farm," now owned by a Mr. Nelson, 40 rods north of the railroad-track, and some 12 rods east of the road leading by Erastus Camp's sawmill and house, is found what is evidently the remains of an Indian mound. It is rectangular in form, and some 40 to 50 feet across. It has at present an elevation of some 6 feet. It has been lowered by the present owner of the land some 15 inches, and a Mr. John Agila says he helped plow and scrape it down many years ago at least 5 feet. Capt. H. Nelson Taplin, who is 70 years of age, saw it when a boy of ten, and thinks its sides had an an-

gle of about 60 degrees. Mr. Nelson found an Indian tomahawk, a spear-head, and a relic, showing considerable mechanical skill, which we are unable to name, some few rods south of the mound, while plowing his meadow. The mound is situated at the opening of a narrow, glen-like passage running back among the hills, and is flanked by two opposing bluffs, the one on the west being the most elevated. It seems to have been set in a natural niche, admirably chosen for its picturesqueness and beauty. In front is a level piece of land bordering the Winooski, nearly a half-mile wide, and 1½ mile long. The soil is light and loamy, exceedingly well adapted to the growing of their maize. Traces of Indian pottery have also been found on the lands here described, and also on one of the lake-made plateaus above the village. An Indian arrow-head has been found on the high land in the rear of the mound; and some 4 miles below, opposite to where Mad River empties into Winooski, on the Farrar meadow, was plowed up a stone-gouge, a spear-head, and a stone-axe, all evidently of aboriginal origin, which are deposited in the cabinet at the State House. The axe is of horn stone of the best quality, with a fine edge. The spear-heads are made of chert, a species of flint, but not the gun-flint;—one finely preserved. Fracturing stone for these Indian implements is said to be an art, and usually done by old men who are disabled from hunting.

See page 196, 2d Vol. of Champlain's History: Upon the Champlain. He says "I saw on the east side very high mountains," &c. [See also Addison for the same, Vol. I. this work.] There is no doubt the mountains here spoken of were Mansfield and Camel's Hump, and the Winooski the waters by which they were able to go close to the mountains in their canoes.

East of Montpelier, 1½ mile, there is a large block of limestone which was obviously shaped by human hands, and so closely resembles the Indian monuments for graves, to be seen in the illustrations, by Schoolcraft, as to leave little doubt that it was originally erected as a tombstone, or other memorial of some great aboriginal event. The whole valley was probably at one time here and there studded with wigwams, and by hunting, fishing, and growing of the maize, for many generations, the families of the red man subsisted here, making a part of that traditional glory belonging to the once far-famed and powerful tribe known as the Algonquins. Some of the tribe of St. Francis Indians, a family of the Algonquins, have lived around the eastern border, or within the limits of this County until their families were extinct. Among these were Capt. John and Joe. Capt. John was with a party of Indians attached to the American army when Bourgoyne was captured. [See Newbury, Vol. II.] Old Joe used to make frequent visits to Montpelier, stopping for a few days with a family living in an old log house, a little out of the village on the east side of Worcester Branch. There he used to run bullets from lead ore found by him on land a little west of what is now called Wright's Mills. A young man of this family once went in company with Capt. Joe and cut a block from the vein of very pure lead, which was afterwards purchased by Hon. Daniel Baldwin, and melted. Mr. Baldwin offered a considerable sum to be shown the spot. It was hunted for, but the lands in the mean time having been cleared, the place could not be identified. It was just out of Montpelier village, in this same vicinity, that a novel system of telegraphing was invented in the earliest settlement of the County. The mother of a family of five children, fearing they would get lost in going after the cows in the woods, used to send the oldest forward, enjoining him not to go beyond the call of the next, who would follow, and so of the rest, until all were in line, she herself sending forward word, and getting answers from the scouring party, until the cows were brought in.

In 1760, Samuel Stevens was employed by a land-company to explore the middle and eastern portions of the New Hampshire grants, and, with a few others, began at the mouth of White River and proceeded up the Connecticut till they came to

Newbury. Then finding the head waters of the Winooski river, followed it down to its mouth at Lake Champlain. This was three years before the survey of any lands within the limits of the County. In 1763, a party interested in the Wentworth Grants came to Waterbury and began running the boundaries of our western towns. In the time of the Revolutionary War what was called the Hazen road was cut through from Peacham towards Canada line, which ran across Cabot, now in Washington Co. The line seems to have been run through in 1774, and several companies of Col. Bedel's regiment went on snow-shoes over the line to Canada, in 1776. Hazen made a road for 50 miles above Peacham, going through the towns of Cabot, Walden, Hardwick, Greensboro, and out to Lowell, which has been of great service to the inhabitants since in north-eastern and northern Vermont.

Under the charter King Charles gave to the Duke of York, the State of New York claimed to the Conn. River and north to New France. The old Dutch county of Albany, (sometimes called the unlimited county of Albany) included by this claim, all of the present territory of Vermont. A county by the State of New York was constituted in 1766 nearly identical to the present counties of Windham and Windsor, called Cumberland, and in March 1770, another county by the name of Gloucester, comprising all the territory north of Cumberland Co., east of the Green Mountains, and Kingsland, now Washington in Orange County was made the county seat, and the first proper session of the court held at Newbury. By old maps it would appear this county included most, if not all of the present territory of Washington County. A part of the townships in this county had been previously run out in the interest of those purchasing patents of Gov. Benning Wentworth. Waterbury and Duxbury were chartered in 1763; Stowe, Berlin, Worcester, Middlesex and Moretown about the same time. The more eastern towns do not seem to have been chartered till some years later, and upon the maps then representing Gloucester County is found a tract by the name of Kilby, which appears to have embraced the town of Montpelier and all, or portions of some of the eastern towns, which at one time was attempted to be run out in the interest of New York claimants. In the summer of 1773, we find that a Mr. S. Gale, with a number of men, was employed in surveying this County in the interests of the land jobbers of New York. Ira Allen with three men started from the block fort on Onion River in pursuit of them. He traversed the towns of Waterbury, Middlesex, and on up to the fabulous shire-town of Kingsland in Gloucester County, and down on the east side of the mountains to Moretown (now Bradford.) Obtaining information of the surveyor's destination and buying spirits and provisions, they went again in pursuit; discovered his line and by that tracked them to the north-east corner of the old town of Montpelier. Probably from the description of the ground where they encamped when like to be overtaken, they were on the Town-meadow beyond Lightning Ridge. They seem to have made a precipitate retreat on the approach of Allen's party. Allen reached the block fort in 16 days from the time he set out. We do not learn of any later attempts on the part of the Yorkers to survey lands within our County limits. New York finding it inconvenient to establish jurisdiction over so large a territory as Albany, where for a long time all writs of ejectment, executions, &c., issued from and were made returnable to, constituted, by act of assembly May 12, 1772, a new county on the west side of the mountain by the name of Charlotte, which included all the old territory of the County of Albany on the west side of the mountain north of the towns of Arlington and Sunderland to Canada line. Thus did the State of New York look after us in the time of our earliest settlements. Whether any part of Washington County had it then been inhabited, for it was not till 9 years later, would have been returnable to Charlotte County Court at Skeenesboro, now Whitehall, is a matter of dispute; as it is not quite certain which range of the moun-

tains was followed. By the line made when they divided the State into two counties, one east and one west of the mountains, the west towns of Washington County would have been so returnable. But the jurisdiction of New York, with right to annul contracts for land obtained by charter from the king's governor, was not acceptable to the settlers, who soon began to cast about for some way to carry on municipal regulations more in harmony with their feelings.

Gloucester Co. disappeared at the first session of the Vermont Legislature, 1778. The State was divided into two counties by the range of the Green Mountains; that on the east side being called Cumberland; on the West side Bennington; and Washington Co. was divided very nearly in the center, north and south. This date is nearly three years before Thomas Meade, the first settler of the County of Washington, made his pitch in the town of Middlesex. We were only two years included in Bennington Co., when by the formation of the new County of Rutland we entered therein, and so remained during the existence of the old Rutland Co.—4 years and 8 months, in which time Middlesex and Waterbury began to be settled. When Addison Co. was formed, we entered into a new County existence with old Addison Co., and so remained with Addison two years, until Chittenden Co. was formed, for which a part of our western towns were taken, and remained with this County many years. By the act at Westminster of the new Vermont, constituting Cumberland County to embrace all the territory east of the Green Mountains, the east part of the County was first included within its limits; afterward, when Orange County was organized it was therein included, and some towns were retained in its jurisdiction until the organization of Jefferson County in 1811. The settlers travelled by marked trees, carried their corn on their backs, or more frequently drove an ox, with a bag of grain balanced across his neck, (many miles distant,) to find a mill to get it ground. Women and children often went to their new homes on rackets, the husband and father coming in the year before and making his pitch, clearing two or three acres of land, and rolling up the old fashioned log house. Some came in, it is true, in stronger force and with more means, as Col. Jacob Davis, of Montpelier.

Nearly 60 townships had been granted by Gov, Wentworth before the organization of Vermont in 1778, and several of our western towns were among the N. H. grants. After the organization of the State, the Legislature took the power of making grants into its own hands, and both for the revenue and encouraging the further settlement of the State, proceeded rapidly to dispose of its lands. The process of procuring these grants seems to have been very simple, and followed with quick dispatch.

A company of resident and non-resident men got up a petition to the Legislature for the charter or grant of a township, specifying the locality. The appointment of a standing committee to act upon such petition followed, and if the committee's report was favorable, which was usually the case, a simple resolution for making the grant was passed. Then the Governor, on the payment of the required fees, issued the charter. Our eastern townships, not having been laid out in the Benning-Wentworth grants, received their charters in this manner from the Legislature of Vermont, and were run out mainly by James Whitelaw, Surveyor-general of the State. After obtaining a charter, a proprietor's meeting was called by a justice of the peace or other authorized person, in the following form:

"Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one-sixteenth part of the proprietors of ———, in this State, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; these are, therefore, to warn the proprietors of said Township to meet at the house of ———, Esq., Innholder, in ———, on (here follows the day, the time of day and month) to act on the following articles, to wit: 1. To choose a Moderator. 2. A Proprietor's Clerk. 3. A Treasurer. 4. To see what the Proprietors will do respecting a Division of said Township, and to transact

what other business as shall be thought necessary when met." (Signed)
Justice Peace.

In laying out Caledonia Co. there were run two gores in the S. W. corner, Goshen and Harris, which have been set to this County with the towns set off from that County to Washington Co. Goshen Gore, bounded N. by Marshfield and a part of Harris Gore, E. by Harris Gore, S. by Orange, and W. by Plainfield, contains 2,828 acres, mostly covered with excellent timber, greatly enhanced in value by the Montpelier and Wells River railroad. Some 50 persons probably are residing within its limits. Harris Gore contains 6,020 acres; runs to a point on the N., bounded W. and N. W. by Goshen Gore and Marshfield, E. by Groton, and S. by Orange. It was granted Feb. 25, 1781, and chartered to Edward Harris, Oct. 30, 1801. This tract of land is also well-timbered for the most part, though somewhat mountainous and difficult of access. In 1840 it had 16 inhabitants, and has received but very few additions since. Gunner's branch rises in this gore, passes through Goshen Gore, and unites with Stevens' branch in Barre. The area of the gores, added to the several townships gives us, nearly as can be ascertained, 396,233 acres, a large proportion of which is excellent for grazing and most of the cereals, and the balance the finest of timber lands, except the little crowning of the summits of different spurs of the Green Mountain range. Money was scarce, and trade was carried on mostly in neat stock, grain and salts of lye.

Wood ashes were a long time legal tender to the merchant, who sold his goods to the woodsman, and the merchant paid his bills at Montreal and Boston in black salts. The common price of wheat was 67 cents per bushel, best yoke of oxen $40, best cows $25, best horses $50, and salts of lye $4 to $5 per cwt.

For goods which the laborers paid for in these articles the merchant usually obtained fifty per cent. of profit; among them —price current—rock-salt, $3 per bushel, common $2.50; sugar, brown 17 to 20 cents per pound, loaf 42 cents; W. I. molasses $1.17 per gallon; green tea $2.00 per pound; broadcloth $8 to $10 per yard.

And still, with these prices for imported necessaries, and the low price of their products, the settlers, by their frugal habits and industry, got on very well on the road to competency.

As our County began to be settled immediately succeeding the heroic epoch of the State, the military system was an important feature of its early history. Every township enrolled all of its able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, and companies were formed with commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who were required to give them one annual drill at least—in the month of June. The annual "June training" was a day of jollity for old and young; a regular carnival of fun and masquerade, as well as parade—a display of the cocked hat, gorgeous epaulette and bright cockade; day of salutes, waking up of officers; which wake up was a rousing volley from the under officers and privates, sometimes taking the door off its hinges, to be followed with a treat, marching and countermarching, drinking, toasting and sham fights; a day opened with the obstreperous clamor of the Sergeant's call, and followed with the shriek of the fife and the noise of the drums. The roads leading out of the village where this annual inspection and drill was to take place were filled with old and young, on foot and horseback, in carriages of all patterns, from the "one-horse-shay" to the poor apology of a kanuck two-wheeled turnout, and all crowding on in the grotesque and fun-seeking tide, to enjoy the great military frolic, called an inspection and drill, or, in common parlance, June training. Yankee Doodle, fizzle-pop-bang, and the mock capture of the Red Coats, were all there. June training was an institution, and the militia, so stigmatizingly called the "Old Flood Wood," figured very conspicuously in the history of the county at not a very remote day. This, with "Election Day" of the old style, must now be considered as fairly laid on the shelf, and belong only to history.

In 1805 a turnpike was chartered from

Burlington Court-House, to pass on or near the Winooski to the north end of Elijah Paine's turnpike in Montpelier. The Corporators were Daniel Hurlburt, Thaddeus Tuttle, Salmon Miller, John Johnson, Martin Chittenden, Jacob Spafford, Charles Bulkley and David Wing, jr.; corporate title, "The Winooski Turnpike Company." The road was opened to the public in 1808, the spring before the first session of the Assembly in the new State House at Montpelier. Gov. Martin Chittenden rendered such aid in its construction and was so largely interested in it, it was at one time called the Chittenden Turnpike. Later the stock was mostly, or all, purchased by Thomas and Hezekiah Reed of Montpelier, who were its owners at the time it was bought up for the road-bed, where it could be thus used, of the Vt. Cen. R. R. This old road, with fine coaches and swift horses, was for a long time one of the most popular thoroughfares in New England. Particularly when the stage lines were in the hands of Mahlon Cottrill, the road was patronized largely at home and from abroad. Its toll-gates and numerous taverns along the line are remembered by many: land-marks gradually lost in the progress of the century.

This turnpike with that of Gov. Paine, running south from Montpelier, was the through line of the country from the Lake and Canada to Boston, over which passed an immense tonnage and very brisk lighter travel, and to which the County road in the northeast part of the County was quite a tributary.

In 1824 John Quincy Adams sent a topographical party into the State, to make surveys with reference to the construction of canals. Hon. Daniel Baldwin, a merchant of Montpelier, received the appointment on the commission, and consequently interested himself in the public works of the State. While holding this appointment, he received a communication from Elkanah Watson, that it was better to look for routes of railways than canals, as it was prophecied the railroad system would soon supersede the canal. Mr. Baldwin conceived the idea of a rail transit from this point to the foot of navigation through the State, over much of the route now traversed by the Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central roads, but down the Gulf through Williamstown, instead of over the summit at Roxbury and down to White River—proposing to connect with the Lowell and Boston road then being projected toward the Conn. River valley. This he laid before the merchants of Boston as early as 1827, in his business visits, and in meetings later held for devising better communications with the North and West. In 1832, Boston merchants and others interested, held a meeting to consider the feasibility of this route, at which Mr. Parish of Ogdensburgh presided. In 1833, a charter was granted by the Legislature for a road by rail through Central Vermont. Governor Paine was an able manager among the corporators and was instrumental in pushing the road forward and diverting its proposed route to its present line.

The railroad changed much of the local and all the through travel from the turnpike to the rail.

CONTEST FOR THE STATE HOUSE.

The first contest for the location of the State House was in 1805. In 1792, Caledonia County was incorporated, but it does not appear that the county was fully organized until 1796 or '97, when David Wing, Jr., was elected one of its Judges. Mr. Wing was a resident of Montpelier, and, so far as we know, the first Judge upon the bench elected within the present limits of Washington County. Mr. Wing was Secretary of State in 1803. The County of Washington was incorporated in 1810, and Dec. 1, 1811, the Legislature having elected in October the Court and County officers—it was fully organized. Ezra Butler was chief judge; Salva Collins and Bradford Kinne, associate judges; John Peck, sheriff; Timothy Merrill, State's Attorney; and David Harrington, judge of probate: George Rich, County clerk; J. Y. Vail, register of probate. The Court held its sessions in the Council

Chamber in the first State House, until the year 1818, when a new wooden Court House was built adjoining the State House grounds, that was used until 1843, when a brick building was erected, which was burned down during the November term of the Court, the same year. In the summer of 1844, the present commodious and elegant brick edifice was erected. During the October session of the Legislature of 1805, holden at Danville, an act was passed establishing the permanent seat of the Legislature at Montpelier. The location of this place so near the geographical center of the State, no doubt, had more than anything else to do with the decision. It will be remembered the old line between Bennington and Cumberland Counties, made by the first legislative body of the people, was only about a mile below the village, while dividing the State from north to south. It is the nearest to the center of any proper convening point. Still, in this, as in other controversies, Montpelier and the County were not without their able managers and advocates. David Wing, a man of great affability of manners and highly respected in the State, was Secretary of State, and the Hon. Cyrus Ware, a profound debater and a great wit, was representative of the town. At the next sessions, one at Middlebury and the other at Woodstock, there was an attempt to effect a change in location, but neither proved successful. Thus in 1807, four years before its organization, Washington County finds the Capital of the State within its limits, which has had much to do with its history and prosperity as a County. The beginning of a period so important to the County deserves something more important than a passing notice. We transcribe a copy of the legislative action:

An act establishing the permanent seat of the Legislature in Montpelier.

Sec. 1.—It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that Elijah Paine, Ezra Butler and James Whitelaw be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee to fix upon a place in the town of Montpelier for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature of the State, and to prepare a plan for such buildings.

Sec. 2.—And it is hereby further enacted: that if the town of Montpelier, or other individual persons, shall before the first day of September, which will be A. D. 1808, erect such buildings on the place designated by the aforesaid committee for their acceptance, and shall compensate said committee for their services, and also convey to the State of Vermont the property of said buildings and the land whereon they shall stand, and lodge the deed of conveyance, duly executed, in the Secretary of State's office; then and in that case said buildings shall become the permanent seat of the Legislature for holding all their sessions.

Sec. 3.—Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted: that if any future Legislature shall cease to hold their sessions in said town of Montpelier, those persons that shall erect said building and convey the property of the same and of the land aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of this State the full value of the same, as it shall be then fairly appraised.

Passed November 7, 1805.

A true copy.

Attest. DAVID WING, Jun., *Secretary*.

The committee appointed by the Legislature located the buildings of the new Capitol on grounds a little S. E. of where the present State buildings now stand, and the Assembly in October, 1808, there met and held its session, since which time Montpelier has been the permanent seat of the Legislature. The old State House becoming somewhat dilapidated and insufficient for the growth of the State, in 1832, the Legislature passed a second act to establish the Capitol at Montpelier, and pledging the erection of a new building, provided Montpelier would pay into the Treasury of the State $15,000, one-half within one year and the other half in two years from the passage of the act. The proposition was accepted, and Lebbeus Egerton, Supt., and Ammi B. Young, architect, commenced the work in the following spring. A spur of rock was blasted from the hill in rear of the old buildings to a level desired, and making room for a driveway—at cost of $10,000, but giving a foundation of solid rock. The elegant granite edifice, with its capacious dome,

massive arch, and classical columns, so light, so unique, might almost be taken as a model of art. Good judges have doubted if its equal as a work of art was to be found anywhere else in the country. It was built of the Barre granite—cost $132,-077,22. Unfortunately it was accidentally destroyed by fire Jan. 6, 1857, when came the memorable contest. A special session called by the Governor, met in the old Brick Church in Montpelier, Feb. 18th following, to adopt measures for rebuilding or removing the State House. For parliamentary ability and adroitness in management, as well as the display of wit and eloquence, this session stands the rival of any House of Representatives of Vermont, or any other State. We can give by a few passages from the records a faint, and but a faint idea of the warmth, tact, wit and logic in the statement of arguments which moved in this controversy, the vacillating tides of feeling and opinion.

Mr. Bradley, in reply to the idea of entertaining the pecuniary condition, or putting up at auction the State House, said, "I, for one, do not feel like raising a revenue from a loan of our institutions, taking a town in our grasp, as I would take half a lemon, squeezing it dry, and then throwing away the rind and trying another." Replying to Mr. Stacy, of Burlington, he goes on to say, "the able representative of that town has told us, and truly, no doubt, of their wealth, their break-water, their custom-house, their steamers smoking in from all directions, their railroads built and to be built, their monument of the glorious Allen, whose dust is mingled with the earth of their town; and I could not help regretting that the Giver of all good had not offered them one more boon —the blessing of content."

In Mr. Dorr's concluding remarks he added, "the capitol was located at Montpelier as a measure of *peace*. It was to build up from a divided, a united and homogeneous people. Fifty years of peace have been the product of this act of wisdom. I am for going down to no Jerusalem on the East or the West." If Mr. Dorr was the Nestor of that debate, with every quality of a parliamentarian and advocate, learning, wit, satire, humor and subtle logic, as his argument everywhere shows, still the satirist and wit of that very remarkable assemblage of men was Moses E. Cheney, of Barnard. Alluding to a remark made by the member from Georgia where a town library was offered as a reason for removal, Mr. Cheney says "Mr. Chairman, why don't some of the friends of removal say that the Representatives and Senators might pursue a brief legislative collegiate course of study at the Vermont University during their sessions? Mr. Chairman, they say that Esq. Edmunds, the counsel for Burlington, talked to us an hour, and very little to his credit as a man of talents. Sir, do people expect a man to work miracles? Those of us who were Representatives in 1855, saw too much of his ability to be made now to swallow these third house insinuations that Mr. Edmunds isn't much. We remember how he made us believe *gas* was cheaper than oil to light the State House with, when the contrary was the truth, and I am bold to say he would have made us believe that Burlington was the best place for the Capitol if we hadn't known all about it ourselves. But, Sir, the State of Vermont isn't so large but every man in it knows very nearly from his own observation where the middle is. *Gas*, Sir, many of us know little about. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Westford is much concerned about the morals of Montpelier. He says the fires of hell are here! Sir, I had heard of a heaven below, and of a hell upon *airth*, and I must own that when the gentleman was depicting the flames which seemed to be curling around us, my eye at the same instant catching a glance at his fiendish look, his horrific glare, for a moment I quailed, and inwardly exclaimed, I am in hell, for there stands Beelzebub. Mr. Chairman, during last Fall's session, occupying my old seat No. 190, which has since dissolved in smoke, with little to do but to gaze at the costly gas chandelier, which has since melted with fervent heat, I sometimes amused myself with reflections upon various members of the house;

and, Sir, among them I discovered a Daniel Webster, a John C. Calhoun, a Henry Clay and a Patrick Henry. The gentleman from Castleton, (Mr. Spencer,) being out a few minutes since, I had almost hoped he would remain out until I had paid him a few compliments which might appear fulsome in his presence. But, Sir, it is not uncommon here in Committee of the whole, where wide debate is admissible, for gentlemen to go very *wide* into praises of our most distinguished members. Sir, I would then beg leave to say that the gentleman from Castleton is my Daniel Webster, and I have seen new and striking resemblances between these two men during the present session, which have confirmed me in the belief of their similarity. For instance, it was said by Dr. Wheeler, in a eulogy pronounced upon Mr. Webster, that whenever Webster attempted to argue a *bad cause* he always *broke down*; never otherwise. Well, Sir, the gentleman from Castleton *fails in every effort he makes during this session*. He is arguing a *bad cause*, and, like Webster, having no knack at it, he *breaks down*. In this respect we see how exactly like Webster he is. Mr. Webster was accused in his latter days of being bought up. But it was *not true*. Well, it is surmised by some that the gentleman from Castleton is bought up; but it is *not true*. I do not believe a word of it. The great Moses Stuart—as a fearless, good man should have done—undertook to make out that Webster acted from the best of motives; but it was all of no use. There were enough who pretended they knew Webster had long been closeted with Calhoun. Mr Webster had a *great Moses* to expound for him, but it didn't do any good. Mr. Spencer has a *little Moses* to apologize for him, but I fear it will be entirely useless." This is but a brief synopsis of Mr. Cheney's method of satire, which convulsed the whole assembly for an hour. Comparing the claims of Barnard, as contrasted with some other towns that had put in the plea of fine prospects and healthy locations, Mr. Cheney goes on to say: "Is *Barnard* a whit behind any in these respects? Why, as to health, the people of Barnard seldom think of dying, and the children *say they will never die*. Some old men have lived till they were tired all out with life, and *have died on purpose*; having told their old yarns over until the taste was all out of them, they said they had lived ever so far beyond all the promises, and they summed up by declaring they 'would not live alway,' and got up a contrivance for quitting the world and got off somehow." In a second speech, in reply to some strictures made by the gentleman from Westford on his previous speech, he gives this inimitable touch of satire: "Sir, those who say that my Webster and Henry are unworthy the names, not only admit that my Clay and Calhoun are good, but that my devil is perfect." The speech of Mr. Cheney, whose profession had been that of a singing-master, may well take rank with the wit and satire of Curran and Sheridan. He is a genuine native specimen, with all the benefit of Barnard hills. Mr. Merrill, the member from Montpelier, a descendant of the Fassetts, of Bennington, distinguished himself as a parliamentarian. The final result of the long, keen contest was an act making an appropriation of $40,000 for re-building the State House on its old site in Montpelier.

SPIRIT OF 1812.

A second war was opened with England. Party spirit in politics ran high through the country. Our State and the Capital had its share in the excitement attending these contests. The Democrats thought our nation to have been injured and grossly insulted by Great Britain, and were staunch advocates of the war, the Federals, believing the war wholly unnecessary, as bitterly opposed and denounced it. The Democrats in ascendency in the State, had a pretty decided majority in the County. And as the administration was appealing to the country to be sustained, the friends of Mr. Madison thought it important some demonstration should be made at the Capital of the State. They called a war-meeting at the State House, and industriously circulated the notice. This

was in February, and the inhabitants poured in from the surrounding towns, and the neighboring districts, filling the highways with footmen, horsemen, and loads in single and double sleighs, to the place appointed for the meeting, as it was also understood that the Federal party would be there to prevent the passage of any resolutions encouraging Congress to a declaration of war. When the house had become densely packed, one of the committee was sent to call on Rev. Chester Wright, the settled minister at Montpelier, and invite him to open the meeting with prayer. He shortly returned, and informed his friends that on account of conscientious scruples, Mr. Wright declined the invitation. A low burst of indignation followed. The next moment were heard calls for "Uncle Ziba! Uncle Ziba!!" Instantly a committee man mounted the platform, and cried aloud, "Is the Rev. Ziba Woodworth present? If so, he is respectfully invited to come forward and open this meeting with prayer." Mr. Woodworth, who had a stiff leg, occasioned from wounds received at Fort Griswold, came forward, stumping through the crowd to the platform. Hastily drawing a chair before him, he dropped down upon one knee, and, throwing out the whole of the other leg with a jerk, raised his sharp voice, peculiarly emotional, in the invited invocation. After a very brief address, in the manner of a prayer, he entered into the political spirit of the meeting, showering a torrent of blessings on our rulers for their wisdom, patriotism and fearless stand in resisting the aggressions of British tyranny; then he began to ask God's pity on the blindness of the enemies of the war, and enemies of our blessed country, and His forgiveness of their treasonable dereliction of patriotic duty, and still more treasonable opposition to the wise measures of our God-appointed rulers, in such language as involved the rebuke of a scorching satire. At this stage of the prayer, Judge Ware, a prominent war Democrat of the town, who was a noted wag as well as a hot politician, standing by the platform and within reach of the excited speaker, reached over, and sharply punching his extended leg, in a low, eager, half-whispered tone, exclaimed, "That is right! give it to 'em give it to 'em, Uncle Ziba!" And it is said that he did give it to 'em in a manner which very likely never had a parallel in the shape of a prayer. The Democrats opened the meeting with a very zealous speech for the administration, which was often interrupted by applause. Mr. Baylies, an astute lawyer and of commanding talents as a speaker, proceeded in his reply, and, having to his own satisfaction proved the fallacy of the position of his rival, commenced a general attack upon Mr. Madison and his advisers at Washington. He had not proceeded far, however, when old Matthew Wallace, of Berlin, a tall, resolute man, leaped suddenly to his feet, and, in a voice which seemed to be the tocsin of war, exclaimed, "Can't stand that! can't stand that, Mr. Chairman! anything in reason, but, by heavens, sir," his eye flashing and fist raised, "I sha'nt sit here to listen to outright treason!" Mr. Baylies, before he got through, was hissed and coughed down. Resolutions supporting the administration were read, and passed with a tremendous acclamation.

The chairman of the meeting in the ear ly part of the day was Hon. Ezra Butler one of the oldest settlers of the County, who was a Democrat. Finding the meeting likely to be controlled by the Federal party, at this time so well organized into what was called the Washington Societies, he resigned, and the Federals elected Hon. Charles Bulkley, a most bitter opponent of the war. But when the convention was thoroughly represented from the surrounding towns coming in, the war party was found to be in such majority they had everything their own way, and Esquire Bulkley, as Chairman of the convention, saw his name signed to the war resolutions so triumphantly passed, and thus was made to give his sanction to what he had intended, with his friends, to defeat. The war was heartily supported by a large majority of the County, and patriotic volunteers were not wanting to defend the country's

honor. When the news of Prevost's army invading the State reached our inhabitants, it was but a grand rallying-cry from the Border, which was responded to by almost every able-bodied man shouldering his musket and marching for the front. They flocked from the hills and the glens, swarming down the Winooski, the same patriotism firing them that characterized the Green Mountain Boys in the days of Allen and Warner. An example to illustrate may be given in the person of Capt. Timothy Hubbard, who, when the news of the invasion of Plattsburg, N. Y., by the British, reached Montpelier, in September, 1814, sallied out cane in hand into the streets, summoning a drummer and a fifer to his side, one of them being a hired man, and marching the streets all day beating up volunteers to start forthwith to the scene of action. And such were his appeals, and such the heat of patriotism in the community, that before night nearly or quite two thirds of the male population were enlisted, and ready to march on the following morning, which they did, they reaching Plattsburg in season to take place in the line of battle. Capt. Campbell, often known as "old Captain Blue," from Waitsfield and vicinity, summoned with the same alacrity the war spirits of Mad River. Other towns with equal right offer their muster-rolls to vindicate their claim to equal honors.

There are a few individuals so prominent in the affairs of the State and nation, born or residing more or less in this County, it seems fitting their names and services should be noticed here. And first among these stands Gen. Benjamin Wait, a distinguished revolutionary veteran and associate of Ethan Allen and the men who made the heroic epoch of Vermont.—[There will be in Waitsfield, this volume, a notice of Gen. Wait.]

JOHN CLOUD,

a long-time resident of this County, was in many engagements in the Revolutionary War; in his last battle, while leading a retreat and firing back, he was shot through the thigh, which had to be amputated.

WILLIAM PHEN,

also an old resident, was in the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington.

[We reserve a sketch of Col. John Taplin for Berlin, and notice of other eminent men here introduced, for the towns to which they more specially belong.—Ed.]

Conspicuously identified with the growth of the County or connected with its internal improvements were

JUDGE ELIJAH PAINE,

living on the borders of the County in Williamstown. [See vol. II, page 1150. Ed.] and his son,

GOV. CHARLES PAINE,

who passed most of his life in the County, a man of exceeding active, practical mind and indomitable will. In addition to running a large manufacturing establishment he did more than all others toward securing our present railroad facilities.

HORACE HOLLISTER

built most of the old County road, going north from Montpelier through Calais.

MAHLON COTTRILL,

the long-time popular landlord of the Pavilion, was proprietor of several lines of stage in the County, and at one time was more largely connected with the public travel in this vicinity than any other person before or since. One of his lines was over the great thoroughfare from Boston to Burlington and Montreal via Montpelier, with coaches drawn by from four to six superb horses, and the finest stage equipments ever known in New England. Thompson relates a wonderful feat of a driver by the name of Blaisdell, performed on this road, which was the difficult and dangerous task of leaping from his seat on the coach-box on to, and over the near wheel-horse to the ground, and seizing the pole which had just dropped with a cant to run off a precipice 60 feet deep, the wheel being within a yard of the edge, and, holding also to the neck-yoke, guidng a heavy load of passengers safely to the foot of the hill. The rock, which is a mile and a half south of Waterbury street, on the

Moretown side of Winooski river, has since been known as Blaisdell's Rock.

WILLIAM UPHAM

was a most remarkable advocate before a jury, and his speeches in the United States Senate were very highly complimented by Daniel Webster.

SAMUEL PRENTISS,

as a jurist, said Chancellor Kent in speaking of him, "Judge Story, the only man to be thought of in comparison, is certainly a very learned and able man, but I cannot help regarding Judge Prentiss as the best jurist in New England." He was also held in high estimation in the Senate of the United States.

PUBLIC MORALS AND EDUCATION,

a very active interest in, sprang up in the County about the time of its organization, the leader of which was Rev. Chester Wright; and which under the influence of James H. Langdon extended also to trade. In addition to a new impetus in the common district-schools, sabbath-schools were organized, libraries purchased and lyceums formed; the effect of which was felt in all parts of the County, and in 1858, the Union School at the Capital was put in operation, which has really revolutionized the old manner of teaching. Hon. Roderick Richardson superintended the erection of the building, and was chairman of the committee-men. The example was followed by other towns. Academies and seminaries made their appearance; one at Barre, under the auspices of the New England Universalist societies, and one at Montpelier, under the auspices of the Vermont Methodist Conference, and one at Waterbury, under the management of the Baptist denomination.

The County has also been very creditably represented in the number and character of its authors and publications, as well as many able articles from its pens entering into the journalism of different parts of the country.

"The Indian Captive," by Horace Steele, was published in Montpelier in 1812; "Baylies Index," in 3 vols., by Hon. Nicholas Baylies, in 1814; Judge Baylies published beside a book on Freeagency in 1821. "The Battle of Plattsburgh," a poem in pamphlet, by Samuel Woodworth, in 1815; "The Gift," 16 mo., a small poetic book, by Miss Sophia Watrous, of Northfield, published at Montpelier in 1840. The Rev. F. W. Shelton, formerly Rector of the Episcopal Church in Montpelier, has published at different times "Salander and the Dragon," "The Rector of Bardolph, "Chrystaline," "Up the River," and "Peeps from a Belfry," which have given the author a wide and pleasant reputation. Here was also the long-time home—at Montpelier—of Charles G. Eastman, one of the few American poets complimented with notice by the Edinburgh critics. Here was published his book, some 200 pages, of very fine lyrical and descriptive verse.

The native birdlike melody of some of Eastman's songs has rarely been equalled in our country. An excellent painter of nature, he reflects with much felicity the living features of the rural life of the Green Mountain land. [A full notice of Eastman and his poems will be found in his native Barnard, Windsor Co.]

Daniel P. Thompson held the most prolific pen of any man born or ever residing in the County, the novelist of Vermont, whose books have run through fifty editions. [For full notice of, see Berlin.]

There have also been published in Montpelier, The Astronomical Discourses of Thomas Chalmers in 1819, Thomas Cook's Universal Letter-writer, in 1816; James Dean's Vermont Gazetteer, in 1808; Life of Benjamin Franklin, in 1809; Religious Courtship, 1814, The Accident, or Henry and Julia, by Wm. Perrin, 1815; Peter the Great, 1811; Infantry Exercise, 1820; Thompson's Vermont Gazetteer, 1824 and 1840; "A Thanksgiving Discourse," by John Gridley, wherein was given a condensed history of Montpelier, in 1843; "A Geographical Poem" of the County, by Ithamer Smith, some years ago; "A History of the 13th Regiment," in journal form, by Edwin Palmer, Esq., of Waterbury, in 1866; in 1870, "The Harvest Moon and other Poems," by G. N. Brigham, M. D. [See Fayston.]

Other several noted authors have had a temporary residence within the County. Samuel Hopkins, author of an Ecclesiastical History in relation to the Seceders and the Puritans; John S. C. Abbott, and the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, a long-time resident at Montpelier, and for 25 years a member of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and nearly 10 years its Chief Justice, whose more recently published work, called a "Practical Treatise on the Law of Railways," has become a standard work, and given Mr. Redfield, at home and abroad, rank with the first of American and English jurists.

The County has sustained within the last fifty years two, and much of the time five, weekly journals, which have been ably conducted for what is known as the country newspaper, the "*Vermont Watchman*," the "*Free Press*," which was changed to the "*Vermont Patriot*," and more recently to the "*Argus and Patriot*," the "*Voice of Freedom*," now the "*Green Mountain Freeman*," the "*Christian Messenger*," and the "*Christian Repository*."

CENSORS:

Ezra Butler, 1806; J. Y. Vail, 1820; Jos. Reed, 1834; H. C. Reed, 1841; H. F. Janes, 1848; Wm. W. Wells, 1855; Jos. Prentiss, 1862; Chas. Reed, 1869; T. P. Redfield, 1869.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

Ezra Bntler in 1804, '20, '28, '32; Dr. Edward Lamb, 1836; Jos. Reed, 1840.

UNITED STATES SENATORS:

Samuel Prentiss, 1831–42; William Upham, 1843–53; Matt. Carpenter, Senator from Wisconsin, born in this County.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS:

Ezra Butler, 1813–15; H. F. Janes, 1835–37; Paul Dillingham, 1843–47; L. B. Peck, 1847–51; E. P. Walton, 1857–63; C. W. Willard, 1869–73. A son of Judge Rice, of Waitsfield, has also been a territorial Representative, and we have furnished District Judge, Samuel Prentiss; and one District Clerk, Edw. H. Prentiss; and two District Attorneys, Lucius B. Peck and B. F. Fifield.

S. B. Colby received the appointment of first register in the office of the secretary of the treasury under Abraham Lincoln.

Ezra Butler was Governor from 1826 to '28; Chas. Paine from 1841 to '43; Paul Dillingham, Lieut. Governor in 1862, '3, '4, and Governor in 1865 to '67. Gov. Dillingham was also Lieut. Governor for 3 years preceding his election to the chief magistracy.

D. M. Camp and Geo. N. Dale were long-time residents of the County; the former being Lieut. Governor from 1836 to '41, and the other being the present incumbent of that office (1869).

The office of State treasurer has chiefly been held by individuals of the County since the location of the State House here. H. F. Janes, John Spaulding, E. P. Jewett, Geo. Howes, H. M. Bates and John A. Page being the persons receiving at different times the election to that office to 1869.

The office of Secretary of State has also been held by County residents: David Wing, Jr., Timothy Merrill, C. L. Knapp, F. F. Merrill, D. P. Thompson, C. W. Willard, Geo. W. Bailey, Jr., and Geo. Nichols. Mr. Nichols also was chosen president of the last Constitutional Convention.

Major Charles H. Joyce, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, was a long time resident of this County. Timothy Merrill, O. H. Smith, F. F. Merrill, G. R. Thompson, have been severally elected to the position of clerk of the House. David Wing, Jr., of Montpelier, was assistant judge of Caledonia Co. in 1800, and first judge from 1803 to 1805; Chas. Bulkley, [judge and Ezra Butler, see Berlin and Waterbury]; Cyrus Ware of Montpelier was chief judge of Caledonia Co. Court in 1808. The judges of Washington County Court have been Ezra Butler in 1811–'12; Chas. Bulkley, 1813; Dennison Smith, 1814; Ezra Butler, 1815 to '18, when Jno. Peck presided for one year; Ezra Butler from 1819 to '25. Of the judges of the State supreme and circuit courts Samuel Prentiss, Nicholas Baylies, Isaac F. Redfield, Asahel Peck, and

Timothy P. Redfield, are or have been residents of this County. The first Representatives from this County were Sam'l Harris from Middlesex and Jacob Davis from Montpelier, who took seats in the assembly held at Bennington, Jan. 10, 1791. Ezra Butler was Councillor from 1809 to '13, and from 1815 to '26; Nicholas Baylies in 1814; George Worthington from 1826 to '30; Henry F. Janes from 1830 to '35; Milton Brown, 1835.

STATE SENATORS.

In 1836, by a change in the constitution a Senate was substituted for the Council, to which we sent first Arunah Waterman and Newell Kinsman two years, and after: Jos. A. Curtis and Israel Goodwin, 1838, '39; O. W. Butler, 1840; Nathaniel Eaton, 1840, '41; Paul Dillingham, 1841, '42, '61; Wooster Sprague, '42, '43; Jacob Scott, '43, 44: Roderick Richardson, '44, '45; O. H. Smith, '45, '46; Moses Robinson, '46, '47; Nath'l Bancroft, '47, '48; Wm. Carpenter, '48, '49; Asaph Town, '49, '50; Leonard Keith, '50, '51; C. G. Eastman, '51, '52; Royal Wheeler, '52, '53; Jos. Moody, '53, '54; Horace Hollister and James Green, '54, '55; John Gregory and F. A. Wright, '56–'7; Joseph Poland and Enoch Putnam, '58–'9; Calvin Fullerton, '60–1; C. W. Willard, '60, '61; Roderick Richardson, Addison Peck and P. D. Bradford, '62, '63; Chas. Reed, '64, '65, '66; Denslow Upham, '64, '65; M. P. Wallace, '64; Wm. W. Henry, '65, '66, '67; J. H. Orcutt, '66, '68; Chas. Dewey, '67, '68, '69; C. H. Heath, '68, '69, '70; J. H. Hastings, '70; Heman Carpenter, '70, '71, '72, '73; Clark King, '72, '73, '74, '75; Eliakim P. Walton, '74, '75, '76, '77; Ira Richardson, '76, '77; W. P. Dillingham, '78, '79, '80, '81; Albert Dwinell, '78, '79, '80, '81.

WASHINGTON COUNTY RECORD IN THE REBELLION OF 1861.

If in men's minds were doubt whether there were those who could uphold the honor of their sires in the generation of to-day, the illusion dispelled with the answer to the call for men to defend the country's flag; yeoman and clerk and professional man, with the sound of the fife and drum, all moving on, like a sudden blast from the north to the terrible storming of the ramparts and charge of the battle-field, proved more than words can blazon the heroism still in the race—a soul-working principle profound in the Vermonter, which needed but a spark to fan it into a blaze of patriotism. War meetings were held, union leagues formed, liberal bounties paid to men, and the families of those in the field cared for. Our heroes and martyrs did well; where shines the lustre of so glorious an epoch, we still feel all of our old State pride when we look on our war-soiled banners, and hear recited the later deeds of our sons. Our dead are on most of the battle-fields from Bull Run to Apomattox; individual deeds they have achieved which will not suffer in comparison with the martial prowess of any time. Instance our old Vt. 2d detached as a reserve to the 26th New Jersey, ordered to carry the heights of Mary's Hill. Our Col. Joyce, who had won the cognomen of Murat in the regiment, had the command. The Jersey boys, meeting tornadoes of lead and iron rained from the battlements above, surging back, "Forward, Vermont Brigade," cried the gallant Joyce, and our gallant 2d:

> "Then came our gallant Second up,
> And passed them on the run;"
> "Vermont might well be proud that day
> For every martial son."
> . . . . . .
> "St. Mary's Heights were won."

Sergeant Bennett, a soldier of intrepid daring, was the first to mount the parapets; as he sprang over the breast-work, a rebel officer met him, sabre in hand, and aimed a blow, he dexterously parried with his musket, and pressed to close quarters by several soldiers joining the officer, clubbed his musket in a twinkling, exclaiming. "I'll clean you out of here!" levelled them all to the earth; the next instant fell, pierced by a dozen bullets, and expired at once.

During the battle of the Wilderness, after forcing the rebels from strong intrenchments and capturing and holding them a half mile in front of the main line,

the Vt. 2d were asked if they could hold their position until supports could be brought up. "*Send us ammunition* and provisions and we can hold it six months if you want." Besides the battle of Bull Run, the second regiment, in which our County had two companies, was in the battles of Lee's Mills, Apr. 15, 1862; Williamsburgh, May 5; Golding's Farm, June 26; Savage Station, June 29; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; South Mountain, Sept. 14; Antietam, Sept. 17; Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13; Mayre's Heights, May 3, 1863; Sailor's Heights, May 4; Fredericksburgh, June 5; Gettysburgh, July 3; Funckstown, July 10; Rappahannock, Nov. 7; Wilderness, May 5–6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 10, 12, 14 and 18; Cold Harbor, June 1–12; Petersburgh, June 18; Charlestown, Aug. 21; Opequan, Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 21; Mount Jackson, Sept. 24; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; Petersburgh, March 25, 1865; Petersburgh, April 2; Sailor's Run, April 6, and after Bull Run, five additional regiments participated in these battles, to which also they would add a few other engagements, and in all our County found itself; represented in the 6th Regiment by two companies. In the Seventh Regiment, at the siege of Vicksburgh, Baton Rouge, Gonzales Station, Spanish Fort and Whistler. In the Eighth Regiment at Cotton, Bisland, Siege of Port Hudson, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Newton. In the Ninth Regiment, at Harper's Ferry, Newport Barracks, Chapin's Farm, Fair Oaks. In the Tenth Regiment, at Orange Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Monocacy, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburgh Mar. 25 and Apr. 2, 1865, and Sailor's Creek. In the Eleventh Regiment, at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburgh June 8, '64, Weldon Railroad, Washington, Charlestown, Opequan, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburgh, Mar. 25, 27, and Apr. 2, 1865, and in the Thirteenth at Gettysburgh, July 2 and 3, 1863; Seventeenth Regiment, at the battles of the Wilderness, May 6 to 9, 1864; Spottsylvania, 12 to 15 and May 18, 1864; North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburgh June 17, and the mine July 30, 1864, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's Run, Petersburgh April 2, 1865.

In the First Regiment Cavalry, in the battles of Mount Jackson, Fort Republic, Middletown, Winchester May 25, 1862, Surry Court House, Culpepper Court House July 10, '62, Orange Court House, Kelley's Ford, Waterloo Bridge, Bull Run, Ashby's Gap, Broad Run, Greenwich, Hanover, Huntersville, Gettysburgh, Monterey, Lightersville, Hagerstown July 6, 1863, Boonsboro, Hagerstown July 13, 1863, Falling Waters, Port Conway Aug. 26, '63 and Sept. 1, '63, Culpepper Court House Sept. 13, '63, Somerville Ford, Racoon Ford, Falmouth, James City, Brandy Station, Gainesville, Buckland Mills, Morton's Ford, Mechanicsville, Piping Tree, Craig's Church, Spottsylvania, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Hanover Court House, Ashland, Hawe's Shop, Bottom Bridge, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Ream's Station, June 23, Nottaway Court House, Keysville, Roanoke Station, Stony Creek, June 28 and 29, 1864, Ream's Station, June 29, '64, Ridley's Shop, Winchester Aug. 17, 1864. Summit Point, Charlestown, Kearneysville, Opequan, Front Royal, Mooney's Grade, Milford, Waynesboro Sept. 28, '64, Columbia Furnace, Tom's Brook, Cedar Creek Oct. 13, 1864, Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64, Middle Road, Middle and Back Road, Lacy's Springs, Wayesboro Mar. 2, 1865, Five Forks, Namozine Church, Appomattox Station Apr. 8, '65, and Appomattox Court House April 9, 1865.

Gen. Wm. Wells enlisted from Waterbury.

In all of the given Regiments the County had commissioned officers as high as captain. It also furnished men to the 1st, 2d and 3d Batteries of Light Artillery. Of commissioned officers there have been killed in battle and died from wounds, twelve from the County: Lieuts. A. M. Nevins, of Moretown, David B. Davenport, of Roxbury; Major Richard B. Cran-

dall, of Berlin; of wounds received at Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, 1862, David B. Davenport, of Roxbury: of wounds at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62, Major Richard B. Crandall and Lieut. A. J. Davis, of Berlin; Captain Luther Ainsworth, of Waitsfield; Major Edwin Dillingham, Lieut. J. E. Henry, Capt. Lucian D. Thompson, of Waterbury; Capt. Edward Hall and Lieut. A. K. Cooper, of Worcester; Lieut. W. E. Martin, of Barre; Lieut. Ezra Stetson, of Montpelier; Lieut. Isaac G. Putnam, of East Montpelier; Lieut. Luther B. Scott and Adjutant Abel Morrill, of Cabot. [Of whom further account will be piven in their respective towns in this volume.]

Chas. H. Anson, of Montpelier, was brevetted Captain for gallantry in the assault on Petersburgh, April 2, 1865.

This County furnished for the war 44 captains, 5 adjutants, 7 quarter-masters, 10 majors, 7 lieut. colonels, 4 colonels and 2 generals.

Grand list of the towns in the County; town-bounties paid and number of men raised by each town:

TOWNS.	Men.	Grand List.	Bounty.
Barre	161	$7,375.17	36,500.64
Berlin	144	4,674.26	31,399.54
Cabot	174	4,177.52	6,376.22
Calais	98	4,500.85	26,095.23
Duxbury	152	2,145.68	9,940.00
E. Montpelier	74	5,292.36	12,808.83
Fayston	121	1,221.32	16,840.25
Marshfield	150	2,636.56	13,952.20
Middlesex	338	3,229 20	20,882.42
Montpelier	146	11,972.79	24,585.65
Moretown	351	2,954.80	19,830.00
Northfield	94	8,002.20	32,664.84
Plainfield	113	2,250.34	15,598.52
Roxbury	104	2,227.10	200.00
Waitsfield	110	3,267.84	10,671.17
Warren	236	2,560.20	13,438.88
Waterbury	99	7,729.22	23,766.26
Woodbury	84	1,965.59	22.50
Worcester		1,637.01	5,245.95
Total	2965	79,519.95	320,826.00

Col. Randall's statement of the

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG:

"The 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Vermont Regiments constituted Stannard's Brigade, and were attached to the First or Reynolds' corps at the battle of Gettysburg. This brigade arrived on the field at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the first day, and took position in the rear of Cemetery Hill, in the rear of the main line of battle, where they remained through the night, and through the fore part of the next day. At about noon of the second day the fighting in our front and to our left was quite animated, Generals Sickles and Hancock being at our left. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon I was ordered to advance my regiment to the front, and somewhat to the left, and took a position some thirty rods in advance of the rest of our brigade, where I held my regiment in column by divisions at rest until about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At this time the battle was raging at our left, in front of Hancock's corps, with much violence, and many stragglers were passing to the rear. The balance of Stannard's brigade were lying in their original position. At about this time an officer came riding from the front directly towards where my regiment lay, very fast. As he approached the spot he halted, and asked me what regiment that was. I told him it was the 13th Vermont, of Stannard's brigade. He asked where Stannard and the rest of the brigade were. I pointed out the brigade, some 30 rods in my rear, and also the spot where Stannard and his staff were, a little way in the rear of the brigade. He then said to me will your regiment fight? I told him they were comparatively new troops, but that I thought I could rely on them. He then said, "I am Gen. Doubleday, and now command the first corps." He also told me he had just come from Gen. Hancock, that that officer was hard pressed, and he was afraid unless he had help very quick he would lose his artillery, or some of it. He ordered me to take my regiment, or what I had of it, proceed in the direction from which he came, and report to Gen. Hancock, and act as he directed, but before I started he said, "Colonel, introduce me to your regiment." I turned with him to the regiment, and said,

'Boys, this is General Doubleday, our corps commander." He then said, substantially, as follows: "Men of Vermont! the troops from your State have thus far in this war earned an enviable reputation. I understand that you are comparatively inexperienced in battle, but you are about to be led in by your Colonel. Much will be expected of you, and I hope you will nobly uphold the honor of your State. To-day is the great day that determines whether Jeff. Davis or Abraham Lincoln controls this government. You will now follow your Colonel." I then led them in the direction indicated by him, at a double quick, and before reaching the crest or high land in our front, I left the regiment in charge of Major J. J, Boynton and Adjutant James S. Peck, and rode myself forward to find Gen. Hancock, and see in advance where my regiment could aid him most. As I came on top of the high ground or crest between the cemetery and Little Round Top, I met Gen. Hancock, who was vigorously rallying and encouraging his shattered ranks, many of whom were still fighting valiantly, to hold on and contest the ground inch by inch. I accosted him and told him my regiment was close at hand, and that Gen. Doubleday ordered me up to his assistance. He appeared much gratified, and said to me that the rebels had just taken a battery from him. He pointed out to me the direction in which they had gone with it, and asked me if I could retake it? I replied to him that I thought I could. He said, "go in, then." By this time my regiment was coming up; I took charge of them, and put them in position to deploy from column into line of battle parallel to his main line, and in front of his somewhat disorganized troops. Gen. Hancock sat near me on his horse, and watched the movement narrowly. I gave the order to deploy, and rode in front of my companies to watch the movement and see that each company came promptly on to the line. This was under a sharp fire from the enemy, and my men were falling on all sides by this time. As I saw my last company come on the line, I inclined towards the center of the regiment and gave the order to forward. Just as I did this my horse was shot dead under me, and fell, catching me by my right foot under him. The regiment for a moment supposed I was killed, but the horse was rolled off from me by the men as they came up, who soon saw that I was not hurt, and they followed me as I went on foot. At this moment a body of rebel troops, probably a brigade, was deploying from the bushy ground to our left directly in front of us. This I did not see until my horse fell, when I got a view of them under the smoke and dust, as it was lifted. About that time we got a volley from them. I saw the situation was a critical one for us, and that promptness was our chance; and I gave the order to charge upon them, thinking to surprise and overpower them before they reloaded. My men responded to the call most admirably. Before the rebels had time to reload or put themselves in an attitude of defence we were upon them. They threw down their arms and *laid low*, and we passed over them without much opposition. Here we witnessed one of many acts of treachery which the rebels exhibited at times. As we passed over them as they lay like yarded sheep, a rebel officer rose on his elbow and discharged his pistol at Major Boynton, the charge just brushing the Major's ear-locks. This piece of perfidy was instantly avenged by half a dozen of our men pinning the rebel to the earth with their bayonets. We passed on, and in about 30 rods overtook the detachment of rebel troops in charge of the captured guns, four in number, of the U. S. Regular Artillery. Captain Lonergan, of Co. A. of my regiment, (Burlington) and myself about simultaneously, I think, came up with the guns overtaken. The rebels appeared very much surprised to see us, but after a flourish or two of sabres and a little emphatic language they surrendered all the guns to us, and we passed them to the rear. All this time I think Gen. Hancock was watching our movements, and when my horse fell he was so near to me that

when I got up and left the horse I heard him direct one of his men to keep guard over my saddle and straps on my horse. When afterward I came back the guard, saddle, and straps, were gone, but I afterwards found my saddle. Our men from whom the guns had been taken followed them up, took their guns, and returned with them to our lines. My regiment was now within about 50 rods, as I should judge, of the Emmetsburgh road, and I determined to push forward and gain that road, unless I met with formidable resistance, as I did not. I reached the road, my right resting at a small farm house, which I suppose is called the Peter Rogers house. Here we halted, and I directed Adjutant Peck to go back and apprise Gen. Hancock of our position, and get his orders. About this time Capt. Lonergan came to where I was, much excited, and informed me that the house above mentioned was full of rebels. I immediately went with him to the house, and sure enough it was. I ordered them to throw out their arms and surrender, which they all did ; there were eighty-three of them, including officers. While this was going on, the rebel sharp-shooters and skirmishers were keeping up a sharp fire at my men, which they were returning, and at about this time they ran out two twelve pound brass field pieces at our left on the line of the road, and commenced to fire upon us. At this I directed the attention of two of my companies to them. They soon cleared the pieces of horses and men, and then charged upon them, capturing both of the guns, which we brought off. Adjutant Peck having returned with word from Gen. Hancock to keep my flanks well protected, and return when I had done what I thought I could. Seeing no more *game* in the bush, we retired to the Union lines, amid much cheering from the troops who had witnessed to some extent our operations. I have seen some account of this affair in which it is said that in this movement the 14th regiment led the advance, followed by the 16th, and that afterwards the 13th regiment came up. Now the truth is the 13th were in a position to be first, having been in advance of the other regiments, and did lead. They were no doubt well in the fight before even Gen. Stannard knew of the movement, as I took my order for this advance from Gen. Doubleday, who had then not seen Gen. Stannard.

I do not wish to detract one jot from what any other regiment may have done at this or any other battle, but must not allow my regiment to be misrepresented, either through ignorance or design."

F. V. RANDALL.

The brilliant achievements of our nine months' men, the 13th regiment under Colonel Randall at the battle of Gettysburgh, from the magnitude and importance of the battle, and the circumstance that such bravery was displayed by men for the first time under fire, deserves something of detailed account. Our statement of the part taken in the 2d day's fight is in Col. Randall's own language. The 3d day's part, we collect from published accounts given at the time, from both rebel and union officers and correspondents on the field.

In the third and last day's struggle for the victory in this greatest of modern battles, our Regiment of thirteen months' men, never before under fire, did more than honor to the County and State—they proved to the world that the thinking bayonet is immeasurably superior to that of any other ; that an educated citizen soldiery, fired by patriotism and a sense of duty, would stand fire of an enemy equal with veteran corps, provided they were well officered, and for such disapproved the need of standing armies.

After the previous day's service, illustrious in the annals of war, as a dash made by inexperienced troops, they joined the 2d Vt. Brigade and slept upon their arms. Friday, the third day of this great battle, a simultaneous cannonade was opened upon our right and left at daybreak—Longstreet commanding the batteries firing upon the left where was our Brigade, from an advantageous ridge he had gained in the afternoon of the previous day. Ewell commanded the right, which seems to

have been really the point selected for the chief attack in the morning upon our lines. The cannonade lasted only for a short time, when on the right one of the most obstinate and terrible infantry duels took place known in the history of fire-arms. Says an eye-witness, "for six hours—from 5 till 11 o'clock—the musketry rolled on those hill-sides in one incessant crash. For six hours, from other portions of our lines, we watched the white smoke-clouds curling up through the tree-tops and wondered what the issue would be. At 11, Geary had driven the enemy back over the breastwork into the valley below." In the left centre, before Longstreet's batteries, was the 2d Vermont Brigade, General Stannard in command, in which was our 13th Regiment engaged in their first battle—for although they had made such a brilliant dash the day before, it could hardly be considered of the nature of a pitched battle, and had not proved that they would stand a withering fire or a charge. They were in General Doubleday's Division. Col. Randall tells me that Gen. Doubleday very skeptically inquired "Colonel, will your men stand fire?" "I think they will," Col. Randall replied. We will introduce the language of another who was present on the field, to speak for our 13th Regiment. "The troops of Gen. Doubleday's Division were disposed in three parallel lines of battle. There were two reasons for this show of strength: first, the comparatively level and open nature of he ground at that point invited assault; second, our Division and Corps Generals distrusted the ability of the nine months troops to withstand a charge. It was owned they did well the night before, when their prompt presence apparently saved the day in that part of the field, but it was known—and it was about all that *was* known about them in the Army of the Potomac—that they were *nine months men*, their term of service just expiring, and that they had had no previous experience under fire. They were expected to break at the first earnest onset of the enemy, and a double line of battle was placed behind them,—quite a needless precaution it was found." Col. Randall's Regiment of *nine months men* was advanced a little forward and to the left of the main line of the 2d Corps, where they threw up a few rails for protection, and lay low, the brow of the hill also affording a slight protection from the shells. A few men were wounded here in the short morning cannonade, which was followed by a long lull in the storm of battle at this point, meanwhile the vortex of the storm clung to the right, where it raged till 11 o'clock, as we have seen. A little picket skirmishing was all there was in the vicinity of our 13th until the grand assault was heralded by the almost simultaneous burst of 150 guns from the enemy in front. This gave a little opportunity to strengthen the breastwork of rails, wnich was done some two or three feet with rails scattered upon the ground, which was considerable protection to the men when flat upon the ground, and proved much needed before night.

The silence for two hours had been almost oppressive along the whole left, although the din of arms roared terribly enough away to the right. At ten minutes before 10 o'clock the signal gun was fired, the top of the low ridge in front almost instantly opened with a storm of shell, round shot and spherical case—even grape thickening the angry tempest. All this against that breastwork of rails, the cannonade ceased on the rebel side soon after 3 o'clock, the last two hours being rapid firing from this battery of 150 guns, concentrated from every angle upon our left centre, when followed the grand charge. It was not thought possible by the rebel generals that there could be any Union line left to resist a charge after such a cannonade. Now commenced to move in close compact lines, in the finest of order, 17,000 of the picked troops of the Confederacy. On they came at common time, closing up as fast as our cannon opened a gap with that fearful hurtle of iron hail. The assaulting force had a front of about 1,000 yards moving in double column, with supports in the rear extending beyond either flank in front. The advance was across a broad stretch of open meadow,

something over a mile in length, and varying from a half mile to nearly a mile in width between the confronting ridges, where thus far the battle had raged.

The long gray confederate lines, preceded by their skirmishers, have reached the low ground, half the distance between the confronting armies, when the Vermont regiments which are in advance of the main line are ordered up into line to receive the enemy. The enemy's right at first seemed aiming directly upon our 13th and 14th regiments, and they were preparing to give them a volley, to be followed by a charge, when an unexpected movement of the enemy offered the opportunity of a brilliant display of military tactics and prowess, which our Colonels and commanding officers did not fail to take advantage of. As the 13th and 14th rose to deliver their fire, the rebel force in front changed direction by its flank, and marched to the north across their front some 60 rods, when again fronting it, came in upon the line of the 2d Corps to the right of these regiments. Upon the commencement of this movement, the two regiments opened fire upon them by battalion, and continued it by file at about 60 rods with great effect.

At the time the rebel charging lines fronted and advanced, after this side movement, they swung partly to the rear and right, where they seemed to become massed, presenting from the position of the Vermont Brigade a column massed by regiments. Thus in position they, with a wild yell, heard above the din of our playing batteries, came in on the charge. The shock of the charge was truly terrible, and it was resisted with a terrible obstinacy. They reach our lines, and the rebel Gen. Armistead is shot down with a hand on one of our guns. They even pierce the line in the terrible struggle, but the opportunity for a flanking movement is discovered by the commanding officers of the Vermont Brigade, a movement already participated in to a certain extent by Col. Randall, of the 13th, and the 13th and 16th were ordered out upon the enemies' flank, Col. Randall already well under way. They marched some 60 rods parallel to the main line, then changing front, their line swung out at nearly right angles upon the right of the rebel column, still resolutely struggling to force our lines. As we have said, the 13th led, which marched by the right flank, and approached very close upon the enemies' flank, when they changed front forward on the first company, under a scattering fire from the enemies' flank. There was but an instant of time before a rapid fire ran down the line of the regiment, at scarcely more than half pistol range. The effect was instantaneous and destructive beyond calculation. The rebel lines withered away as stubble before the flame. To help complete the havoc and scoop up the prisoners, the 16th were soon seen taking up a position upon the 13th's left. Some 15 rounds were fired by Col. Randall's regiment at this short range, raking the enemy through and through by this fire upon his flank. The 16th also gave him about half as many rounds, every bullet probably taking effect, and many passing through two or three rebel bodies. The rebels broke and fled in all directions, the larger portion of their centre and right dropping their arms and rushing into our lines, surrendering themselves as prisoners. Such was the result of that great charge made by the flower of Southern chivalry (and braver men never went to death), and such the brilliant record made by a regiment of men never under fire before—men who nine months before were in their shops, behind their counters, and in their farmers' suits, engaged in the pursuits of peace. And Washington County has the honor of sending the commanding officer of this regiment as well as two companies in it, whose singular rare fortune it was to have such an opportunity to distinguish themselves, and whose singularly good fortune it was to so brilliantly fill a record so illustrious by improving its opportunity. The loss of the 13th was 8 killed, 89 wounded, and 26 missing. Men need not "doubt if the warp of gold" be yet in the stock descended from the compatriots of Ethan Allen.

The Richmond Sentinel says of the

flanking attack, "As Kemper's Brigade moved up it swung around to the left, and was exposed to the front and flanking fire of the Federals, which was very fatal." Another account in the same paper says: "A flanking party of the enemy, marching in column by regiments, was thrown out from the enemy's left on our extreme right, and by an enfilading fire forced the retirement of our troops." The Richmond Enquirer gives a similar account, to which we may add the testimony of the correspondent of the London Times, who details the movements of the flanking column and speaks of Gen. Longstreet's order sent by Major Latrobe relating thereto, which was never received, as Latrobe's horse was shot under him, all making the issue of the battle turn on this point. It was one of the most memorable battles in history, equalling the carnage of Waterloo and surpassing all others of this generation until we come to the great battles in the campaign of the Franco-Prussian war. The aggregate casualties of the armies fell not much short of 8,000 killed and 35,500 wounded. 5000 rebel dead were buried on or near the field. 7,600 wounded were left in our hands, and 13,621 prisoners were taken. It is not a little singular that our own County seems by the good fortunes of the hour, and the bravery and talent shown by its men, none of them ever under fire before, except their Colonel, to have supplied the pivotal points on two days of this great battle's issue.

Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, filled the office of Chief Magistracy of the State for more than half the period of the war. He served both the County and State with signal ability. Earnest in suppressing the rebellion, he was prompt to act in filling the several quotas called for by the Government. Zealous in the Union cause, by word and act, he encouraged his fellow citizens to withhold no sacrifice, while he also gave two sons to the country's service, one of whom remains with its dead.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The County abounds in water-privileges and numerous cold springs, which add greatly to the value of its lands for dairying purposes, as well as its excellent quality of grass. The Winooski, the largest river in the State, rises in the towns of Walden and Peacham, in Caledonia Co., its two head branches uniting in Marshfield, from whence it flows through the whole width of this County and thence through Chittenden Co. into Lake Champlain. It drains an area of about 1,000 square miles. After the junction of the two head branches in Marshfield, we have for its tributaries: Kingsbury's Branch, coming in on the west side of Plainfield Village, Stevens' Branch, coming in 2 miles above Montpelier village, from Barre, the Worcester Branch, uniting at Montpelier village, Dog River 1 mile below, Mad River 1 mile below Middlesex village, and Waterbury River, 2 miles below Waterbury village. There are many brooks beside, in the County, of considerable size and several ponds of varying sizes. Of ponds, the town of Woodbury alone has no less than 9, and the water-power of the County is greatly increased by its ponds which are natural reservoirs.

The geological formation of the County is for the most part talcose slate; mica, hornblend and limestone are found in considerable quantities; argillaceous slate in the southern towns, felspar and quartz, with mica, in the eastern; steatite and iron ore in the town of Warren. Stalactite and asbestos have also been found in smaller quantities in different localities, as well as gold.

Camel's Hump, which lies upon the western border of the County, is only a few feet below the Chin, the highest peak in the Green Mountain range, a bold landmark seen in nearly all parts of the County. Bald Mountain, rising from the spur to the east of Mad River, is also a noticeable peak nearly in the corner of the town lines of Waitsfield and Northfield. A spur or range broken off from the Hog-Backs in Middlesex, at what is called the "Narrows." The Winooski seems to have channeled a gateway of a few feet in width down some 80 or 90 feet in the rock, leaving abrupt and precipitous sides crowned

with overhanging pines. Before this cut there must have been a lake of some miles in length, extending up the river and some of its tributaries above. The Marshfield Falls are also noticeable, where the main branch of the Winooski is said to fall 500 feet in 30 rods.

Benjamin's Falls, near the outlet of Berlin Pond, which are exceedingly picturesque and beautiful, have become a place of frequent resort.

The talc, slate, mica and limestone, mixed and pulverized, are the best and among the most durable of soils. The intervale on Dog, Mad and Winooski Rivers is very fine, though in much of the length of these streams the valleys are narrow. Scarcely inferior to the meadow lands along the rivers are many of the hill farms. Pasturage is even better here, and the hay of better quality, if falling off a little in quantity. The soil is excellent also for corn and oats in the valleys, and besides well adapted to wheat-growing on the uplands. As a dairy County it has few equals.

In 1841, there was a severe tornado in the towns of Fayston and Waitsfield. It commenced on the heights of the land in the middle of the town of Fayston, and had a S. E. direction, spending its force against the sides of a mountain in the town of Waitsfield, where it leveled some 20 or 30 acres of heavy woodland in a body. As it moved down from the highlands into the valley of Mill Brook, the scene of the storm was said by those who observed from the hill range above the cloud, to be sublime beyond description. One rolling sea of fire with perpetual thunders, crashed and roared as it swept through, as it seemed almost at their very feet. A more general tornado visited the County in 1866, which had a N. E. course, doing much damage in nearly all the towns. The gust that did most of the damage did not last more than a minute or a minute and a half, yet barns were carried from their foundations, with cattle, horses, and all to be mixed in one common ruin; houses were unroofed, chimneys blown down, woodlands leveled, and all movable things put in motion. Some of our towns had forty or fifty barns destroyed; one or two valuable horses were killed, and several head of horned cattle. A few persons were seriously injured, though we do not know of any one being killed. Some of the barns were among the very best in the County, valued at two or three thousand dollars. The County has been visited by a number of freshets since its organization, the most notable of which was in 1830, which occasioned the memorable slide upon the eastern slope of the Green Mountains, and by which the County lost most of its bridges and a large share of its mills; several lives were lost. In that of 1869, nearly as destructive, the little village of Plainfield suffered to the amount of $20,000. Half of Montpelier village was under water, several streets in Northfield, and there was a general destruction of bridges and mills throughout the County; also railroad trains were delayed for days.

Deer and the black bear were found very plenty in the first of the settlement, and occasionally the American monsal, or moose. The bear still contests the rights of civilization, rather too successfully for our sheep pastures at times. Fish, also, particularly that favorite, the speckled or brook trout, abounded in our streams. This county is no doubt among the best localities of the world for trout raising. The spruce partridge and wood-pigeon were considerably hunted for game in former times, and partridge is yet sought by the sportsman with some success. The American panther, or catamount, which figured in our first coat of arms, was occasionally seen, one of which had a bloody fray with a bear just out the precincts of Montpelier village, near the sand-bottom bridge, if we credit the story of Joel Frizzle, an old trapper, who claims to have been an eye witness, and wolves were quite numerous. The Hon. Daniel Baldwin when a lad was chased by a pack while traveling the road on Dog River between Northfield and Montpelier one night after dark, and only saved himself by the dexterity with which he handled a fire-brand.

The cold season of 1816, I have been told by those living at the time, the snow

fell a foot deep here the eighth of June. The trees full in leaf looked after the freeze as if a fire had over-ran the woods. Many were broken by the weight of the snow, and the apple crop was spoiled, and hardly enough corn raised for seed; but the cereals and the wheat gave abundant harvest, and there was no famine.

Champlain, on the Lake that took his name, saw mountains to the east covered with snow the 4th of July, 1609. Our winters have considerably shortened since the settlement of the country, and our snow-fall and rain-fall no doubt diminished.

We are aware of our incompleteness in this chapter. We have invited the members of the Bar and clerks of the County Court to add whatever may be of interest in that direction, receiving some encouragement it would be done. The social societies of the County are so much of the nature of those already given by others, we have not thought their interest with the repetition, desirable.

Montpelier, 1869.

BARRE.

BY HON CARLOS CARPENTER.

BARRE is situated in the S. E. part of Washington Co., lat, 44° 11′, long. 4° 31′, bounded N. by East Montpelier and Plainfield, E. by Orange, S. by Williamstown and Washington, W. by Berlin, contains 19,900 acres, and was chartered Nov. 6, 1780, to William Williams and 66 others by the name of Wildersburgh, and organized under that name Mar. 11, 1793: Joseph Dwight, first town clerk; Joseph Sherman, Joseph Dwight, Nathan Harrington, selectmen; Jonas Nichols, treasurer; Job Adams, constable; Isaac S. Thompson, Apollos Hale, Elias Cheney listers. The name of the town was soon after changed. At a town meeting holden Sept. 3, 1793,

Voted, that the man that will give the most towards building a meeting-house in said town, shall name the town, and the town will petition the Legislature for that name. The name of the town vendued and bid off by Ezekiel Dodge Wheeler, for 62 £ lawful money, he being the highest bidder, and said Wheeler named the town Barre.

At the same meeting,

Voted, to recommend Lt. Benj. Walker to serve as justice of peace.

At the March meeting in 1794, the town

Voted, to vendue the collectorship to the person who will collect the taxes for the least premium, and the collectorship was vendued to Joel Shurtliff, and he is to give the town three pence, three farthings on the pound for the privilege of collecting all the town taxes.

At a town meeting holden June 23, 1794, the town

Voted, to choose a committee of three to procure a preacher of the Gospel. By vote, chose Benj. Walker, Esq., Apollos Hale and Samuel D. Cooke, committee.

The town at an early day evinced a desire to look after the moral, social and religious interests of the people that should come among them to settle on the lands, and clear them up to make a thriving community.

The settlement was commenced about 1788, by Samuel Rogers and John Goldsbury, who came into town with their families. Soon after, a number of families came in, and from 1790, the town became rapidly settled by emigrants from Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It was first represented in the General Assembly in 1793, by Nathan Harrington. The town lies 6 miles easterly from Montpelier.

The Vt. Cent. R. R. extended its line to Barre in 1875. The first passenger train carried students and those attending Goddard Seminary Commencement exercises, July 1, 1875, since which passenger and freight trains have run regularly. L. F. Aldrich, first station agent, appointed in August, 1875, served till June 1, 1878; E. K. Williams, from June 1 to July 8, 1878; and M. C. Kinson, appointed July 20, 1878, is present station agent.

Thos. W. Bailey has been passenger conductor since the road was opened, and Dexter Moody baggage-master; engineers, James Bowers, Robert Gregg, David Daniels, and present engineer, Albert Caswell. The cars have never but once been

off the irons, it is said, on this line, and no serious accident has yet occurred. The freight business at Barre depot is ranked about the fourth on the Vt. Central lines. Barre is the present terminus of this line (1881) but it is expected it will soon be extended to Royalton, Windsor Co.

Barre has two flourishing schools—the Academy and Seminary.

BARRE ACADEMY.

BY CHAS. A. SMITH, OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

BARRE ACADEMY was chartered by the Legislature in 1849. Of the first board of trustees, chosen by the corporators, Hon. Newell Kinsman was president, and Hon. Leonard Keith, secretary. In 1853, the board was increased to 25 members, who have full oversight and administration of the affairs of the school. The present officers of the board are: President, Hon. Hiram Carleton, of Montpelier; Secretary, Chas. A. Smith; Barre Prudential Committee, E.W. Bisbee, Esq., H. O. Worthen, M. D., Hon. R. E. Patterson. The academy building was erected in 1852. The school opened in that autumn, with J. S. Spaulding, A. M., principal, who came from Bakersfield, Vt., where, as Prof. Benedict, of Burlington, wrote for the "Free Press" at that time, he had "acquired a high reputation by his superior management of Bakersfield Academy." Mr. Spaulding continued at the head of Barre Academy until his death, which occurred suddenly of heart disease, Apr. 29, 1880, and during all this time he maintained his reputation as one of the ablest and most successful teachers of the State, and by his persistent and self-denying labors made the Academy one which, for excellent discipline and thorough practical training, was unsurpassed by any school in the country. Mr. Spaulding's influence was also felt among all the teachers of the State. He was one of the founders, and for many years the president, of the Vermont State Teachers' Association. He was keenly alive to all the material interests of the community in which he resided, by his instruction of the young men, by his conversations with the fathers, and by the enthusiastic labors and the practical experiments by which he converted the little farm on which he lived and died from a barren hillside pasture to a fertile field, and pleasant grounds, with quiet walks and cooling shades; he did much to awaken among the farmers of town a higher idea of their calling, and to stimulate a taste for scientific farming in its truest sense. He was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1870; in 1876, elected a representative to the legislature. The degree of L.L. D. was conferred upon him by Middlebury College in 1868.

Dr. Spaulding was born in Tewksbury, Mass., and while a child, removed with his parents to Temple, N. H,, where he lived until he entered Dartmouth College in 1837, graduating in 1841. He was soon after married to Miss Mary W. Taylor, who in his labors was a most interested and efficient co-worker, and who now survives him. They had no children.

The school has since the death of Dr. Spaulding been under the charge of A. N. Wheelock, A. M., a graduate of the institution, class '73, and of the U. V. M., class '78, and under his able management, promises to maintain its high reputation among the educational institutions of the State. There have been connected with the school as assistant principals since its establishment 24 gentlemen: Rev. Simeon Gilbert, editor of the *Advance*, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. A. W. Hazen, of Middletown, Ct.; I. W. Camp, A. M., Chicago, Ill.; Hon. John M. Thatcher, ex-Commissioner of Patents, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Senaca Hasleton, Judge of Municipal Court, Burlington, Vt., and others; and about 30 ladies, some of whom have been well known teachers in other schools of the land, have been employed as assistants. The number of scholars of both sexes who have completed the courses of studies prescribed has been nearly 300, and the honorable record made by some of these, and of the thousands more who have been for a longer or a shorter period connected with the school, afford the surest testimony of the faithful work done by its teachers in the past. Names of a few old

students who have become prominent in the localities in which they have settled, and in the calling they have chosen. Walworth Z. Mitchell, Esq., Superintendent of Schools, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. John I. Gilbert, Malone, N. Y.; Hon. John M. Thatcher, Chicago, Ill.; Percis A. Thompson, teacher, Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt.; Rev. Geo. P. Beard, Principal S. N. School, Shippenburgh, Pa.; Miss Emily Cook, teacher, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Geo. L. Godfrey, Des Moines, Iowa; Hon. Albert Clark, St. Albans, Vt.; Rev. J. J. Lewis, So. Boston, Mass.; Hon. M. B. Carpenter, Denver, Colorado; Hon. Senaca Hasleton, Burlington, Vt. The Academy has always been under the control of those who are Congregationalists; still there has never been any discrimination with respect to the advantages of the school, and there is nothing in the rules or the discipline of the school which distinguishes between scholars of this and any other religious belief. The corriculum of studies covers a course of 4 years, and is admirably adapted to fit students for any New England college, or for the active pursuit of a business or professional life. The attendance for the school year, ending June 16, 1881, aggregated 175. The graduating class numbered 9—5 gentlemen and 4 ladies.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF BARRE.

CONTRIBUTED BY MR. SMITH.

It was chartered and organized Jan. 11, 1873, by the removal of the old Chelsea Bank to this place, effected through the influence of Hon. B. W. Bartholomew, of Washington, Vt., and Dr. Braley, of Barre. Dr. N. W. Braley was chosen President of the first board of directors, and William G. Austin, Cashier. Mr. Austin died of typhoid fever in the autumn of the same year, and was succeeded by Chas. A. King till 1877.

On the night of the 5th of July, 1875, an attempt was made to burglarize the bank by compelling the Cashier to disclose the combination of the locks, which was foiled by a chronometer lock that had been placed upon the safe only a few days previous.

By the prompt and courageous action of Mr. King, who was, on the departure of the robbers left with his family, bound in his house, nearly half a mile from the village, but who soon slipped his bonds, and alarmed the officers of the bank. A pursuit was instituted, which resulted in the capture of one of the burglars near Rumney, N. H., the next day, and subsequently two others of the gang were arrested in New York city. One was delivered up to serve out an unexpired term at Sing Sing; one, Geo. Miles with numerous aliases, was brought to Montpelier, tried and sentenced to 15 years in the State Prison. The one first arrested, called Peter Curley, turned state's evidence, and was discharged.

Mr. King resigned his position as cashier June 11, 1877, and was succeeded by E. D. Blackwell, who resigned Feb. 26, 1881, to become cashier of the National Bank of Montpelier, F. L. Eaton being chosen to succeed him.

There have been chosen 11 directors of the bank since its organization, of whom only two have died in office: Hon. Luther M. Martin, of Williamstown, died in 1874, and Dr. Braley in 1880. The capital stock of the bank was at its organization $200,000, but by a vote of the stockholders in 1880, it was reduced to $100,000. The board of directors chosen at the annual meeting in 1881, were L. F. Aldrich, Josiah Wood, Willard S. Martin, B. W. Braley and J. M. Perry. These elected L. F. Aldrich, president, B. W. Braley, vice president, F. L. Eaton, cashier.

NORMAN W. BRALEY, M. D.,

The first President of the National Bank of Barre, was born in Pomfret, Vt., Aug. 14, 1823, and was graduated at the Vt. Medical College at Woodstock, in 1844. He soon after commenced practice in Washington, Vt., where he remained a few years, and moved to Chelsea, where he lived until he came to Barre. By his skill and success as a physician, the Doctor in the 25 years of his practice gained an extensive and a lucrative ride and a reputation which placed him in the first rank of physicians in the State. He removed to Barre in 1872, and identified himself at once with the

business interests of the place, using his influence, and freely contributing of his means to further every enterprise which promised to promote the prosperity of the place. He died Sept. 11, 1880, of apoplexy. His wife, Mrs. Armina P. (Califf) Braley, to whom he was married Nov. 16, 1852, and 3 sons, survive him.

GODDARD SEMINARY.

At the annual session of the Vt. State Convention of Universalists in Montpelier, 1863, a committee was appointed to obtain a charter for a state denominational school of the highest grade below that of college, and the charter was obtained of the Legislature the same fall, under title of Green Mountain Central Institute; name changed Nov. 1870, to Goddard Seminary.

The charter has the right to hold personal and real estate to the amount of $100,000. The charter obtained, Prof. Shipman, now of Tufts College, took the field to raise money till Sept. 1864; raised $15,000; increased afterwards by Rev. J. J. Lewis, Rev. S. W. Squire and others, to about $50,000, and $10,000 was given by the late Thomas A. Goddard, of Boston. Fall of 1864, location was referred to committee: Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., Boston, Hon. E. Trask, Springfield, Mass., Rev. G. W. Bailey, Lebanon, N. H. Springfield, So. Woodstock, Bethel, Northfield and East Montpelier competed for the institution. It is said through influence of Judge Tilden, largely, Barre location won, a 9½ acre lot of land on an elevated plain, a little to the north of Barre village, commanding a wide and beautiful prospect. The building committee was Hon. Heman Carpenter, L. F. Aldrich, Charles Templeton; T. W. Silloway, of Boston, architect. Judge Carpenter was a devoted friend to the enterprise, and Messrs. Aldrich and Templeton gave the greater part of their time for 3 years without remuneration. The building was completed in about 4 years. 160 ft. length; central part, 52 ft. sq.; wings, 53½ ft. length by 43 width; 9 feet back from central front; foundation bed, coarse, hard gravel; walls, split granite, laid in mortar upward to basement windows; height, 5 stories; body of edifice, hard-burnt bricks, best quality; material taken out of the hill on which the building stands; manufactured on the spot at cost of about 7,000; at top of basement story, belt 9 inches width, of hewn granite, with fine cut work 4 inches deep extending completely around the building; window-sills and edifice trimmings, all of granite; over central part, two towers, extending 45 feet above the main building; but the charm of all, is the scenery amid which it is located. The sweep of view is remarkably fine the site commands. It was opened for instruction Feb. 1870, L. L. Burington, A. M., first principal, for 2½ years, now principal of Dean Academy, Mass. F. M. Harris was the second principal, 1½ years, now principal of Somerville, Mass., High School. Henry Priest, the third and present principal, has now presided over the institution 7 years. The whole number of students to 1881, 831; graduates, 132; average attendance, 275. Rev. C. H. Eaton, class of '70, first class of Goddard Seminary, is pastor of the Church of Divine Paternity, in place of the late E. H. Chapin, New York.

Both the Academy and Seminary at Barre have always been open to the education of both sexes, and have always maintained an honorable and high position in the State as educational institutions.

The Seminary has about $80,000 invested in school property; fund of $10,000 just completed—June, 1881. Present board of teachers: Henry Priest, principal, assisted by Charles C. Bates, A. M., and J. N. Darling, B. Ph., in fall term; Miss Flora C. Eaton, preceptress; Misses P. A. Thompson, A. J. Watson, S. C. Tilden, F. A. West, F. J. Hopkins, assistant teachers; W. A. Wheaton, music-teacher; J. M. Kent, penmanship. Number of trustees (1880) 30; President, Rev. W. R. Shipman, A. M., College Hill, Mass.; Vice President, N. W. Braley, M. D. (deceased) Barre; Secretary and Treasurer, George Tilden, Barre; Hon. Harvey Tilden, L. F. Aldrich, Henry Priest, Charles Templeton, David W. Mower, Esq., Miles Morrison,

Esq., Rev. W. M. Kimmell, trustees residing in Barre, other trustees residing in the County: Rev. J. E. Wright, Hon. Chas. H. Heath, Hon. Clark King, A. J. Hollister, Esq., Montpelier; Hon. Heman Carpenter, John Gregory, Northfield; I. S. Dwinell, Calais; S. D. Hollister, Marshfield. Miss Tilden, teacher, now Mrs. Averill.

The soil of the town is generally very good, producing wheat, rye, oats, corn and potatoes in abundance; along the streams the meadows produce good crops of hay. There is an abundance of sugar maple on the lands back from the streams, from which a large amount of sugar is yearly made.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND THE YEARS OF REPRESENTATION.

Nathan Harrington, 1793; Asaph Sherman, 1794, '95, '96; Benjamin Walker, 1797, '99; Nathaniel Killam, 1798; James Fisk, 1800, '1, '2, '3, '4, '9, '10, '15; Luther Holton, 1805; Nathan Carpenter, 1806; John Dodge, 1807, 1808; Nathan Stone, 1811; Warren Ellis, 1812, '13, '14, '16, '17, '20, '22; Phineas Thompson, 1818, '19, '27; Jacob Scott, 1821; Peter Nichols, 1823, '26, '28; Denison Smith, 1824, '25, '29; Alvan Carter, 1830, '32, '33; Lucius B. Peck, 1831; John Twing, 1834, '35; Jacob Scott, Jr., 1836, '37, '38; Newell Kinsman, 1839, '40; Leonard Keith, 1841, '42; David D. Wing, 1843, '44; Webber Tilden, 1845; Obadiah Wood, 1846; George W. Collamer, 1847, '48; Harvey Tilden, 1849; Warren H. Ellis, 1850; Jesse Scott, 1851, '52; Denison K. Smith, 1853, '57; Joseph Sargent, 1854, '55; Joseph C. Parker, 1856; None, 1858, '61, '64; Leonard F. Aldrich, 1859, '60; Ira Holden, 1862, '63; Geo. W. Tilden, 1865, '66; Frank Stafford, 1867; Charles Q. Reed, 1868; William E. Whitcomb, 1869, '70, '71.

LIST OF TOWN CLERKS.

Joseph Dwight, 1793, '94, '95; Gardner Wheeler, 1796, '97; Nathan Carpenter, 1798, '99, 1800, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6; Sherman Minott, 1807, '8, '9, '10; Warren Ellis, 1811, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17; Joseph Ripley, 1818 to 1840; Alvan Carter, 1841 to 1862; Albert Johonnott, 1863; Clark Holden, 1864; Carlos Carpenter, 1865, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71.

LIST OF FIRST COSNTABLES.

Job Adams, 1793, '97; Joel Shurtliff, 1794; Samuel Scott, 1795; Isaac S. Thompson, 1796, 1812; Apollos Hale, 1798; James Paddock, 1799, 1800, '1, 10, 11, '13; Reuben Carpenter, 1802, 1803; Phineas Thompson, 1804; Ezekiel D. Wheeler, 1805; Chapin Keith, 1806, '7, '9; Andrew Dewey, 1808; Peter Nichols, 1814, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28; Moses Rood, Jr., 1820, '21, '22; Lewis Peck, 1829; Otis Peck, 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35; Thomas Town, 1836, '37, '38, '39; Alvan Drury, 1840, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51; Joseph C. Parker, 1852; Silas Town, Jr., 1853; David D. Wing, 1854, '55, '56; Micah French, 1857, '58, '59; N. F. Averill, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '68, '69, '70, '71; A. M. Jackman, 1846, 1865; A. A. Nichols, 1864; Ira P. Harrington, 1866; A. J. Smith, 1867.

COL. BENJAMIN WALKER

was one of the early settlers in Barre. He was born in Rehoboth, Mass., 1751, was a Lieutenant in the Revolution, was at the capture of Burgoyne, and commanded a company of the Massachusetts line, (his captain being sick). He removed to Barre, Mar. 1793; held the office of selectman a number of years; was a Colonel of the militia; was the first justice of the peace; represented the town in the General Assembly, and was called to discharge the duties of arbitrator and committee to settle matters of difference between his townsmen and the towns around him in numberless instances. He was quite infirm for some years previous to his death, which occurred at Barre, May, 1823.

MAJOR NATHAN HARRINGTON

was the sixth settler in Barre. He came from Holden, Mass., about the year 1790, and settled on the East hill in the town; cleared the farm on which his grand-son, Ira P. Harrington, now resides; was one of the first board of selectmen; was the first town representative, and discharged the duties of many of the town offices, with

great promptness. He was a Mark Antony man—He "spoke right on," was always kind and generous, frank and honest. He was nearly blind some years before his death, which occurred at Barre, July 30, 1828, aged 71 years.

HON. JAMES FISK

came into Barre about 1796, from Greenwich, Mass.; was elected one of the selectmen in 1799, a member of the Legislature in 1800, and represented the town 9 years; was a judge of the County Court in 1802; was 10 years a Member of Congress; received the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Indiana, which he declined; was a Senator in Congress from 1817 to 1819, when he accepted the appointment of Collector for the District of Vermont, and subsequently removed to Swanton. He was a very able and efficient legislator; could express his views upon almost any subject without previous preparation. He was a firm friend of Mr. Madison, and frequently counselled with him relative to the subject of carrying on the War of 1812. Judge Fisk was a Republican of that time, and a live Whig in 1840. He died some years since.

HON. WARREN ELLIS

came into Barre about 1803, from Claremont, N. H.; was born May 24, 1777. He was a saddler by trade, and carried on the business very successfully. He gave considerable attention to music, was a good performer on the violin, taught singing, and was one of the best vocalists of his day. After he had done singing in public, he took great delight in conversing and instructing others in the science of music. He held the office of town clerk of Barre 7 years, was judge of the County Court 6 years, and represented the town 7 years in the General Assembly. He has one son, Warren H. Ellis, Esq., who resides at Waukegan, Ill.; is clerk of the County Court for that county, and one daughter, Mrs. D. H. Sherman, who resides in the West. He died at Barre, June 10, 1842, aged 65 years.

DEACON JONAS NICHOLS

was one of the first settlers in Barre; took up the lot of land on which John N. Wilson now resides; cleared it up, and resided on the same lot until his death, which took place Aug. 26, 1841, aged 96 years.

CAPT. JOSEPH WATSON

settled at an early day in the south-easterly part of the town; carried on the tanning and shoemaker business a number of years. He became involved in building a part of the Chelsea turnpike in 1808; sold out and retired from business, but lived to the age of 99 years. His death occurred June 7, 1862.

HON. DENISON SMITH

came into Barre about 1808, from Plainfield, N. H., and established himself as an attorney, and became eminent in his profession. He was called to many offices of trust; was 6 years State's attorney, 3 years a member of the Legislature, and one year judge of the County Court. In all his business relations, he was ever true to every trust; was genial, kind and affable; never urging suitors into litigation. His health was poor for some years previous to his death, which occurred at Barre, Feb. 8, 1836, aged 51 years. He left one son,

DENISON K. SMITH,

who was a graduate of Dartmouth College; fitted himself for the practice of law, resided in Barre, and became a good book lawyer. He represented the town in the Legislature 2 years, and was State's attorney 2 years. He was twice married, but was without wife or children at his death, which took place at Barre, Mar. 6, 1860; age 38 years.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BARRE.

BY REV. L. TENNEY.

The Congregational church was organized Nov. 14, 1799, consisting of 12 members. The council called for the organization of the church was made up of Revs. Richard Ransom, of Woodstock, John Ransom, of Rochester, Jonathan Kinney, of Plainfield, and James Hobart, of Berlin, and Deacon William Wood, delegate from Woodstock. During the first 7 years the church had no settled pastor. February 22, 1807, the Rev. Aaron Palmer was or-

dained, and his ministry continued until his death, Feb. 7, 1821.

Rev. Justus W. French was ordained over this church May 23, 1822, and dismissed Dec. 22, 1831.

Rev. Joseph Thatcher was installed Jan. 6, 1835, and dismissed Jan. 31, 1838.

Rev. James W. Wheelock was installed Sept. 17, 1838, and dismissed Nov. 20, 1839.

Rev. Andrew Royce was installed Feb. 24, 1841, and dismissed Sept. 18, 1856.

Rev. E. Ervin Carpenter was installed Dec. 22, 1857, and dismissed Mar. 6, 1867.

Rev. Leonard Tenney commenced preaching for this people in Oct., 1867, and still (1871) continues to be their minister.

The first meeting-house was raised in the fall of 1804, but was not fully finished until 1808. The church and society continued to worship there until 1841, when the present brick church was erected, which has since been very tastefully fitted up inside, by frescoing and carpeting, etc. It has a fine toned bell and a large organ, and the attendance has always been quite large. A large and flourishing Sabbath-school has been kept up for many years past.

The Society have a very commodious parsonage. Rev. Mr. Tenney resigned his charge May 1. 1881. Under his ministry the church was prospered; differences of opinion which had existed between members were adjusted, and 130 new members added to their number; a debt that had been incurred was paid, and the society placed on a sound financial basis. By his resignation, which he was moved to tender on account of failing health, the church lost a faithful pastor and leader.

The Rev. P. McMillan, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, is at present supplying the pulpit. No. of membership in 1880, 171; Sabbath-school, 256.

METHODISM IN BARRE.

BY REV. P MERRILL.

The first Methodist sermon was preached in Barre in 1796, by Rev. Jesse Lee, the great apostle of Methodism in New England, in the house of Col. Benj. Walker. While listening to the sermon of Mr. Lee at this meeting, Mrs. Catherine Thompson, the wife of Isaac S. Thompson, received into her heart the precious seed of the Gospel sower, and the following day her husband, listening to a sermon from Mr. Lee, gave his heart to the Saviour. Others soon joined them, and a class was formed consisting of 11 members. Mrs. Thompson died in this same Christian faith, Apr. 13, 1860, aged 93 years, living all this while within one mile of where she heard the memorable discourse of Mr. Lee. In the year 1797, Rev. Ralph Williston was sent to Barre as preacher. The church since that time has been blest with good and efficient preachers. It has witnessed three great revivals, in 1824, '26 and '42, under the labors of Revs. A. D. Merrill, I. Templeton, Daniel Kilborn, H. W. Wheelock, N. H. Houghton and J. L. Slason. The labors of other ministers have been crowned with abundant success. The church now numbers 165 members and 32 probationers, and is on the whole in a prosperous condition.

The first church was erected on the common, but in what year the writer is unable to learn. [For date of early history of Methodism in Barre, the reader is referred to the history of Methodism in Williamstown in the supplement volume of this work—Ed.] It was subsequently removed across the road to where the Congregational parsonage now stands. In the year 1837, a new church was erected, and 3 years since it was refitted and repaired at an expense of $8,000. A fine parsonage is located opposite the church, which is furnished with the heavy furniture. This is considered among the best appointments in the Vermont Conference. The congregations are large on the Sabbath, the Sabbath-school is in a prosperous condition, and the social meetings are of an interesting character. During its history no minister who has served it has degenerated, and no serious church trials have been experienced by its members. The oldest member connected with this church now living, (1871) is Mrs. Content

Patterson, aged 94 years, with her mental powers all vigorous. She has always enjoyed good health—(deceased).

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

BY REV F. S. BLISS.

The Universalist Church in Barre was organized Oct. 27, 1796. The Town Records, (vol. 1), has the following certificate:

These may certify whom it may concern, that John Goldsbury, John Goldsbury, Jr., William Goldsbury, Thomas Dodge, Calvin Smith, Bartholomew French, Thomas Ralph, Amos Conant, Eliphalet Densmore, George Little, Lemuel Farwell, Jonathan Culver, Sylvanus Goldsbury, Henry Gale, Phineas Richardson, James Bodwell, have formed themselves into a Religious Society, professing themselves to be of the Universalist Denomination, viz.: Believing in universal redemption and salvation by the merits of Jesus Christ.

WILLIAM FARWELL, *Elder*.

This organization was formed 16 years after the township was chartered, and 3 years after it received the name of Barre.

Although Universalism in this place has passed through various fortunes, it has never since been disorganized. The large and influential society and church now existing here are the outgrowth of this apparently small beginning.

There were Universalists among the first settlers of the town. John Goldsbury, whose name stands at the head of the sixteen which represent the original society, was one who began "the work of converting the wilderness into farms." And most of these men are known to have been men of intelligence, enterprise and good moral and religious character. Some of them were prominent citizens among the earlier settlers of the town, and a large part of them are still represented by leading families in the community, and in the Universalist church.

REV. WILLIAM FARWELL,

whose name is affixed to the certificate of organization as the Elder of the society, was not a resident of Barre at the time the society was formed, but visited this and other places in the vicinity from time to time. He moved to Barre from North Charlestown, N. H., some time in 1803 or '4. But there is little doubt he labored considerably with the society before he came to live with it. Mr. Farwell was the first resident Universalist minister in Barre. He did not preach here all the time, but did the work of an Evangelist in the region round about. We have no means of knowing what portion of the time he preached in Barre; but we know he often took quite extensive missionary tours in the State and into other States. Probably he did not regard himself at any time as strictly the pastor of the society; but he gave it much of his labor, and contributed largely to its establishment and growth. He was a man of fervent piety, and greatly beloved, not only in his own church, but by all who knew him. He died at the residence of his son, and his body was laid to rest in the rural graveyard, near his old home in the south-east part of the town. Upon the stone which marks his grave we read this just tribute:

Rev. William Farwell, died Dec. 11th, 1823, in the 74th year of his age. He was a preacher of God's universal love, cheerful and friendly in life, faithful in his labors, and departed in hope of future life and immortality.

In 1808, the Rev. Paul Dean moved to Barre, and became pastor of the society. He labored with it several years with great success. After his removal, it had no resident pastor until 1821; but was supplied by various clergymen a portion of the time.

In 1821, REV. JOHN E. PALMER was settled, and preached here statedly, a part of the time for 15 years. At that period in the history of our church, much missionary labor was demanded. Our preachers were few, and not many of them were permitted to give their undivided labors to the care of one church. Mr. Palmer was often called to other fields of labor, and the church in Barre had to seek frequent supplies by other preachers. REV. THOMAS BROWNING was regularly employed a quarter of the time for several years, thus releasing Mr. Palmer, and enabling him to comply with the numerous demands for his services. Other preachers were also

frequently employed, under the ministry of Mr. Palmer and Mr. Browning. Against all these disadvantages, the church steadily increased in numbers, strength and spiritual life. Fathers Palmer and Browning still live, (1871) rejoicing for what has been done by their instrumentality, not only in Barre, but in many other fields which are now rich with harvests, grown from the seed which they sowed.

In 1822, the society built a substantial brick church at South Barre, in which it worshipped until 1852.

Rev. R. S. Sanborn became pastor here in May, 1844, and was dismissed by his own request Oct. 1, 1848.

Rev. Joseph Sargent took charge in the autumn of 1849. His resignation was accepted at the annual meeting, January 12, 1857. His labors contributed largely to the growth of the church. By his untiring efforts a new and beautiful church was built in the Lower Village in 1852. The business and population of the town had largely moved to this village, and the life of the church seemed to be waning.

The church built in 1852, is the one in which the congregation now worships. It needs, and will soon receive, extensive repairs. Since the society moved to its present place of worship, its growth has been constant and rapid. There are now 100 families connected with the society.

The church was re-organized in October, 1859, and since, 136 persons have united with it; present membership, 118. There is connected with the society a flourishing Sabbath-school, and it has a good parsonage. The society has a small fund from which it derives an annual income.

The present pastor, Rev. F. S. Bliss, began his labors Mar. 8, 1857, and has preached to it all the time for nearly 15 years.

GODDARD SEMINARY, under the control of the Universalists of Vermont, was located in this town in 1864, and is in intimate connection with this society. It has contributed $25,000 within 6 years for its benefit. In the meantime it has done its full share in sustaining the various enterprises of the denomination. It has contributed liberally for the freedmen, for the circulation of the Bible, for missionary work and other benevolent enterprises. And it now develops more ability, zeal and liberality than ever before. In numbers, wealth, intelligence, moral and Christian character, it is thought to compare favorably with the other churches in town.

Barre, 1871.

Record continued to 1881, by Rev. W. M. KIMMELL.

Rev. F. S. BLISS resigned his pastorate of 15 years, 2 mos. from ill-health, preaching his last sermon, April 28, 1872.

Rev E. J. Chaffee succeeded Mr. Bliss for one year; after him Rev. Lester Warren 2 years. Upon his departure the old church edifice was enlarged and remodeled at a cost of several thousand dollars. The present building is modern in style, commodious, and nicely furnished. In the fall of 1875, the Rev. James Vincent became pastor of the society, remaining until February, 1880, and followed the first of the next month by myself. There are 120 families belonging to the parish. The Sunday school has enrolled 180. The Library contains 501 volumes.

W. M KIMMELL,
Pastor of Universalist Society.

PAPERS CONTRIBUTED FOR BARRE.

BY STILLMAN WOOD, EX-POSTMASTER.

For a while after the first settlers came in there was no grist-mill in town, and they had to go 20 miles or more to Randolph with their grists. There then was no road through the gulf as at present; they had to go by way of the route since known as the old Paine Turnpike. The first roads built in town were over the hills instead of around them. The object sought was to go as much on dry ground as possible. At an early day there was a turnpike road chartered and built, commencing at the checkered store in Barre and ending at Chelsea. The gate to this pike was in the town of Washington. This pike was the main thoroughfare south-east, leading from town towards Massachusetts, and an outlet for traffic to and from Boston. At

a later date, Ira Day, then the principal merchant in town, obtained a charter for a turnpike through the celebrated gulf in Williamstown. This was found to be a feasible and easily built road—was owned and built principally by Mr. Day—and found to be a source of profit, taking away a large part of the travel from the Chelsea route. The gulf road subsequently became the stage route, traversed by six and eight horse coaches, taking the travel from Montpelier and towns north, from Canada, even, and at one time carrying the British mail, which came then by the way of Boston, a British soldier accompanying each mail having his musket always in readiness for depredators.

STAGE COACHES AND OLD-TIME TEAMS,

before the advent of railroads, were a prominent feature in the business of Barre, and were owned principally by Ira Day and Mahlon Cottrill, of Montpelier. When the stage horn was heard, there was always a rush for news, and the few moments the stage stopped, spectators were abundant.

Barre was also celebrated for its six and eight horse teams which carried freight to and from Boston, for Montpelier merchants as well as for those in Barre. Six or eight such teams were always on the road, and the regular trips were made once in each three weeks. Among the foremost of these teamsters was Capt. Wm. Bradford. He had one horse who went 100 trips without missing a single trip, going, of course, each journey for 6 years without a rest. A large per cent. of the heavy freight drawn consisted of hogsheads of new rum, to supply Montpelier and Barre. Some say as much as one-half, but perhaps one third would be nearer correct.

STOCK AND FARMING.

Barre has always held a good rank in raising good horses, some spans selling as high as $1,000, and some stock horses selling for several thousand. As a farming town, Barre ranks among the best in the State.

Formerly sheep and wool-raising was the leading interest, but of late years dairying has taken the lead. Although there are no large dairies in town, those of from 10 to 25 cows are numerous. We have one creamery where excellent butter is made, and the milk is used after skimming to make skim cheese. A large amount of Western grain is being used by dairymen; whether to profit or not, is a question to be settled by longer experience.

Grain and potatoes, in the early days of the settlers, were much used in the manufacture of whisky, but of late years it has entirely ceased. Potato starch was formerly made in large quantities. potatoes selling at the first introduction of the business from 10 to 14 cents per bushel, delivered at the factory.

Wool-carding and cloth-dressing was formerly quite an extensive business. The first carding works were built by John Baker, and were situated on the site now occupied by the Fork Co. It was also early introduced by Ira Day, near South Barre.

Once on a time Mr. Day and his foreman were in his mill in time of a freshet. The mill was in much danger of going down stream. It soon started, Mr. Day and his man in the meantime rushing for the door, too late to reach dry land, sprang upon some timbers floating within reach. The timbers were sometimes uppermost, and then the men, but after a cool and dangerous ride, both were happy to regain solid ground, wetter, if not better, men than before.

EARLY POSTMASTERS.

John Baker was at a very early day appointed postmaster, and held the office many years. Afterwards it was located at South Barre, and Walter Chaffee appointed P. M. Mr. Chaffee was a large, fleshy man, a tailor with a wooden leg. Each Sunday he would come to church at the north part of the town, with the week's mail in the top of his hat, and deliver the same at noon upon the meeting-house steps, to the various claimants. Postage was then 25 cents for each letter that came over 400 miles; 6 cents and one-fourth

was for the shortest distance, each one paying when he got his letter.

Alvan Carter was the successor of Mr. Chaffee, and held the office a long time. After his time was ended, there was a loud call for a P. O. at the lower village, and warm discussions were held which should be *Barre*, and which *North* or *South* Barre. But the people in the north part of the town carried their point, and since have largely outstripped their southern rival. It is now the main business centre. Since the office has been at the north village, the respective postmasters have been, James Hale, Frances Hale, E. E. French, G. B. Putnam, Stillman Wood, and Wm. A. Perry, the present occupant.

THE FIRST MERCHANTS

in town were SILAS WILLARD, who built the checked store in the lower village. IRA DAY was located at South Barre, and for many years the leading merchant in town. Each year he bought large droves of beef cattle in this and the surrounding towns, for the Boston market, which gave him an extensive and lucrative business, no one knew how to manage better than himself. At the time Gen. Lafayette made the tour of New England, he was the guest of Mr. Day, who furnished a splendid coach and six beautiful white horses for transportation of the General and his suite.

JACK POLLARD was also a merchant in those early days, of considerable notoriety. He was famous for collecting large droves of mules which were raised at that time, and sent south. Of late years the business has been entirely abandoned.

Other merchants of a more recent date were Harry Tracy, Daniel Spring, Center Lamb, George W. Collamer, John & Charles French, I. A. Phillips, H. W. French, and several others since. The present merchants are Perry & Camp, H. Z. Mills, John Morrison, L. J. Bolster, dry goods; men's furnishing goods, G. P. Boyce; drugs and medicines, Wm. H. Gladding, Chas. A. Smith; flour and feed, H. Webster, R. L. Clark, L. M. Averill, L. J. Bolster; hardware and tin, J. M. Jackman, G. I. Reynolds.

Until the advent of railroads, the town was well supplied with hotels, or taverns, as the older folks called them. The three principal in an early day were, one at South Barre, owned and run by James Paddock, one at the Lower village, owned by Apollos Hale, and afterwards by James, his son; also one at Gospel village, so called, ½ mile east of Lower village. Judge Keith, the proprietor, was one of the noted men in town, and high sheriff of the County for several years. He used to relate that from the profits of his office of high sheriff he built, and paid for building, his tavern stand in one year.

Judge Keith was a man of much influence, and held many and important offices. His family of boys were intelligent and influential, and also became leading men. The late Judge Keith, of Montpelier, was his oldest son.

Subsequently there were at least 6 taverns in town at one time, all doing an extensive business, owing to the large amount of travel which went through town, but since the advent of the railroad, hotels are at a great discount.

When the first settlers commenced to clear their land and raise wheat, the wild pigeons came in great abundance, so much so as to be quite a drawback, and it required great care and skill to protect the crops from their depredations. They might be seen at all hours of the day flying from point to point in different directions all about town. Thousands were caught by nets, but for the want of proper markets, were of little value, except what could be used by the inhabitants, and at some seasons of the year they were lean and scarce fit for the table.

Uncle Brown Dodge, who was famous for his large stories, and told them so often he supposed them to be true, used to relate that once when he had sown a piece of wheat, he saw it covered with pigeons, and went for his old fusee, and fired just as the pigeons were rising, and was aware of making an under-shot—"Never killed a pigeon, not a pigeon—but mind you," said he, "I went into the field afterwards and picked up two bushels of legs."

Mr. Dodge had three sons. Two of them settled on excellent farms, and became influential and wealthy, and the younger one went with his family as Missionary to the Cherokee Indians. He had two sons, who when grown to man's estate were in need of some one for soothing the rough passage of life. Mr. Dodge, the father, started East, came to Vermont, and when he returned was accompanied by two handsome young ladies, and very soon after his arrival home, had the satisfaction of seeing his sons both married to Vermont girls. Leonard, the oldest son, became a teacher; the younger son built and run a saw-mill. He was a brave young man, to whom the Indians took an offence, and one day, while standing in his mill, a bullet from an Indian's rifle came rushing through his heart.

DOCT. ROBERT PADDOCK

settled in town about 1806, and spent a long life in the practice of his profession. He was a well-educated and energetic man, successful in practice, and not easily turned from his own way. To illustrate: He was troubled with an in-growing nail on the great toe of his right foot. One morning he came into his office, where his son and another student were studying, bringing in a chisel and mallet. Having suitably placed his chisel, he told a student to take the mallet and strike. He at first refused, but he said he should be obeyed—I tell you to *strike*. The toe went flying across the room, and the remedy was successful.

Doct. Lyman Paddock, son of Doct. Robert, who succeeded him in practice, spent a long number of years in the profession. He is now with his sister in Illinois, is 97 or 98 years old, with a fair prospect of living to be a hundred.

DOCT. VANSICKLIN

was another of our early and noted physicians. He was a man of decided talents, and had a large number of students, some of whom became men of talents. The celebrated Doct. Socrates Sherman, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was one of his students, and a Barre boy, the son of Capt. Asaph Sherman. Time does not permit us to mention particularly all who have practiced in town, but we will not neglect to speak of

DOCT. WALTER BURNHAM,

who removed to Lowell, Mass., and became celebrated as a successful surgeon.

Later came Doct. A. B. Carpenter and Doct. A. E. Bigelow, now our oldest practicing physician. Doct. H. O. Worthen, Doct. J. H. Jackson, Doct. A. E. Field and Doct. B. W. Braley are our present physicians in the allopathy practice. Doct. H. E. Packer succeeds the late Doct. C. H. Chamberlin as a homœopathist.

LAWYERS

in town: one of the first was Judge James Fisk; another, the Hon. Dennison Smith, of both of whom, see notice by Mr. Carpenter.

Hon. LUCIUS B. PECK, a partner of Judge Smith, was a man of note and a representative in Congress.

NEWELL KINSMAN was in practice for a long time, associated in business a part of the time with E. E. French, Esq. C. W. Upton, D. K. Smith, L. C. Wheelock, have all successfully practiced in town.

Our present lawyers are: Wm. A. & O. B. Boyce, E. W. Bisbee and G. W. Bassett.

SOIL AND GAME.

There is no land in town so broken but what each lot is capable of becoming a passable farm if well cultivated. No broken land except the granite hills, which are still more valuable than the land in general. The streams were formerly well stocked with the speckled trout, but of late years they have become exceeding scarce. The first settlers found wild game quite plenty, but bears and other large game found too many sharp hunters to make their haunts safe places to dwell in.

Doct. Robert Paddock kept a small pack of hounds, and no music was sweeter to his ear than the baying of his dogs. General Blanchard was not much behind the Doctor in his love of the same kind of music. Occasionally a bear was captured; generally by a regular hunt, when every man had a chance to show skill, as well as the more practiced huntsman. There was

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one killed in 1844 or '5, and but one since to the writer's knowledge.

Our most successful hunter was Lemuel Richardson, who is now living in our midst, and is 81 years old. His record is as follows: Between the years of 1821 and 1847, he killed with hound and gun 714 foxes; since then he has taken in traps 675, making in all 1,389 foxes. He has during the same time killed of other game three deer, 12 fishers, five otter and sable, coons, muskrats and mink too numerous to mention. Mr. R. is a man to be relied on, and the above statement may be taken as correct.

BARRE VILLAGE

is situated nearly in the centre of the town. The principal stream running through the village is called Jail Branch, taking its name from a log jail once built on its bank. Coming from the south part of the town is a stream called Stevens' Branch, and uniting with Jail Branch before it enters the village. On this stream is situated a famous water-privilege called Day's mills, on which is now a grist and saw-mill, an extensive door, sash and blind manufactory; on the same stream there is also Robinson's sash and blind establishment and granite polishing works, and on the same stream before it enters Jail Branch is located Moorcroft Flannel Factory. The first water occupied on Jail Branch is by the Stafford & Holden Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of hay and manure forks, potato diggers, etc., and in addition to the water power they have a 30 or 40 horse-power engine. Next on the stream are the mills and furnace of Smith, Whitcomb & Cook. These are the works formerly owned by Joshua Twing, once a celebrated mill builder.

There is one principal street running through the village, called Main street, and near the upper end of the village called South Main street; Bridge street crossing the Branch and connecting with Brooklyn street; also with Hoboken. Elm street leaves Main near the National Bank, and runs north; Merchant street is another fine street running north; Seminary street also runs north, and passes the Goddard Seminary. Depot Square and its surroundings is also very pleasant. The street leading from the village by Barre Academy is a very gentle rise, leading to the Cemetery.

BARRE CEMETERY justly deserves, and has the reputation of being one of the best in the State. It is partly surrounded by a very beautiful cedar hedge, and has two fountains, furnished by water from the neighboring hills, which add very much to its beauty. Many fine monuments of goodly variety have been put up, the grounds tastefully laid out, and, taking it all in all, we are happy to compare it with any in the State.

The streets of Barre are well lined with shade trees, which add very much to its attractions. There are 18 stores in town, and our post-office has been made a salaried office, and does a very fair business.

The town has a well regulated library, of several hundred volumes, which are considerably read, but the newspapers probably take nine-tenths of all the time devoted to reading. Geo. P. Boyce is our librarian.

"BARRE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.—First officers, J. S. Spaulding, pres.; S. E. Bigelow, vice-pres.; C. Carpenter, sec.; Stillman Wood, treasurer and librarian." Among the things that were: sold out.

Barre has a Job Printing Establishment run by Prentiss C. Dodge, and a newspaper.

The first newspaper printed in town was "THE BARRE TIMES." It was a monthly sheet, issued during the year 1871, spicy, of a literary character, and published by Stillman Wood, Esq.

"THE BARRE HERALD," established in 1879, by E. N. Hyzer, was published about 9 months.

"THE BARRE ENTERPRIZE,"

was commenced in 1880. The first number was issued December 11th of the past year. It was conducted till April, 1881, by Mr. Lewis P. Thayer, of Randolph,

when W. F. Scott, its present editor and proprietor, came into possession of the publication and issued his first number of the paper, April 16, 1881.

MANUFACTURES.

Plows and casting for mill-irons are manufactured at the old Twing stand, by Smith, Whitcomb & Cook. Their plows are becoming a great favorite among the farmers. We have also Stafford & Holden's Fork Factory, Holden's Factory—Dr. McCroft, proprietor: Makers of Tin Ware: J. M. Jackman, Geo. J Reynolds. W. C. Durkee, Coffins & Caskets: Sheplee & Jones; Harnesses, C. La Paige, M. B. McCrillis. Boots & Shoes, J. Porter, O. D. Shurtleff. Sash, Blinds & Doors, *South*, J. S. Robinson, Abel Wood; Woolen Goods, William Moorcroft—are our minor manufactures: *See Walton's Register*, 1881; our chief business being the Granite Works, a notice of which will appear by the parties themselves, or some representative from their numbers.

We have a very efficient

FIRE COMPANY

of sixty stalwart young men, with a first-class hand engine, that took the first prize at a trial made in Burlington a few years since.

Barre has a Lodge of Good Templars in successful operation, which promises to be of great benefit to the people.

BARRE CORNET BAND,

well organized, is under the present leadership of Dr. Clarence B. Putnam. This Band was organized several years before the late war, and was at that time one of the best in the State. Early in the war they volunteered to go as a Band, were accepted, and served during the war.

They did not all return. Some were left to occupy a grave in the Southern States. G. B. Putnam, who resigned the office of Postmaster to go and serve his country, now rests in an unknown grave. He was the father of the present leader of the Band.

Those who belonged to, and went as members, were H. Warner French, leader; A. B. Fisher, P. Parker Page, Geo. Beckley, Albert Wood, James Averill, John W. Averill, Geo. Blanchard, Wm. Clark, G. B. Putnam, Wm. Olds. With some few exceptions, the Band has been in practice ever since the war, and some of the veterans still occupy prominent places in the same.

BARRE BOYS IN THE WEST.

Barre has furnished its full share of young men who have gone West to earn a living, and build up the land of their adoption. Among the more successful we might mention Henry Wood, son of Stillman Wood, Esq., a merchant. He has traveled in Europe a year; is the owner of real estate in Chicago which yields a goodly income, and of a handsome cottage on Scituate Beach, in Massachusetts, a summer residence. The firm of Keith Brothers, sons of Martin Keith, in Chicago, are also Barre boys, carry on a wholesale trade in the millinery line, are among wealthy and leading firms in Chicago. Clark Upton, late Mayor of Waukegan, Ill., was a Barre boy, and a lawyer of more than common ability. Five sons of Micah French are in the West, working to lay up a fortune. It is said to be much easier to get up a large party of intelligent Barre boys in Chicago than in Barre itself at the present time.

LONGEVITY.

Names of some of the older people who have died in town: Abel Camp, aged 92, and his wife, Abigail, 86; Benjamin Wood, 86, and his wife, 87; Chapin Keith, 80, and his wife, 86; Mrs. Sally Willard, 81; Miss Mary Gale, 80; Gould Camp, 92; Robert Parker, 83; John Goldsbury, 90, and his wife, 80; John Wheaton, 95; Mrs. Benjamin Wheaton, 80; Luke Olds, 86; Israel Wood, 80; Isaiah Little, 84; Capt. Wm. Bradford, 86, his wife, 83; Anna Bradford, 88; Silas Town, 88; Reuben Nichols, 83; Samuel Cook, 94; Daniel Kinney, 82; Mrs. Judith Wood, 83; Polly Cook, 81; Alvah Wood, 84, his wife, 83; Otis French, 89; Jerra Richardson, 82; Jerry Batchelder, 83; Mrs. John Thompson, 83; Mrs. Nancy Barber, 84;

James Knowland, 85; Mrs. Dudley Sterling, 92; Thomas Town, 84; Jonathan Claflin, 84; Joseph Sterling; Plina Wheaton, 83.

The above list might be greatly extended if time now permitted.

June 27, 1881.

Names of people now living in town whose ages are 80 years and upwards—so far as we can learn: Lucy Davis, 97 years old; Hetty Willey, 93; Eleanor Needham, 94; Lucy Wood, 95; Delia French, 86; Hannah French, 85; Louis Dana, 85; Jonathan Bancroft, 87; Aaron Ashley, 81; Freedom Homes, 83; Fisher Homes, 81; Charlotte Goldsbury, 81; Sally Gale, 86; Samuel Burns, 87; Nathaniel Lawson, 82; Justus Ketchum, 81; Cynthia Hooker, 82; Joseph Norris, 81; Peter Nichols, 81; Mary Noyes, 87; Achsa Richardson, 81; Lemuel Richardson, 81; Betsey Waterman, 81; Rodney Bradford, 81; Sarah Cox, 84; Susan Chamberlin, 84; Mason Carpenter, 82; Josiah Beckett, 86; Lucy Lawson, 83; Otis Durkee, 80; Mrs. Carroll Smith, 86.

GRANITE LODGE F. & A. M.

was chartered January 11, 1855, to John Twing, Otis Peck, James Hale, Maynard French, Adolphus Thurston, S. W. Davis, Martin Keith and their associates. The first three principal officers installed were Alva Eastman, W. M., Martin Keith, S. W., Webber Tilden, J. W.; and Clark Holden was the first Secretary elected by the Lodge. The organization has been in good working order from the first, and its membership steadily increased with the growth of the place, being now 125. They have a pleasant and commodious lodge-room in the old Tilden Block. The lodge have ever given ready attention to the calls of charity, caring for a sick and needy brother, and distributing to the wants of a brother's widow and orphans. Measures have recently been taken to provide a burial fund in the benefits of which the family of every member might share. Thirteen masters have been elected by the lodge since its organization; of these Geo. W. Tilden held the office 7 years, and to his labors the Craft owes much of its prosperity. Past Masters: Alva Eastman, Martin Keith, Webber Tilden, Dr. N. W. Perry, A. A. Owen, Justin H. Blaisdell, Geo. W. Tilden, Henry D. Bean, Hial O. Hatch, Eli Holden, Henry H. Wetmore, Dr. J. Henry Jackson.

BARRE LODGE,

No. 929, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, was instituted in Barre, March 4, 1878, composed of 13 Charter members: George W. Tilden, J. H. Jackman, M. D., E. D. Blackwell, J. M. Perry, O. H. Reed, W. A. Perry, B. W. Braley, M. D., C. A. Gale, M. D., E. D. Sabin, Henry Priest, F. P. Thurber, J. G. Morrison, L. J. Mack, and the officers of the lodge were, Henry Priest, Dictator; E. D. Blackwell, V. D.; J. G. Morrison, A. D.; B. W. Braley, G.; W. A. Perry, R.; J. M. Perry, F. R.; O. H. Reed, T.; L. J. Mack, G.; F. P. Thurber, S.; J. H. Jackson, C.; George W. Tilden, P. D.

The lodge met in Masonic Hall until Feb. 1, 1879, after which they rented and furnished a hall in Jackman's block, where they still remain. Meeting the 2d and 4th Monday evenings of each month.

The lodge has been always in a flourishing condition since first organized, there being an average addition of 20 members each year. The lodge is under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State, but makes reports direct to the Supreme Lodge, and also sends all money for widows' and orphans' benefit fund direct to the Supreme treasurer, the Supreme lodge only having power to pay out money on death benefits. There has been twelve assessments for the year ending June 30, 1881, making only six dollars paid for each thousand dollars insurance. When the Order was smaller and also in the time of the yellow fever south, there were assessments amounting to eight dollars per thousand. Three deaths have occurred in the Order in Barre Lodge since its organization: Frank P. Thurber Dec. 3, 1879, Thomas McGovern Nov. 4, 1880, and C. H. Chamberlin, M. D., Feb. 22, 1881. A death benefit of ($2,000) two thousand

dollars each was paid to their families very soon after the death of these members, and was of great benefit to the families. The lodge now consists of 68 members and is constantly increasing. The present officers are W. C. Nye, D.; L. W. Scott, V. D.; Lewis Keith, A. D.; George M. Goss, R.; George P. Boyce, F. R.; B. W. Braley, T.; A. C. Reed, C.; C. A. Wheaton, Guide; William Clark, Guardian; W. L. Huntington, S.; O. H. Reed, P. D.

Our lodge is free from debt; the hall nicely and tastefully furnished. A new Prescott organ purchased this spring stands in the hall, and we have a surplus of $200 in the treasury; our best citizens are its members, and we predict for the Knights of Honor in this place a green and flourishing old age.

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1870 to 1880.

BY C. HOLDEN, TOWN CLERK.

Representatives: Wm. E. Whitcomb, 1870; Wm. A. Boyce, 1872; Eli Holden, 1874; Jacob S. Spaulding, 1876; J. Henry Jackson, 1878; Henry Priest, 1880.

Town Clerks: Carlos Carpenter, 1871; Clark Holden, 1872–1881, present Town Clerk.

First Selectmen: W. C. White, 1871, '73, '74, '75; Augustus Claflin, 1872, '79, '80, '81; Ira P. Harrington, 1876, '77, '78.

Constables: N. F. Averill, 1871, '72, '73; G. I. Jackson, 1874, '75, '76; Carlos Carpenter, 1877; L. W. Scott, 1878, '79, '80; Chas. L. Currier, 1881.

PAPER OF E. L. SMITH, DEALER IN BARRE GRANITE.

In regard to the statement of the "quarries" of Barre, I cannot give a very definite one in regard to any but of the one in which I am interested. This one, known as the Smith & Kimball Quarry, is located upon the farm formerly owned by the late Edward J. Parker, consists of nearly 3 acres, and has not been fully developed as yet. It was opened in the summer of 1879, by E. J. Parker, but not worked to any extent until the spring of 1880, since which there has been taken away from the quarry not far from 20,000 feet of working stock. We claim that this granite is equal to any for monumental and polished work, and so far has been quite easy to quarry, laying in large sheets of more than ordinary thickness, being covered with soil to the depth of 4 feet in many places, and the top sheets are found to be nearly as good and clean as those underneath, which is not often the case.

We have made no public monuments, nor furnished stock for any public buildings. We ship stock in the rough to quite an extent to Burlington, Vt., Albany, N. Y., Danville, Pa., and numerous other points; am now furnishing granite for a bank building, to be erected in Danville, Pa., to the amount of 1500 cubic feet; have a contract to furnish the stock for a large monument to be erected in Boston, Mass., which will take nearly 1000 cubic feet. One piece alone is to be 9½ ft. square and 2 ft. thick; will weigh nearly 20 tons. If we had facilities for handling and drawing, we could quarry a block of any desired size. We employ now upon an average about 15 quarrymen, and the number of cutters in the employ of Mr. S. Kimball, (works are located at Montpelier, Vt.), and Smith & Wells, Barre, Vt., must number at least 30. We make any kind of work to be made in granite, from rough underpinning to a nice polished monument; value of stock taken from quarry at least $10,000; amount of finished work made during year ending June 1st, 1881, by E. L. Smith & Smith & Wells (Mr. Wells became a partner in March, 1881), about $12,000.

I consider this (granite) business established upon a sound basis, which I think will increase in time to be one of the largest industries of our State. Barre granite is second to none, and when once introduced will recommend itself.

There are at present 8 quarries opened, which are worked to quite an extent in town, namely: "Cobble Hill," owned by E. L. Smith & P. C. Wheaton, now worked by P. C. Wheaton. This is of a rather light gray, and is probably the best place in Vermont to quarry stone for underpinning, being quite rifty, so that it can

readily be split in pieces 8 in. thick, 2 ft. wide and 20 ft. long. It is strong, and is of the very best material for building work, curbing, etc., which can be found.

"Harrington Quarry," owned and worked by Ira P. Harrington, who has long been in the granite business, upon which he is now doing quite an amount of work in filling orders for rough stock. From these two quarries came the stock for the State House. They have been opened, I should judge, some 50 or 60 years. Mr. E. Hewett formerly worked the Cobble Hill Quarry, and upon the State House being rebuilt, he quarried quite an amount of blocks, to replace those injured by fire. It was near here that Charles Keith lost his life, while assisting in drawing one of those large blocks of granite up hill where they had to use ropes and blocks, a block giving away, and crushing him so that he died soon after. This is, so far as I know, the only fatal accident which has taken place in the town in connection with granite working, but numerous have been the narrow escapes from a fatal one by premature explosion of blasts, falling of derricks, etc. These two are the only old quarries of note in town, and while they have been worked long, yet consisting as they do of large extent, there is no exhaustion of material, but on the contrary, plenty of it and easy of access.

The Carnes Quarry, at East Barre, is worked by William Carnes, who has a shop, and finishes up his stock neatly.

"The Eastman Quarry" has been opened some 4 or 5 years, and while it has not been worked to a large extent, it is good stock, and may prove to be one of the best in town.

Levi Keith has a quarry opened which is called fair stock, not developed to any great extent,

Bigelow Quarry, upon the farm of John Bigelow, was opened about 6 years ago, and is now worked by John Collins. There is a chance for quite an extensive quarry, and it may prove to be one of the principal quarries in town, though the grain is not quite so fine and dark as some.

"Mann Quarry," owned and worked by Geo. Mann, has been opened some 3 years, is of the best grain and color, but as yet the stock has been rather hard to quarry to advantage, the sheets not laying so free and even as in some of the other quarries.

The quarry of Messrs, Wetmore & Morse is one of the best, if not the best in town and has been worked nearly 20 years; was formerly worked by J. E. Parker, and has been owned and worked by Wetmore & Morse about 4 years. This is good stock, and lays in large sheets, and of late has been more extensively worked than any quarry in town. I estimate that they must have taken from this quarry during the 4 years at least 45,000 ft. of working stock and to appearance there is none the less remaining. E. L. SMITH.

Barre, June 27, 1881.

STATEMENT OF W. G. PARKER'S QUARRY AND WORKS,

opened Oct. 29, 1880, began carrying on granite business Nov. 1, 1873; workmen employed from three to six; has shipped granite monuments to Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts; also in Vermont; amount of exports varying from $1,000 to $2,000.

PAPERS FROM CHAS. A. SMITH.

THE FIRST GRANITE SHOP IN BARRE.

J. S. Collins came to Barre in 1872, and opened a shop for the working of granite at the south end of the village, where he has since continued the business. This was the first shop of the kind opened in the village, and Mr. C. was the pioneer of the business of working granite for monumental purposes here. He at present employs five cutters at his shop and three men on the quarry, which he opened in 1876, and which is known as the Bigelow Quarry. Though the business done by Mr. Collins is less than that of some of his competitors in town, yet the excellence of the work which he was the first to send out drew attention to the value of Barre granite for monumental uses, and led to the development of the business, and as a skillful master workman, he has taught the trade to a large number, who as proprietors, or as workmen, ply the trade in other shops.

Wetmore & Morse are the largest dealers in granite in town; their shops, situated on the west of the R. R. near the depot, are arranged in a semi-circle on either side of the branch track of the R. R. with a derrick so located as to raise and move stones to and from the cars and to any part of their yards. They commenced business in 1877, in a small shed near their present location, and for a time employed but one workman beside Mr. Morse. In 1880, they employed for a time 85 workmen. They have turned out handsome specimens of monumental work. The largest job upon which they have been employed was the cutting for the Bowman Mausoleum at Cuttingsville—the receipts for this job being between fifteen and sixteen thousand dollars. They own and work the quarry known as the J. E. Parker Quarry, and on this employ from ten to twenty men.

CARLETON FAMILY.

Rev. Hiram Carleton, born in Barre, July 18, 1811; graduated at Middlebury College in 1833; was a teacher in Shoreham, 1833–34; studied at Andover Theo. Sem. 1834–37; pastor of the Cong'l Church in Stowe in 1818. He has published an Analysis of the 24th chapter of Matthew. —*Pierson's Catalogue of Middlebury Coll.*

Hiram Carleton was the seventh son of Jeremiah and Deborah Carleton, early settlers in this town; his father, Jeremiah Carleton, died Sept. 3, 1844, and his mother Mar. 18, 1843. He has living in town at this time (1881), two brothers,—Jeremiah Carleton, 2d, born Aug. 16, 1799; David Carleton, born Sept. 2, 1809. The former, Jeremiah 2d, is father of Rev. Marcus M. Carleton, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board, in Umballah, India; the latter, David, is father of Hiram Carleton, Esq., now of Montpelier.

There were 10 children, I think, in the old family. The Carletons are a family of more than average ability; with some marked peculiarities, but men of character. Rev. Hiram Carleton, D. D., is now Rector of an Episcopal church in Wood's Hole, Mass. Rev. Marcus Carleton of Umballah married Calista Bradford, daughter of Rodney Bradford of this place. Some ten or twelve years since she came unattended from India via. San Francisco, arriving here in the spring of 1869, with 5 children, the eldest hardly in his teens, the youngest a mere babe. Her two eldest boys fitted for college in the Academy here; entered Amherst College, (their father's *alma mater*,) and graduated there; the eldest has since graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians & Surgeons in N. Y.; is with his mother; his sisters, now grown to accomplished young ladies, are soon to return to India; the 2d son has a position in the Public Library in New York.

WILLIAM CLARK,

son of Dea. Francis Clark, Senior, graduated at Dartmouth about 1840; and at Andover Theol. Sem.; was engaged for several years as a teacher in Georgia; for a time settled over the Cong. church at Orford, N. H.; subsequently went under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions to Turkey; was afterwards located at Milan, Italy, both as U. S. Consul and as the head of an educational institution; some time about 1872, returned to America and purchased a home in Newbury, Vt., which he fitted up in a handsome manner, then, for several years, a private boarding school for young ladies, known as "Montebello," was kept up by his wife, (who was a daughter of Nathaniel Farrington, of Walden, Vt.,) and their daughter (an only child) who was a young lady of fine accomplishments. Mr. Clark returned to Europe about 1875 or '76, as the representative of a New York business house, and has since been for the most of the time in Germany. He returned a year or two since for his family, who returned with him, the property at Newbury being disposed of. Mr. Clark is a man of fine presence, a fine scholar, and the master of several languages.

DR. SOCRATES SHERMAN,

Native of Barre; a skillful physician; Medical Director of the Department of Virginia during the war; Member of Con-

gress one term, and at the time of his death, postmaster of Ogdensburg; died at the latter place in 1873.

WILLIAM A. DODGE,

son of Dea. Nathaniel Dodge, graduated at Burlington about the year 1844; studied law; has removed from town.

MILITARY RECORD OF BARRE.

From the account of Charles A. Smith in *The Barre Enterprise*, the following, whose graves were covered with flowers Decoration day—last month—were

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION:

Major Wm. Bradford, Abel Camp, Gould Camp, Lemuel Clark, in Barre Cemetery; Warren Ellis, Nathan Harrington, Capt. Asaph Sherman, Nath'l Sherman, Adolphus Thurston, in Williston Cemetery; and the following

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812:

David W. Aldrich, Sylvanus Aldrich, John Bancroft, Wm. Bassett, William Bradford, Jr., James Britain, Carver Bates, Simon Briggs, Simon Barber, Joel Bullock, Samuel Cook, Otis French, Bartholomew French, Bart. French, Jr., David French, John Gale, Israel Gale, John Hillery, Joel Holden, Reuben Lamb, Robert Parker, William Robinson, Danforth Reed, B. C. Smith, Silas Town, Thomas Town, John Wood, John Willson, Thomas Willson, Ellman Waterman, in Barre Cemetery; Joe Adams, Josiah Allen, Asa Boutwell, Eli Boutwell, Asa Blanchard, Joseph Dodge, Dan Howland, Eli Holden, Davis Harrington, Humphrey Holt, Amos Jones, Robert Morse, James Nichols, Peter Nichols, David Richardson, Baxter Sterling, Joe Sterling, Asaph Sherman, Jonathan Sherman, Benj. Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Marston Watters: IN MEXICAN WAR Charles A. Bigelow, in Williston Cemetery.

BARRE COMPANY FOR PLATTSBURGH.

BY STILLMAN WOOD.

The Military Company of Volunteers that left Barre for Burlington for the battle of Plattsburgh consisted of 117 men. This number took almost the entire set of young men whose ages were suitable for military duty, with a few old revolutionary soldiers who felt they would like to have a hand in one more battle with the red coats. The farmer left his farm, the mechanic his shop, and the merchant his store to join in the common defence, and beat back an invading foe. When the news came that the British were about to cross the river and enter Plattsburgh, the excitement was intense; to arms, was the universal response. Men gathered immediately from all parts of the town, and formed a company:

Military Roll of Barre Company of Volunteers in the War of 1812.

OFFICERS: Warren Ellis, Capt.; Nathan Stone, 1st lieut.; Armin Rockwood, 2d Lieut.; Peter Nichols, Ensign; A. Sherman, M. Sherman, B. French, C. Bancroft, Sergeants. Corporals: Moses Rood, 1st, Samuel Nichols, 3d,. P. Thompson, 4th, Wm. Ripley, 2d. Privates: E. B. Gale, Sam'l Cook, Daniel Parker, John M. Willard, Chs. Robinson, Elijah Robinson, I. L. Robinson, Je'k. Richards, John Farwell, Silas Spear, Otis French, Jona. Markum, Andrew Davey, John Richards, Thomas Mower, Thomas Browning, John Howland, Jona. Sherman, Noah Holt, Oramel Beckley, Horace Beckley, Asa Dodge, Wm. Arbuckle, Saml. Mitchell, Josiah Allen, A. Bagley, James Hale, Enos Town, Jacob Scott, Comfort Smith, Sylvanus Goldsbury, William Goldsbury, Shubael Smith, Amos Jones, Isaiah Little, Asa Blanchard, Henry Smith, Ansel Patterson, B. Ingraham, Aaron Rood, William Bradford, Byron Potter, Danforth Reed, Emery Fuller, Willard Keith, J. Penniman, Nathaniel Batchelder, Isaac Gale, Jesse Morris, Silas Willard, R. R. Keith, Benjamin Burke, Thomas Town, Ira Day, Geo. S. Woodard, Stephen Freeman, Gideon Downing, Stephen Carpenter, Jonathan Smith, Nathan Stephens, A. West, John Bancroft, Amos Holt, M. Brown Dodge, R. W. Ketchum, John Thompson, James Britain, Orson Smith, Wm. Howard, Benjamin Richards, D. W. Averill, C. Bates, Doane Cook, Richard Smith, Josiah Bid-

well, Andrew Conant, Nath'l Batchelder, Jr., Calvin Howes, Sherman Watson, Thomas Parker, Peter Johonnott, Calvin Smith, John S. Willard, Joseph Sterling, Ira Ellis, C. Watson, Samuel Lawson, Cyrus Barber, Joseph Glidden, Seth Beckett, John Twing, Parley Batchelder, Josiah Leonard, M. Bussell, Wm. Batchelder, Wm. Bassett, David Sherburn, Isaac Salter, Asa Patridge, S. Rice, Jr., J. Nichols, J. S. Thompson, Nehemiah Boutwell, Lewis Peck, Joel Holden, Wm. Chubb, David Richardson, Guy C, Nichols, Jona. G. Chaplin, John Gale, and Pliny Wheaton.

The company went mostly on foot, and arrived at Burlington on Saturday. The battle of Plattsburg was fought on Sunday, but for lack of transportation, few, if any, of the company had a hand in it, and on the same day there being a naval battle on the lake, in which the British foe were beaten, and retreated to Canada, there being no further necessity for defence, no foe to fight, most of our men came back without crossing the lake. Some, however, went over, and some enlisted in the regular army.

This company of stalwart young men, after returning to their respective homes and occupations, in after life filled many places of honor and trust in town, and many of them acquired military titles by being elected to office in the respective companies to which they severally belonged in the State militia. In those days to gain the title of captain was considered worthy of a laudable ambition, and gave a man notoriety not otherwise easily attained. But that company of strong young men, so far as we can learn, have now all, except one, passed over the silent river to the land of peace beyond. Our neighbor Jonathan Bancroft, who was then 16 years old, went as teamster and carried baggage for the company. He is now 84, and is probably the only man now living who went to Burlington at that time. About one-half of these men have descendants or relatives now living in town, and of the rest, their families have become extinct, or removed to parts far distant from Barre.

WAR REPORT,

FROM AUGUSTUS CLAFLIN,

Chairman of the Board of Selectmen in 1875, *for that year.*

Whole number of three years men enlisted and credited to the town, 125; one year men, 21; nine months men, 38; drafted men held to service, 17; Total, 201. Of the 17 drafted men, 8 furnished substitutes, 8 paid commutation money, and one only entered the service. The number of men who were killed or died, was 33; the number wounded and living, 15; Albert Gobar, a bounty jumper who afterwards returned under the President's proclamation of pardon, is the only deserter reported. Bounties were paid to: 23 men Co. B, 10th Reg., raised by subscription, $575; to 29 nine months men, $25 each, by subscription, $700; to 10 nine months men, $50 each, $500; to 28 three years men, $300 each, $8,400; to 14 three months men, $200 each, $2,800; to Albert and Alson French, twin brothers, one of whom was drafted, and the other enlisted to be with him, $600; to C. H. Richardson, who re-enlisted, $300; to 19 1 year men, $11,060,00; to 2 men mustered at Windsor, $1,225; to 1 colored recruit, $400; to 9 navy men, $7,200; to Byron Carlton, James Powers, C. Woodward, $1,524.50; to those who went in 2d Reg. Vt. Vols., June, 1861, by subscrip. $55.00; total $35,340.85.

The total expense to the town for selectmen's and surgeons' services for subsistence of recruits and other expenses incidental to raising the quota of troops under different calls, is given at $35,995.24; total public expense $71,336.09. Money was paid by individuals as follows: amount paid by enrolled men who furnished substitutes, $600; amount paid by drafted men who furnished substitutes, $2,600; amount paid by drafted men as commutation, $2,400; total $5,600.

On the page of fame
Does the soldier's valor bloom
Brighter than the roses
Cast upon his tomb.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

BY CHAS. A. SMITH.

The following is a list of the men furnished by the town under the different calls for troops, including those who were drafted, paid commutation, or furnished substitutes:

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Discharged.*	*Remarks.*
Lemuel A. Abbott,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.	June 22, '65.	Pro. 2 Lt. Co. D. Jan. 26, '63; 1st Lieut. Co. E. Jan. 17, '64; Capt. Co. G. Dec. 19, '64, enlist. reg. army in '65; now Capt.
Armory Allen,	11	E	Dec. 11, '63.	Aug. 25, '65.	Trans. to Co. V. R. C. July 26, '64, Co. D. June 24, '64; after to Co. A.
Henry L. Averill,	C	L	Dec. 3, '63.	Aug. 9, '65.	Trans. Co. D. Jan. 21, '65.
James W. Averill,	8	E	Dec. 15, '63.		Wound. at Winch. Va. losing part of one foot; in hospital till close of war.
John W. Averill,	"	"	Dec. 15, '63.	Jan. 28, '65.	Mustered out.
James T. Bacon,	2	F	June 20, '61.	Jan. 29, '64.	Pro. corp. pro. sergt.
Dan Barker,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.		Sick; disch'd Nov. 16, '64; died soon at home.
Davis H. Bates,	6	B			
Albert G. Bates,	8	E	Feb. 18, '62.		Discharged June 30, '62.
Peter N. Bates,	6	F	Oct. 15, '61.		Pro. corp., sergt., Dec. 28, '63; k'd Wilderness May 5, '64.
Chauncey W. Beals,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.	Jan. 22, '64.	Discharged on sickness.
Orrin Beckley, Jr.,	2	D	June, 20, '61.		Pro. serg; wounded; missing in battle May 10, '64.
Joel Bill,	4	G	Oct. 20, '61.		Discharged April 22, '63.
John Blanchard,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.	Feb. 22, '65.	Dishc'd on acct. of wounds rec'd in Aug. '64.
Origin A. Blanchard,	2	D	Sept. 20, '61.		Pro. corp., serg., must. out Sept. 20, '64.
James M. Boyce,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.		Died Oct. 6, '63.
Charles H. Bassett,	11	E	Dec. 11, '63.	Aug. 25, '65.	Trans. to Co. D., to E., to A.
Albert G. Bates,	17	E	Apr. 12, '64.		Mustered out May 20, '65.
George I. Beckley,	8	A	Dec. 15, '63.		Trans. to V. R. C., must. out July 24, '65. Served in Band.
Charles A. Bigelow,	17	E	Apr. 12, '64.		Died May 30, '64.
George W. Blanchard,	13	I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 2, '63.	Sergt; re-enlisted Dec. '63 in 8th Reg.; serving in the Band; must. out Jan. 28, '65.
Albert P. Boutwell,	11	E	Dec. 11, '63.	Aug. 25, '65.	Trans. to Co. D. to E. to A.
Edwin M. Bowman,	C	L	Dec. 20, '63.	Aug. 16, '65.	Trans. to Co. D. Jan. 21, '65.
Clarence A. Brackett,	17	C	Apr. 1, '64.		Chosen corp. Pro. s'gt., taken pris.
Geo. Badore,	13	I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Frederick J. Barnes,	13	I	"	"	
Calvin Bassett,	15	D		Aug. 5, '63.	
Origin Bates,	13	I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Ira B. Bradford,	13	"	"	"	
Clark Boutwell,	"	"	"	"	Served as drummer.
Albert J. Burrill,	"	"	"	"	
J. K. Bancroft,					Drafted, p'd commutation.
Warren Barnes,					Procured substitute.
Kimbal Blanchard,					"
Iram H. Camp,	2	D	June 20, '61.		Pro. corp. must. out Ju. 29, '64.
David G. Carr,	6	F	Oct. 15, '61.		Discharged Jan. 21, '62.
Byron Carlton,	8	I	Feb. 18, '62.		Must. out Jan. 22, '64, re-en.
Almon Clark,	10				As't. Surg. Com. Aug. 11, '62, pro, sur. cav. Mar. 6, '65; must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Henry L. Clark,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.		Died, Jan. 29, '63.
William Clark,	"	"	"	June 22, '65.	
William Cox,	6	F	Oct. 15, '61.		Missing in action, May 5, '64.
Humphrey Campbell,	Bat. 3		Aug. 20, '64.	June 15, '65.	
Allen E. Cutts,	9	E	Aug. 8, '64.	June 13, '65.	
Frank E. Cutts,	"	E	Aug. 17, '64.	"	
Nathan J. Camp,	15	D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Pro. Corp. Nov. 12, '62.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Discharged.*	*Remarks.*
Mason B. Carpenter,	13	I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '63.	Pro. Sergt. Jan. 15, '63.
Orvis Carpenter,	"	"	"	"	
David G. Carr,	"	"	"	"	
Albert F. Dodge,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.	Mar. 21, '64.	Re-en. Apr. 5, '64; serv. as Capt. in 9 reg. U. S.; Col. Inft.; Must. out Dec. 5, '65.
Leroy Dodge,	"	"	"		Died Oct. 28, '64.
Lewis H. Dodge,	2	D	Sept. 15, '61.		Died Sept. 1, '62.
Luther C. Dodge,	"	"	Apr. 12, '62.		Died June 12, '62.
Nelson E. Dodge,	"	"	Apr. 12, '62.		Pro. Corp. & to Sergt.; died in Andersonville pris.
Wesley Dodge,	C	C	Nov. 19, '61.		Pro. Corp.; miss'd in a'ct. June 23, '64; died in Rebel prison.
Jason Drury,	8	E	Feb. 18, '62.		Died Sept. 25, '63, of w'nds rec'd in action.
Andrew J. Dudley,	2	D	Sept. 15, '61.		Discharged Jan. 2, '63.
Willis P. Durkee,	4	B	Sept. 20, '61.		Discharged Apr. 23, '63.
Chas. Davis,	8	I	Dec. 15, '63.	Jan. 28, '65.	
Alfred Deuquet,	17	H	May 10, '64.	July 14, '65.	
Henry M. Dudley,	"	"	May 10, '64.		Chos. Corp.; died July 31, '64, of w'nds. rec'd. act'n. Jun. 24 '64.
John M. Durant,	11	E	Dec. 11, '63.		Died of wounds, July 31, '64.
Moses Duso,	11	E	"	June 23, '65.	
William H. Duval,	"	"	"	May 23, '65.	
Henry A. Dow,	13	I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '63.	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63.
Alson Downing,					Drafted; paid commutation.
Chas. F. Durrill,					" " "
Edward P. Evans,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.		Trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 25, '64.
Ira H. Evans,	"	"	"		Disch'd. Dec. 22, '63, by order of War Department.
Perley Farrar,	"	"	"		Killed in action May 19, '64.
Joseph W. Fisher,	4	D			
Erastus D. French,	8	E	Feb. 18, '62.		Died Nov. 10, '62.
Orlando French,	C	C	Nov. 10, '61.	Oct. 31, '62.	
Alfred B. Fisher,	8	A	Dec. 15, '63.	Jan. 29, '65.	Served in Band.
Albert French,	5	E	May 26, '64.	May 13, '65.	
Henry W. French,	8	F	Dec. 15, '63.	Jan. 29, '65.	Served in Band.
Charles G. French,	15	D	Sept. 15, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Served as Captain.
Alson French,	15	E	May 12, '64.	May 13, '65.	
Henry P. Gale,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.		Died, Barre. Mar. 23, '64. Disch'd.
Geo. W. Goodrich,	2	D	June 20, '61.	June 29, '64.	
John Gabbaree,	17	H	May 14, '64.		Died July 3, of w'ds recd. in action.
Albert Gobar,	17	H	May 19, '64.		Deserted May 27, 1864.
Fred. M. Gale,	13	I	Dec. 15, '63.	Jan. 29, '65	Served in Band. Re-en. Dec. 15, '63. Disch'd Jan. 29, '66.
Ira L. Gale,					Drafted. Paid commutation.
Israel Gilmot,					
John A. Goldsbury,					Procured substitute.
Nathan Harrington,	2	D	Sept. 20, '61.	Sept. 20, '64.	
Chas. E. L. Hills,	8	E	Feb. 18, '62.		Died July 3, 1863.
Eli Holden,	C	C	Nov. 19, '61.		Only one from Barre 1st Vt. Reg. 3 mos. men, re-en. Co. C Vt. Cav. mus. 1st Serg. Nov. 19, '61, pro. 2d and 1st Lt., tak. pris. in action, Sept. 25, '63, in Libbey, Danville, Macon, Columbia, escaped Col. prison, retaken after a week, mus. out, paroled pris. March 15, '65.
Calvin Holt,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.	June 22, '65.	
Hezekiah D. Howland,	17	E	May 3, '64.		Died at Salisbury, N. C.
Orwell J. Hosford,	9	F	Aug. 19, '64.	June 13, '65.	
Bradley D. Hall,	15	D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Must. out at Cold River. Re-enlisted in 11th Reg.
Geo. F. Harroun,	13	I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '63.	Re-en. Sept. 5, '64, 1st Vt. Cav. Killed Nov. 12, '64, in Shen.
William Henderson,	15	D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
William W. Holden,	13	I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '63.	Served as Corporal.
Chas. H. Howard,	"	"	"	"	
Robert Humphrey,	"	"	"	"	

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Discharged.*	*Remarks.*
Nelson E. Heath,					Drafted ; paid commutation.
Henry C. Jones,	2	D	June 20, '61.		Pro. Sergt.; must. out June 2, '64.
Albert Jones,	17	E	Mar. 3, '64.	July 14, '65.	
Ezra N. Jones,	17	H	May 19, '64.	"	
Alexander Jangraw,	3		Aug. 19, '64.	June 15, '65.	In battery.
Nelson Johnson,	13	I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '73.	
Clinton Keith,	11	E	Dec. 11, '63.	Jan. 24, '65.	
Henry Ketchum,	"	"	"	Jan. 2, '65.	
William Kirkland,	13	H	Oct. 10, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Alonzo G. Lane,	6	G	Apr. 12, '62.	Nov. 24, '62.	
Samuel Leger,	2	D	Jan. 20, '61.		Discharged Mar. 7, '62.
Napoleon Lafrenier,	17	H	May 10, '64.	July 14, '65.	Served as musician.
Stephen Leazer,	3		Aug. 18, '64.	June 15, '65	In battery.
Heman Lamphier,	15	D	Oct. 22, '62.		Discharged Nov. 27, '62.
Marshal B. Lawrence,	13	I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '73.	
Geo. W. Lawson,					Procured substitute.
John McLaughlin,	C	C	Nov. 19, '61.	Nov. 18, '64.	
Horace C. Meaker,	6	D	Apr. 12, '62.	May 28, '64.	
Francis Miner,	3	K	July 16, '61.	Feb. 1, '64.	
William E. Martin,	17	E	Apr. 9, '64.		Ist Lieut. ; killed near Petersburgh, July 30, '64.
Wm. W. McAlister,	3		Aug. 9, '64.	June 15, '65.	In battery.
Daniel Moses,					Drafted ; paid commutation.
Erastus W. Nichols,	C	C	Nov. 19, '61.		Died Mar. 31, 1863.
Azro E. Nichols,	3		Aug. 24, '64.	June 15, '65.	Battery.
George W. Nichols,	13	H	Oct. 23, '62.	July 21, '64.	
William Olds,	8	D	Jan. 15, '64.		
Charles H. Page,	3	F	July 16, '61.		Discharged Feb. 28, '63.
Alfred S. Parkhurst,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.	Jan. 22, '64.	
H. N. Parkhurst,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.		Mustered out May 13, '65.
Eugene C. Peck,	3	K	July 16, '61.		Discharged Jan. 23, '62.
George W. Perrin,	8	E	Feb. 18, '62.	Jan. 22, '64.	
George W. Phelps,	9	I	July 9, '62.	June 13, '65.	
J. Parker Page,	8	G	Dec. 15, '63.	July 7, '65.	Served In Band.
George B. Putnam,	8	G	Dec. 15, '63.		Died Nov. 27, '64. Served in Band.
Charles Parkhurst,	9	G	Aug. 15, '64.		Trans. to Co. G., 4th Vt. Vol. Jan. 20, '65.
Lyman D. Parkhurst,	9	F	Aug. 23, '64.		Trans. to Co. G., 5th Vt. January 20, '65.
Leander Perry,	13	I	Aug. 4, '62.	July 21, '63	Re-enlist. in Co. F. 9 Reg. must. in Jan. 6, 64 ; report. absent and s'k when must. out June 13, '63.
Charles H. Perry,	13	I	Oct. 21, '62.	July 21, '63.	Enlist. in Co. F. 9 Reg. Jan. 6. '64 ; made corp. June 29, '64 ; serg. March 17, '65 ; 1 serg. June 9, '65, trans. to Co. B. June 13, '65.
Heman G. Perry,	15	D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Chas. A. Richardson,	2	D	Sept. 20, '61.		Re-enlist. Jan. 3, '64 ; trans. to V. R. C., Apr. 26, '65 ; must. out July 20, '64.
Lafayette G. Ripley,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.		Trans. to V. R. C., Feb. 21, '65 ; must. out July 8, '65.
John H. Rublee,	10	B			Must. out June 22, '65.
Hiram Robinson,	11				
George S. Robinson,	17	E	Apr. 12, '64.		Elect. capt. ; must. out July 14, '64.
Joseph Rose,	17	H	May 19, '64.		Killed near Petersburgh, Va., July 27, '64.
Albert Rogers,	9	G	Aug. 6, '64.	May 13, '65.	
W. F. Richardson,	15	D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
William H. Riddall,	13	I	Oct. 10, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Albert Rogers,	15	D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Seth T. Sargent,	10	B	Sept. 1, 62.		Mustered out June 22, '65.
George W. Savory,	C	C	Nov. 19, '61.	Nov. 18, '64.	
Prentiss S. Scribner,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.	June 22, '65.	
Albert Smith,	2	D	June 20, '61.		Must. in corp ; disch'd Nov. 1, '62.
William Smith,	8	I	Feb. 18, '62.		Disch'd for sickness ; re-enlisted.
Calvin Stowe,	C	C			
Rufus Streeter,	10	B	Sept. 22, '62.	Jan. 28, 65.	
Lemuel D. Strong,	2	D	June 20, '61.		Must. in corp. pro. sergt. must. out June 29, '64.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Discharged.*	*Remarks.*
Hiram Smith, Jr.,	11	E	Dec. 11, '63.		Lost an arm and leg ; disch'd Sept. 14, '65.
Lewis Sterling,	11	E	Dec. 11, '63,	Jan. 16, 65.	
Lathan T. Seaver,	C	C	Aug. 23, '64.	Jan 21, '65.	
Charles D. Slack.	8	G	Aug. 15, '64.		Died March 15, '65.
Chas. W. Stoddard,	3		Aug. 19, '64.		Battery. Died Jan. 16, '65.
William D. Sanborn,	15	D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Charles E. Smith,					Drafted ; paid commutation.
George D. Taft,	3	K	July 16, '61.		Killed in action May 5, 64.
Joseph B. Thompson,	9	I	July 9, '62.	June 13, '65.	Made corp. July 15, '64.
Ozias H. Thompson,	3	K	July 16, '61.	July 11, '65.	1st Serg. re-enlist. Dec. 1, '63 ; pro. 2d and 1st Lieut. Aug. 4, '64.
Eldon A. Tilden,	2	D	Sept. 20, '61.		Pro. 2d Lieut. Nov. 20, '63 ; must. out Jan. 29, '64.
Oel M. Town,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.	June 22, '65.	
Ira H. Tompkins,	11	E	Dec. 11, '65.		Killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64.
John M. Thatcher,	13	I	Oct. 10, '62.	July 21, '63.	Served as Captain.
Jude Town,					Drafted ; paid commutation.
Samuel C. Vorse,	C	C	Nov. 19, '61.		Re-enlisted Dec. 28, '63 ; Pro. Co. Q. M. Sergt.
Nelson W. Wheelock,	10	B	Sept. 1, '62.		Died December 3, '63.
Preston B. Willey,	2	D	June 20, '61.	June 29, '64.	
Henry Wires,	C	F			
Albert P. Wood,	13	I	Dec. 15, '63.	Jan. 28, '65.	Re-enlisted must. out Oct. 10, '62.
Warren F. Wood,	11	E	Dec. 11, '65.	Jan. 29, '65.	
Wm. W. Woodbury,	"	"	"		Wounded ; trans. to Vet. Res. C. '65 ; must out Aug 1, '65.
Chas. H. Willey,	9	G	Jan. 2, '64.		Died Apr. 1, '65.
Harvey Willey,	9	G	Aug. 15, '64.	June 13, '65.	
Chas. C. Varney,	13	D	Oct 4, 62.	July 23, '63.	Served as Sergeant.
Geo. E. Varney,	"	"	"	"	
Stephen G. West,	"	"	"		Died May 17, '63.
Horace Woodard,					Drafted ; paid comt.
James Powers,	8	G	Feb. 20, '65.	June 28, '65.	
Thomas Henthon,	8	C	Jan. 6, 65.	"	
James Hooper,	8	H	Jan. 5, '65.	"	
Chas. E. Woodward,	10	3	Feb. 7, 65.		Absent sick when reg. was mustered out.

Alex. F. E. Ahlsstrom, U. S. Navy ; Lemuel Bean, George Dailey, Harry Johnson, John Peterson, Samuel Thurber, were hired of brokers, entered the navy, and no record of their service is attainable. Leonard Bancroft, Levi J. Bolster, Geo. I. Reynolds, drafted ; paid commutation.

In addition to the names given above the following who served in the war were not reckoned in the quota of the town: Leonard F. Aldrich, Quartermaster 13 Vt.; Orvis F. Jackman, Co. A, 7 Ohio, lost his right arm at Chancellorsville, was discharged, and afterwards served in Quartermaster department under Gen. Pitkin.

Buried in Barre Cemetery.—Stephen G. Albee, James T. Bacon, Albert Bates, Peter N. Bates, Dan. Barker, Rufus Carver, Henry L. Clark, Orrin B. Dickey, Orlan French, H. Warner French, Henry Gale, M. B. Lawrence, James J. Nolan, E. W. Nichols, William Olds, Rufus Streeter, Stephen G. West, Wm. Woodbury, George D. Taft, Wilber Tilden.

Buried in Wilson Cemetery.—Horace Bigelow, Wesley Dodge, Zary Dodge, Heman Levy.

Buried in Farwell Cemetery.—L. Richards, Newell Carlton, C. H. Howard, James L. Dow.

William Howland enlisted for the town of East Montpelier into the 17th Reg., was killed in Battle of the Wilderness ; was a brother of Hezekiah D., who died in Salisbury Prison, and the son of Ezekial Howland of this place. Charles Carpenter enlisted for Montpelier, into Co. C. of the Cavalry.

JUDGE CHAPIN KEITH AND FAMILY.

BY S. WOOD.

Judge Keith was a man noted for energy and perseverance, and whatever enterprise he undertook was generally a success. He came from his native town, Uxbridge, Mass., with his young family, the youngest being only three months old, September, 1801, and settled in Barre. He was born May 17, 1771, and was married to Elisabeth Taft, June 24, 1790. She was born May 13, 1769. They had four children, all boys.

Hon. Chapin Keith was Judge of the probate court for several years, and afterwards high sheriff for many more years. He also held many town offices, and was much interested in the Chelsea turnpike, on which his tavern was located.

When he first arrived from Uxbridge with his young family, he was duly warned out of town, lest he should become a charge on the good people of Barre. It was a custom of the time, if any came that it was doubtful about. But he never failed to take care of himself and his. His wife was also truly a helpmeet, and did her full share in getting a living; as landlady she excelled.

Judge Keith, although a good judge of property matters, and an active business man, could never speak in public except with great diffidence. While sheriff it became his duty to proclaim who was governor, and after the votes had been counted, he finished by saying, "*God save the King*," when he meant to have said "the People." He used to relate that it cost him several gallons of wine to mend that mistake. He was very successful, as elsewhere said, in his tavern-keeping.

HON. ROSWELL KEITH,

oldest son of Judge Chapin, and the late Judge Keith of Montpelier, where he died Oct. 25, 1874; was born in Uxbridge, Ms., Nov. 28, 1790, and was at his death in his 84th year. [For a more full description see History of Montpelier.]

CALVIN JAY KEITH.

From Thompson's History of Montpelier.

A son of the Hon. Chapin Keith, late of Barre, was born in Uxbridge, Mass., Apr. 9, 1800, and before he was a year old came with his father's family to Barre, Vermont. At the age of sixteen, having shown himself a good and industrious scholar in the English branches taught in the common school of his home village, he commenced fitting for college at Randolph Academy, in the spring of 1816. In 1818 he entered Un. College, at Schenectady, N. Y., and in 1822, was graduated with a good reputation for scholarship and moral character. He then, for a year or two, taught in the State of Virginia as private tutor in the family of a wealthy planter; when he returned to the North, and commenced the study of the law in the office of the Hon. William Upham in Montpelier. Having completed the usual course of legal studies, he was admitted to the bar in 1826, and commenced practice in this village, at first alone, and afterwards, for three or four years succeeding 1830, in company with Mr. Upham. In about 1837, a brother of C. W. Storrs of Montpelier died in St. Louis, Missouri, leaving considerable property, and Mr. Keith was employed by the relatives of the deceased to go to St. Louis and gather up and settle the estate. After executing this commission to the advantage of all concerned, he returned to Montpelier, not however to resume his profession, but to accept the office of Treasurer in the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which was tendered him by the Directors. But after acceptably executing the duties of this office a year or two, he resigned the post to accept another commission to settle an estate of a deceased Vermonter in the South, one of the brothers Elkins, from Peacham, Vt., who had been in business as cotton brokers in the city of New Orleans. The estate was found to be large, and its affairs so complicated as to require the labor and attention of years to bring to a close. For the next ten or twelve years, therefore, Mr. Keith took up his residence in New Orleans, and remained there through all but the hot and sickly months of the year, which he spent mostly in Montpelier, having generally brought with him, at each

annual return, such sums of money as he had been able to collect out of the different investments of the estate, for division among the Elkins heirs. After pursuing this course some ten years, assiduously engaged in the difficult, and, in many respects, dangerous position, he succeeded in bringing the affairs of the estate mainly to a close, except in the case of the large quantity of Mexican scrip which was left on hand, and which was considered only of chance value. He agreed on a division of this uncertain property between the heirs and himself, the consideration offered to them being his promise to make no charge for any future services. In a year or two after this bargain the general government decided to redeem this Mexican scrip; and Mr. Keith, being fortunate enough by means of arguments made potent by some of the existing cabinet, to get his claims rather promptly allowed, realized for his share of the venture the snug sum of $35,000, which, with his previous accumulations, made him a man of fortune.

The year 1852 was mostly occupied in making the tour of Europe, and, having returned to Montpelier the following year, he was seized with what was supposed to be a brain fever, which terminated fatally Sept. 23, 1853. He was in some respects rather a peculiar man—in nothing more so, perhaps, than in his likes and dislikes. and these again were generally as peculiarly manifested. The former might always be known by his open commendation, and the latter by his entire silence when the names of the objects were respectively mentioned. This seemed to grow out of his constitutional sensitiveness, which was often affected by what would have affected few others, which he could not help, but which his natural conscientiousness enabled him so to correct as never to make the matter worse by detraction. He was most constant and faithful to those who had his esteem; while to those who had not, he manifested only a negative conduct. But with his few peculiarities, Mr. Keith had many virtues. He was, in all his deal, one of the most strictly honest men in the world. His views of life, society and its wants, were just and elevated, and he was patriotic and liberal in contributing to the advancement of all good public objects. His character, indeed, was well reflected by his singular will, to which we alluded in a description of our new cemetery. By this will he notices a whole score of such as have gained his esteem, by bequests of valuable keepsakes or small sums of money, and then goes on to bequeath handsome sums for various public objects, among which was $1000 for a cemetery for Montpelier village, and $500 for a library for its academy. And thus he has identified his name with the public interests of the town where he longest resided, and should thus be remembered among its benefactors.

Calvin Jay Keith was buried in the family lot of Judge Chapin Keith, in Barre, but a monument was set up at Montpelier by his administrator.

Cheney Keith, the fourth son of Chapin Keith, was born Jan. 1798. He married Judith Wood, who is still living and active, July '81, though but a few days of 80 years old. Cheney was a well-to-do and industrious man, well educated, and also a leading and influential man in town business. He died Aug. 8, 1864, in his 67th year.

Erasmus Keith, brother of Roswell, was born July 23, 1792; died Feb. 12, 1813, being about 21 years of age.

Leonard Keith, the third son of Judge Chapin, was born July 15, 1795. He became one of the leading men of the town. He married for his first wife Nancy Choate, by whom he had several children. She dying, he married for his second wife Susan Cook, who is still living July '81. Leonard Keith built the first starch factory in town, where many thousand bushels of potatoes were manufactured into starch, yielding a large income to the manufacterer, and a ready potato market to all the farmers around. He died Jan. 21, 1868, in his 64th year.

JOSHUA TWING.

From Obituary in Watchman & Journal.

Born in Wilbraham, Mass.; for 40 years

a citizen of Barre; in mill-building long stood without a known rival. His machine-shop and mill-wrighting establishment at Barre village had a reputation extending far beyond the town and county even. It is the boast of scores of mechanics that they learned their trade of Joshua Twing. It was a custom with him to encourage poor young men to learn a trade, and then, with a good character and diligent hand, work their way up to distinction. He first learned his trade as an apprentice to a machinist, after which he was emphatically self-made; and the moment success began to crown his labors for himself, he turned to his straitened parents and provided for them. In this respect his example was like that of Joseph to his father, Jacob; and the same cup of kindness came back to cheer his declining years, from the hands of his children. Strictly honest in all his extensive dealings, and generous to a fault, the memory of him embalmed with the blessings of the poor, he still left an ample estate, the result of a long life of industry and personal prudence. He died in Montpelier, at the residence of his son-in-law, H. S. Loomis, in his 82d year, and labored with his own hands up to the last week of his life. He was buried in Barre Cemetery, where a fine granite monument has been erected to his memory.

SILAS KETCHUM.

From the Eulogy delivered before the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, July 20, 1880.

BY L. W. COGSWELL, PRESIDENT.

On the evening of the 19th of Nov. 1859, three young men met in a room over one of the stores in Hopkinton village, and formed themselves into an organization under the name of "The Philomathic Club." These young men were Silas Ketchum, Darwin C. Blanchard and Geo. E. Crowell. The number of this club was limited to seven. It was made a part of the compact "the Club should never cease except by unanimous consent, and so long as two of its members lived." The original design was social intercourse and literary culture.

A private collection of relics, minerals and natural curiosities, belonging to Mr. Ketchum, was in May, 1860, placed in a room in Mr. Crowell's house, fitted for the purpose, and dedicated by the Club Oct. 13, following, in which room the Club met till Oct. 6, 1868. Jan. 10, '68, the first contribution was made to the old cabinet. It was for a time located in Henniker; May 8, '72, was removed to Contoocook. From this beginning has come the immense number of articles now in the possession of this Society, numbering more than 35,000.

Silas Ketchum was chosen Secretary of the Club, Aug. 20, 1867, which office he held until the adoption of the constitution of the New Hampshire Philomathic and Antiquarian Society, Nov, 19, 1873.

SILAS KETCHUM, son of Silas and Cynthia (Doty) Ketchum, was born in Barre, Vt., Dec. 4, 1835, His grandfather was Roger West Ketchum, born in Athol, Mass., 1770; his grand-mother was Wealthy Newcomb, daughter of Bradford Newcomb, and grand-daughter of Silas Newcomb, whose mother was Jerusha Bradford, daughter of Thomas Bradford, and great-grand-daughter of Major Wm. Bradford, son of William Bradford, who came to Plymouth in the May Flower, and was Governor of the colony 36 years. Mr. Ketchum was also descended from Edward Doty, one of the 41 men who in the cabin of the May Flower affixed their names to the *first constitution of government ever subscribed to by a whole people.*

He was a good boy, thoughtful beyond his years, but feeble in his childhood, unable to ever complete a full term of school till after twelve; fond of fishing in his youth, but as he grew old, turned his leisure moments to books. In 1854, his father removed from Barre, Vt., to Hopkinton, N. H., and Silas learned and followed the trade of a shoemaker till 1855. But while steadily working at his trade, a more and more increasing desire for a knowledge that could take him upward out of his every-day duties pervaded him, and on his father's death, relying upon his own abilities, he resolved to obtain an educa-

tion. He attended Hopkinton Academy several terms, teaching after his second term in the Academy, in Nelson and in Amherst; fitted for college; did not enter on account of severe illness; pursued his studies under private instructors, and drawn toward the ministry, entered Bangor Theo. Sem. in 1860; Apr. 4, 1860; married Georgia C., daughter of Elbridge Hardy, Esq., of Amherst, N. H., a lady of culture and devoted companion to him until his death. While at Bangor he supported himself and wife by working at his trade; pursued a full course of study, never missing but one lecture or recitation; graduating in 1863. From Dec. '63, he preached to the Congregational church in Wardsboro, Vt., nearly 2 years; moved to Brattleboro, to become associate editor with D. L. Milliken, of "The Vermont Record" and Vermont School Journal. Sept. 17, 1867, ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Bristol, N. H.; resigned in 1855, on account of ill-health; officiated in a small church in Maplewood, Mass., till Oct. 1876; occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church at Henniker several months, where he received a unanimous and earnest call to become its pastor; declined to accept one at Poquonock, Ct., July 16, 1877, which church he was pastor of at his death.

During the whole time as student and preacher, he was a diligent collector of any and every thing of a rare and curious nature. He presented to the New Hampshire Historical Society 512 volumes; to the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society 1200 volumes and 3000 pamphlets; and to the American Congregational Association of Boston, 352 volumes. His private library, at the time of his death, consisted of 2500 volumes, comprising many works of rare merit. Of all these societies he was a member, and also of several others: The New England Historic and Genealogical Society of Boston, the Historical Society of New York, the Prince Society of Boston, and the Society of Antiquity of Worcester, Mass., and others. He was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of New Hampshire from 1871 to 1875, and was many years an honorary member of the Orphans' Home Association. He was Corresponding Secretary of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society from 1873 to 1875; President in 1876, '77, '78, and was for many years connected with the press as correspondent, essayist and reviewer, and had at one time a tempting offer to enter the employ of Harper Brothers, of New York, which he declined, preferring to continue his work as a minister of the gospel.

His first public address was delivered before the Lyceum at Warner, N. H., in the autumn of 1858; his subject was "Philip at Mount Hope." His published works are, A Farewell Discourse, Wardsboro, Vt., in 1865. History of the Philomathic Club, in 1875. Eulogy on Henry Wilson, at Malden, Mass., in 1876. Diary of the Invasion of Canada by the American Army in 1775. Special Geography of New Hampshire in 1877. Paul on Mars Hill, in 1879. Historic Masonry. Original Sources of Historic Knowledge, in 1879. Address at the Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, July 15, 1879. At the time of his death, he had in course of preparation histories of the Ketchum and Doty families, and for some time had been at work upon an elaborate Dictionary of New Hampshire Biography, that he intended should be the crowning work of his life, and upon which he bestowed most marvelous labor and care. Over 1000 sketches were completed, and material for 1500 more was well in hand. Worn down with such incessant toil, and being desirous of once more reaching the town which had so long been his home, he left the scene of his labors, reached the home of an intimate friend at Dorchester Highlands, Mass., where he passed peacefully away upon Saturday morning, April 24, 1880. One of the most quiet, unassuming, unselfish of beings, and one of the most industrious, rarest and best of men. In his youth, in his whole life, he was genial, gentlemanly; had great vigor of mind, fertility of resource, and a most complete thoroughness of execution in all he did; he excelled as a teacher, and as a

preacher in the pulpit, meeting his congregation with something fresh and original. He was pleasing. His short, sharp, crisp sentences arrested his auditors; they could but listen till the last word was spoken. Earnest in his utterances, deliberate in argument, concise in his statements, with purity of diction and loftiness of thought, he commanded the interest of his congregation, and where he preached for any length of time it was soon doubled and trebled. Of him as an antiquarian and historian, his collections in the rooms of this society, one of the very largest of its kind in this country, speaks better words of commendation for him than I can utter, and stands as a more enduring monument than words can erect in honor of him.

Of his domestic relations suffice it to say, notwithstanding the immense amount of labor performed by him, his home, his family, was never forgotten, within that sacred, happy circle he was the central light. But he is gone from us, and is now transfigured and with the immortals. He was taken in the prime of life, with so much accomplished and so much left undone.

(From the resolutions passed at this meeting of the N. H. Antiq. & Hist Society)

"We here formally declare, and cause to be recorded for posterity to learn, that to the Rev. Silas Ketchum's thought, personal labors, generous munificence, and untiring zeal, this New Hampshire Antiquarian Society is indebted more than to any others, not only for its existence, but for its present proportions and prosperity."

"We recognize that New Hampshire as a state has lost one of her richest scholars, most logical thinkers, and most accurate historians, and society a most exemplary Christian man, whose daily walk was an inspiration to holy living."

STAFFORD & HOLDEN MANUFACTURING CO.

From a very interesting description in the *Argus and Patriot*, of Nov. 13, 1877, with present statement of the Company, June, 1881.

"The foremost industry in Barre to-day (1877) is the manufacture of forks and ice tools. In 1861, two Brookfield men, Herrick and Adams, established themselves at the mill-privilege in the upper part of Barre village; run four fires and one trip-hammer, and turned out from 300 to 600 dozen per year of round-tined hay and manure-forks. Frank Safford and Loren D. Blanchard bought the business in 1864, and Blanchard sold out to Clark Holden. The first year's business of this new firm was 1500 dozen forks. In '68 they added the manufacture of ice-plows and tools. From '68 to '77, sold some years 250 to 300 ice-plows with the ice-tools: Among other partners and stockholders to the present, have been Luke and Ira Trow, Hial O. Hatch (foreman,) L. T. Kinney; in March '76, the reorganization as a stock company; Stafford and Holden half owners; of the other half ten other citizens of Barre owners; loss of some $12,000 by Chicago fire; totally destroyed by fire March, '77; rebuilt same year; foundation and flume split granite; forge-room 40 by 100 feet; 20 fires; 5 60-pound trip hammers and ice-tool machinery; cost about $6,000. The company use cast-steel in all their manufactures, made especially for them. There are 6 polishing machines for forks, one for ferrule and one for wooden handles; amount of work about 15,000 dozen per year of not less than 60 different patterns; employ about 50 workmen. Ireland and Scotland take most of the forks. They go to Germany and South America. Ice-tools to Germany and Japan."

Statement of the Company, June, 1881: "17,000 dozen forks made in 1880; this year about the same; about $3,000 worth of new machinery put in; is now one of the most perfectly equipped shops in the country: directors: Josiah Wood, B. W. Braley, Dexter Trow, E. B. Wood, Horace Fifield; Clark Holden, superintendent and treasurer; Nat. Whittier, assistant.

LIST OF PREACHERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BARRE.

1796, Nicholas Snethen; 1797, Ralph Williston; 1798 and '99, Joseph Crawford; 1799, Elijah Chichester; 1800, Timothy Dewey; 1801, Truman Bishop and Thomas Branch; 1802, Solomon Langdon and Paul Dustin; 1803, Samuel Draper and Oliver Beale; 1804, Oliver Beale; 1805, Elijah Hedding and Daniel Young; 1806, Philip Munger and Jonathan Cheney; 1807, Samuel Thompson and Eleazer Wells; 1808, Solomon Sias; 1809, Warren Banister and George Gary; 1810, Eleazer Wells and

Squire Streeter; 1811, Nathaniel W. Stearns and John Jewett; 1812, Ebenezer F. Newell and Joseph Dennett; 1813, David Kilburn; 1814, David Kilburn and Jason Walker; 1815, Joel Steele; 1816, Joel Steele and Thomas C. Pierce; 1817 and '18, Leonard Frost; 1819, Thomas C. Pierce; 1820, Squire B. Haskell and E. Dunham; 1821, John F. Adams and Abraham Holway; 1822, John F. Adams, D. Leslie and Z. Adams; 1823, Samuel Norris and Hascall Wheelock; 1824, D. Kilburn, H. Wheelock and A. H. Houghton; 1825, J. Lord, D. Leslie and Elihu Scott; 1826, A. D. Merrill and J. Templeton; 1827, J. B. White, E. Jordan and R. L. Harvey; 1828, Amasa Buck and D. Stickney; 1829, J. Templeton and J. Nayson; 1830, J. A. Scarritt and R. H. Deming; 1831, N. W. Scott and R. H. Deming; 1832, N. W. Scott and George F. Crosby; 1833, S. H. Cutler and J. Nayson; 1834, N. Howe and Otis F. Curtis; 1835, Geo. Putnam and I. Wooster; 1836, Elihu Scott and D. Wilcox; 1837, E. J. Scott and Moses Lewis; 1838, N. W. Aspinwall; 1839, N. Culver; 1840 and '41, J. Currier; 1842 and '43, J. L. Slauson; 1844 and '45, A. Webster; 1846, J. W. Perkins; 1847 and '48, B. Bedford; 1849 and '50, C. Fales; 1851 and '52, J. S. Dow; 1853, E. Copeland; 1854, E. Robinson; 1855, E. Copeland; 1856 and '57, Isaac McAnn; 1858, A. T. Bullard; 1859 and '60, J. L. Roberts; 1861 and '62, David Packer; 1863 and '64, H. K. Cobb; 1865, J. W. Bemis; 1866 and '67, Lewis Hill; 1868, Joshua Gill; 1869, Joseph A. Sherburn; 1870, '71 and '72, Peter Merrill; 1873, J. M. Puffer, (deceased while pastor); 1874, Walter Underwood; 1875, '76 and '77, W. H. Wight; 1878, '79 and '80, Harvey Webster; 1881, J. R. Bartlett.

The above list of preachers received since in press from Rev. Mr. Bartlett now at Barre, Editor of the *Christian Messenger*, author of the interesting pamphlet "Methodism in Williamstown." Rev. Mr. Bartlett has taken in hand a complete history of the Methodists in Barre which will be in pamphlet, and is promised to the supplement volume of this work. ED.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The completion of the railroad to Barre being accomplished and thoroughly celebrated, the next thing in connection with the railroad looked for, was the telegraph at the village depot, which was duly opened, sending its first telegram, Oct. 1, 1875.

The Barre Fire Company, page 36, took the second prize, $200 at the trial in Burlington.

SAMUEL GOODELL, who resides at Massena, N. Y., and who frequently writes for the newspapers—we have seen his verses in the *Barre Enterprise* of late—was "a Barre boy," and there are others natives of the town, both among the living and the dead, who should be all counted back to Barre before the record is finally closed for the first hundred years of her history.

ADDENDA: Page 16. The number of soldiers credited to Barre in the county table is incorrect. See selectmen's report for 1865; page 42.

Page 24, 2d col., not I. W. but I. N. Camp; page 25, 2d col., comma and not period after bank, and next after, small, not large a, one connected sentence. Barre Academy, same page, the name of Miss Emily Frett should have been added to the list of teachers, a neice of Mrs. Spaulding, who taught several years in this institution, now teacher in a normal school in Platteville, Wis.

Goddard Seminary, page 26, the dates for, was taken from the record of 1880, since which, Dr. Braley has died—see notice page 25; and J. M. Haynes, Esq., of St. Albans, is present vice president. The name, also, of the second principal, page 25, is Hawes and not Harris—F. M. Hawes. Page 48, for Susan Cook, read Mrs. Susan Town Cook.

We must also ask leniency for a few typographical errors in the County chapter. The proof sent to the author at a distance returned too late for corrections in place; we noted them for insertion here, and have made the mistake to lose the paper, and to send the proofs with them to another writer; they may be added to the *addenda* at close of the County.

BERLIN.

BY SYLVANUS F. NYE.

BERLIN in Washington Co., lat. 40° 13,′ long. 4° 25,′ near the centre of the State, bounded N. by Middlesex, Montpelier and part of East Montpelier, E. by Barre and part of Williamstown, S. by Northfield and part of Williamstown, and W. by Moretown, was chartered June 8, 1763, wherein it was declared "and is hereby incorporated into a township by the name of Berlin."—Book of Charters, page 473–474: 70 equal shares.

The first settlement was commenced in the summer of 1785, by Ebenezer Sanborn from Corinth, on what was afterwards known as the "Bradford farm," about half a mile from the mouth of Dog river, and Joseph Thurber from N. H., on a place near the mouth of the same river, since known as the "Shepard farm." Sanborn and Thurber removed the next year to the State of New York. In 1786, Moses Smith moved into the S. E. corner of the town, and in 1787, Daniel Morse from the town of Washington, with his family on to the place left by Thurber, and Jacob Fowler from Corinth, to that of Sanborn, and John Lathrop from Bethel, into the S. E. part of the town. In 1788, Daniel Morse left, and his place was occupied by Hezekiah Silloway from Corinth. In 1789, eight families were added, making in all thirteen, and in 1790, eight more. The first town meeting was warned by John Taplin, a Justice of the Peace, and held March 31, 1791, at the dwelling-house of Aaron Strong; James Sawyer, moderator, David Nye, clerk, Zachariah Perrin, Eleazer Hubbard and James Sawyer, selectmen; Micajah Ingham, constable. The first roads through the town were "the old Brookfield road," entering the town from the south and passing west of the Pond to Montpelier and the "Coos road" from Connecticut river to Burlington, which passed through the town from Barre village to the first named road at the "Bugbee place." The first school in town was kept in a log school-house, standing on east street near the brick house built by the late Dea. David Nye, by Mrs. Titcomb in the summer of 1794, and by the wife of Dr. Collins in 1795.

The first school on Dog river was kept by Dr. Gershom Heaton in the winter of 1794–5, in a log-house near the residence of the late Justus Brown.

The first saw-mill was built by Eleazer Hubbard in 1791, on the upper falls of Pond brook, now known as "Benjamin's Falls," and a grist-mill a little below the saw-mill one year later. The nearest mill for some time after the first settlement was at Corinth, more than 28 miles distant, and not patronized by our settlers to a great extent, who preferred to live on *pound cake*; the recipe for making: a hole burned in the top of a large stump; the grain put in, pounded to such fineness as the pounder could afford, and then made into bread.

The first store and tavern was kept by Jonas Parker in the house afterwards the residence of "Israel Dewey, about 1800." The next was opened in the building formerly standing south of the above, by Charles Huntoon, about 1806. A year or two after, he built at the corner opposite the large square house used for many years as a tavern. His successors in the mercantile business were Bemsley Huntoon, Orrin Carpenter (in 1816), Bigelow & Wheatley, Andrew Wheatley, Farmer's and Mechanics' Interest Co., Heaton and Denney who closed out the business soon after 1850, since which time there has been no store kept in the town. The town is diversified by hills and valleys. Stevens' branch crosses the N. E. corner. A little east of the centre lies the valley of the Pond and Pond brook, and in the western part the valley of Dog river. The eastern part of the town was originally covered with a dense growth of hard wood, maple, beach, birch, elm, etc., with a mixture of spruce, hemlock and basswood, and in the swamps cedar and ash. On the mountain in the centre upon the south side of the town there is a quantity of butternut, while west of Dog river there is a larger proportion of spruce and hemlock. The soil is

well adapted to the growth of English grains and grasses, and in favorable locations Indian corn is cultivated in perfection.

The first marriage of parties living in town was Joshua Swan to Miss Collins, in ———. Tradition says, there being snow on the ground, the bride-elect took her seat on a hand-sled, and the gallant bridegroom, with one or two to assist, drew her to Middlesex, where lived the nearest justice of the peace (probably Esq. Putnam) where the twain were duly made one flesh, when the bride resumed her seat upon the sled, and returned home by the way she came, on the same day, having made a bridal tour of about 15 miles.

The first births in town were Abigail K., daughter of Jacob and Abigail Black, in 1789, who became the wife of Ira Andrews, and died in 1864, and Porter Perrin, Feb. 1790, who died May 17, 1871.

The first deaths were in 1789, an infant child of John Lathrop, and a little later, the Widow Collins, aged 88 years.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Ebenezer Collins, who remained in town but a short time.

Dr. Gershom Heaton, born in Swanzey, N. H., 1773 ; removed at an early age to Hanover, N. H. ; graduated at the medical department in Dartmouth College about 1795, and came about the same time to Berlin ; but after a short practice, quit his profession, went to farming, and eventually accumulated a handsome property ; died Jan. 1850, aged 77 years.

Dr. Jacob Miller, a native of Middleboro, Mass. ; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1804 ; pursued his medical studies with Nathan Smith, M. D., and attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College. His name is not found, however, in the list of graduates. He married Parthenia Dewey, of Hanover, N. H., Mar. 10, 1808, (born in Hanover, N. H., Feb, 13, 1781, M. 2d, Thomas Beach, of Stratford, N. H., where she died 21, Feb. 1846), and probably settled in Berlin about this time. He was regarded as a physician of uncommon promise, but fell a victim to the spotted fever then prevailing as an epidemic through the State, and died Jan. 19, 1813. He left one son, Jedediah, born in Berlin, Sept. 15, 1811 ; graduated M. D. at Dartmouth College in 1839, and died in New York city a few years since.

DR. JOHN WINSLOW

was born in Pomfret, Vt., Mar. 10, 1788 ; read with his uncle, Dr. Joseph Winslow, of Windsor, attending lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and practicing with his uncle in Windsor 2 years. He settled in Berlin after the death of Dr. Miller in 1813. Dr. W. held a good rank with the practitioners of his time, being frequently called as counsel, and having an extensive practice in Berlin and other towns adjoining, until he relinquished practice, soon after the death of his first wife. He was respected as a citizen for his liberality in whatever contributed to the public weal, and as a Christian for his consistent lite and support to the church and its institutions. He died July 1, 1871, aged 83 years.

Dr. Winslow was married 1st to Sarah Bishop, (born in Windsor, Dec. 17, 1791 ; died Apr. 7, 1835) ; 2d, to Keziah Heaton, (born in Hanover, N. H., 1800) ; children, a daughter, who died before the death of his first wife, and a son, John F. Winslow, who now resides in Berlin.

DR. ORIN SMITH,

son of Christopher Smith, born in Marlow, N. H., July 27, 1807, at an early age removed with his parents to Williamstown, Vt. ; when nineteen, studied medicine with Dr. Z. O. Burnham, of Williamstown, and in 1830, received the degree of M. D. in the University of Vermont. He commenced practice in Berlin, and heartily devoted himself to his profession. Nov. 1830, he was married to Julia, daughter of Abel Knapp, Esq. Of 7 children by this marriage, one son and daughter only are now, (1873), living, in Illinois.

Dr. Smith repeatedly held town offices ; in 1834, '35, '37, '49 was town representative, and after a successful practice of nearly 20 years in Berlin, removed to Montpelier, and in 1853, became professor

of obstetrics, etc., in the University of Vermont, but removed to Chicago finally, where he held a high position as a physician. He died in Chicago, Aug. 1867, aged 60 years.

FIRST SETTLERS.

JACOB FOWLER was the first settler who resided here permanently, or left descendants in town. He was a hunter, and had often been through the town on Winooski river and its branches during, and perhaps previous to, the Revolutionary War. At the time of the burning of Royalton in 1780, when the Indians went down the Winooski, he was up Waterbury river. On returning to the mouth of the river, he came on the trail, and followed it back to Berlin Pond. Finding indications of encampments at the mouth of Dog river, and on the west side of Berlin Pond, near the neck, he supposed they had been to Newbury or Corinth until he arrived at this place, when the trail bearing to the south, he concluded they had come from another direction. He has sometimes been accused, but probably unjustly, of having been a Tory. It is said that he was enlisted in the garrison stationed at Corinth during the latter part of the Revolutionary War, and was employed by Gen. Wait, the commander, as an Indian scout. It is related of him, by the late Hon. D. P. Thompson:

"I used to think," said the hunter, "I had as much wit as any wild varmint that was ever scared up in our woods. But a sly old moose once completely baffled me in trying to get a shot at him. This animal's usual range was on Irish hill, in the vicinity of Berlin Pond. This I discovered by finding one day, as I was coming along the margin of the pond, a path leading down to the water, which I knew, by the tracks of great size, and of different degrees of freshness, was made by a large moose that must have come down daily to drink. On making this discovery I resolved to have him. But after trying on three different days to get a shot at him, I utterly failed; for either by the keenness of his sight, or smell, or hearing, he always took the alarm, and made off without allowing me more than a mere glimpse of him. As I was turning away from the last attempt, it occurred to me there might be other ways to choke a dog than by giving him bread and butter, so I laid a plan my moose would not be looking for. The next day I shouldered a bear trap I possessed, weighing nearly forty pounds, with the iron teeth more than an inch long, went up to the pond, and set it at the water's edge in the path where he came down to drink, chained it securely to a sapling, and went home. The next day I went there again, and as I drew near my trap, I saw a monstrous moose stand over the spot where I had set it. He had got one fore-foot into it, and those murderous interlocking teeth had clenched his fetlock and held him like a vice. The next moment I put a bullet through his heart, and brought him to the ground, when cutting out his tongue, lips, and the best part of a round, I went home not a little proud of the exploit of outwitting him at last.

It is said that Fowler spent the last years of his life in Canada, and died there at an advanced age.

HEZEKIAH SILLOWAY

came to Berlin from Corinth in 1788, and settled on the "Shepard farm" at the mouth of Dog river, where he resided about twenty years, when he sold the farm to Mr. Shepard, and removed to Montpelier, where he lived till his death, at the age of 90 years. He had been a Revolutionary soldier.

HON. SALVIN COLLINS,

born in Southboro, ———, Mar. 6, 1768, when about twenty-three, came to Berlin, and purchased a farm adjoining Zachariah Perrin and Jabez Ellis, to this day known as the old Collins farm. He married Rebecca Wilder, of Lancaster, Mass., and had 5 children. His eldest daughter married Hon. John Spaulding, of Montpelier. After 14 or 15 years, Mr. Collins sold his farm to Zachariah Perrin, and moved to the "Corners," then containing a store, tavern and several mechanics shops. In 1805 and '6 he was representative of the town; in 1811, assistant Judge of the new Co. of Jefferson, and took up his residence at Montpelier village. In 1812 he received a second election as County Judge, and in 1815, was elected Judge of Probate of Washington Co., to which office he received five successive elections, a greater number then ever was received in this district by any man except Judge Loomis. For the last twenty years of his life, at least, he was constantly in the commission of the office of justice of the peace, and for

a greater portion of the time did a large share of the justice business of the village.

He was one of the earliest and most exemplary members of the Congregational church of Berlin, and on removing to Montpelier, united himself with the Congregational church of this place, of which in a few years he was chosen a deacon, and as such officiated for the remainder of his life. His first wife dying in 1816, he married Mrs. Lucy Clark, who survived him about 8 years. Unobtrusive, unassuming, quiet, social and intelligent, few men were better calculated to make friends than Judge Collins, and few men ever had more of them. His abiding integrity was never doubted; while the offices to which he was time and again elected show in what estimation his intellectual powers, though unaided by any but the commonest of education, were held by the public. He died Nov. 9, 1831, age 63; an extensive circle of relatives and the public as mourners.—[From D. P. Thompson.

JOHN TAPLIN, ESQ.

John Taplin, who though by common usage entitled to the military appellation of Major and the civil one of Honorable, was yet generally known by the unpretending designation of Esquire Taplin, was born in Marlboro, Mass., 1748. In about 1764, he removed with his father, Colonel John Taplin, to Newbury, Vt., and soon after to Corinth, of which town his father was one of the original proprietors.

His father, one of the most noted men or his times, had been a colonel in the British army under Gen. Amherst, and actively engaged with Rogers, Putnam, Stark and other distinguished American officers in reducing the fortresses on Lake Champlain and fighting their red allies, then prowling through the entire wilderness territory of Vermont. And young Taplin, after receiving a fair common-school education for his years, was, from the age of 12 to 15 out with his father, in this French and Indian war, being generally stationed at Crown Point and Ticonderoga. Soon after his removal to Vermont, Colonel Taplin was appointed under the jurisdiction of New York, chief judge of the court of what was then called Gloucester County, but afterwards Orange County: And young Taplin then designated as John Taplin, Junior, was, though then but barely 21, appointed high sheriff of the same court and county. Kingsland, now Washington, was at first fixed upon as the shire town of this new county, and the new court was once actually opened there, though the town was then wholly an unbroken wilderness. We have already, while treating of the New York grants in this section, alluded to the singular opening of a court in the woods in this place; but as the record of this curious transaction, which has but recently come to light, cannot fail to be regarded as an interesting antiquarian document, we will copy it entire.

"Kingsland, Gloucester County, Province of New York, May 29, 1770.

"Court met for the first time, and the ordinance and comitions Being Read.

John Taplin, Samuel Sleeper, Thomas Sumner, } Judges being appointed by the Government of New York,

were present, and the Courts opened as is usual in other Courts—Also present

James Pennock, Abner Fowler, John Peters, } Justices of the Quorum.

John Taplin, Jr., Sheriff.

"N. B. these Courts were the Courts of Quarterly sessions and the Court of common Plea for Said County.

"Court adjourned to the last Tuesday in August next to be held in said Kingsland.

"Opened accordingly, and appointed four Constables, Simeon Stevens for Newbury, Jesse McFarland for Moretown, Abner Howard for Thetford, and Samuel Pennock for Strafford, and adjourned to the last Tuesday of Nov. "Nov. 27, Court opened at Kingsland. Called over the docket of 8 cases only, put over and dismissed them, and appointed Ebenezer Green constable for Thetford, and Samuel Pennock, Ebenezer Martin and Ebenezer Green and Samuel Allen Surveyors for the County, and adjourned to February next last Tuesday.

Feb. 25, 1771. Sett out from Moretown for Kings Land, travelled untill Knight there Being no Road, and the Snow very depe, we travelled on Snow Shoes or Racats, on the 26th we travelled Some ways, and Held a Council when it was concluded it was Best to open the Court as we Saw No Line it was not whether in Kingsland or not. But we concluded we were farr in the woods we did not expect to See any House unless we marched three miles within Kingsland and no one lived there when the Court was ordered to be opened on the spot, present

John Taplin, Judge
John Peters of the Quorum
John Taplin Jr., Sheriff.

all Causes Continued or adjourned over to Next term the Court, if one, adjourned over until the last Tuesday in May Next at which time it was opened and after disposing of one case of bastardy, adjourned to August next.

"John Peters Clerk."

Thus ends this curious specimen of judicial records. It will be seen at the first court nothing is hinted about the court being held in the woods and snows. It was probably held at the nearest house in Corinth, and, by a judicial fiction, treated as a court at Kingsland. But it does not appear that the court was ever called at Kingsland after the so-called August Term, 1771, having the next term met at Newbury, where it continued to hold sessions till the breaking out of the Revolution. The court did not, however, give up the idea of making Kingsland the seat of justice, for they ordered their young Sheriff, John Taplin, Jr., to build a log jail there, which he promptly executed, and made return to the court accordingly, though it is believed that the jail, as such, was never occupied. This singularly originated log-jail was situated a mile or two S. E. of the present village of Washington, near the sources of the brook which, running northerly into Stevens' Branch, thence forward, took the name of Jail Branch. On the opening of the Revolution, Colonel Taplin declining to take sides against the King who had distinguished him, retired during the war into Canada, leaving our John Taplin, Jr., on the paternal property in Corinth, where he resided until many years after Vermont had become a State, and was so much esteemed by his fellow-townsmen as to have received from them at least two elections as their representative in the legislature. In the summer of 1787 he removed to Berlin, having purchased that excellent farm on the lower part of Dog River, since known as the old John Hayden place, and became the first representative of Berlin, and for several years the first officiating justice of the peace in all this vicinity.

At the age of twenty he married Miss Catharine Lovell, daughter of Colonel Nehemiah Lovell, of Newbury, who was grand-son of the celebrated hero of the Lovell Pond Indian battle. His first wife dying in 1794, he married the following year Miss Lydia Gove, of Portsmouth. By his first wife he had 12 children, by his last, 9—twenty-one in all, and what is still more remarkable, they all except one, which was accidentally scalded, causing death in infancy, lived to marry and settle down in life as the heads of families, furnishing an instance of family fruitfulness and health that perhaps never had a parallel in the State. Mr. Taplin's practical knowledge of men and the ordinary affairs of life was, from his varied opportunities for observation, quite extensive, and his natural intellectual capacities were at least of a highly respectable order. But probably what are called the sentiments or moral affections should be considered as constituting the predominant traits of his character. At all events, kindness to all, an active benevolence and charity to the poor and distressed, were very conspicuous elements of his nature, and his house and hands were ever alike open to relieve the wants of those who might solicit his hospitalities or more substantial assistance. As is too often the case, the sharp, selfish world failed not to take advantage. The free horse was at length almost ridden to death. At the age of fifty he found himself badly involved in pecuniary embarrassments, growing out of his general system of benevolence in a good degree, though mainly out of his acts of accommodation in becoming bondsman for others. These so sadly reduced his property as to compel him to part with his valuable old homestead for one less costly, and which last he was also induced after a time, from growing infirmities, to resign, and reside with one of his sons in the village. The last years of his life were thus clouded, but he was held in the estimation of all as one of the most amiable and best of men and Christians, and as one of the most useful citizens. He died in Montpelier, Nov. 1835, aged 87, his memory being warmly cherished by all who remember his tall, comely person, the mild dignity of his deportment, and never-varying amenity of manners toward all classes of people.

CAPT. JAMES HOBART.

James Hobart came to Berlin in 1787, from Newbury, Vt., settling at the mouth of Jones' Brook. He had formerly lived in Plymouth, N. H., where his son (Rev.)

James was born, said to have been the first male child born in that town. Although religiously inclined, careful and particular as the head of a family, he never made a public profession of religion until at about the age of 91 years he joined the 1st Cong. church of Berlin. About 100 years before his birth one of his ancestors, Rev. Peter Hobart, a Congregational minister, came to this country from England, and was a minister in Hingham, Mass., a great many years. Capt. Hobart spent about 10 years of the last of his life with his son Rev. J., working at the cooper's trade and cutting his own fire-wood. He died in 1834, aged 95 years.

ZACHARIAH PERRIN

came with his family from Hebron, Ct., in 1789, and settled in the east part of the town, on the farm now occupied by his grand-son, J. Newton Perrin. In March, with two pairs of oxen and sled, bringing wife and two children and a stock of provisions, he came by the Connecticut and White rivers to Brookfield, which was then the end of the road. The remainder of the way was by marked trees, and snow 3 to 4 feet deep. He took an active part in the organization and settlement of the town; was a friend of education, and a consistent member of the Congregational church, for the support of which he gave liberally. He lived to raise up a large family, and accumulate a large property as a farmer, and died May, 1838, aged 88.

ELEAZER HUBBARD,

a native of Connecticut, age about sixty, came from Glastenbury, Ct., with an ox-team, bringing mill-stones and irons, and purchased the lot of land in which is Benjamin's Falls, on Pond brook, at the head of which in 1790 or '91 he erected the first saw and grist-mills in town. The mills were occupied a number of years after his death in 1819, at the age of 89 years, but nothing now remains of them but the foundation walls and one granite mill-stone.

DAVID NYE,

son of Melatiah Nye, and grand-father of the writer of this article, came to Berlin from Glastenbury, Conn., with his wife, (Honor Tryon), and two children, a son and a daughter, in 1790, having served his country several years in the Continental army as a musician; was in the battle on Long Island in 1776. When the town was organized in 1791, he was elected the first town clerk, and in several succeeding years was re-elected to the same office, as well as other important offices. A few years after he came to town, Mr. Nye united with the Congregational church, of which while he lived he was an active and consistent member, and for a number of years and until his death, he was an acting deacon. For several years he divided his time between cultivating his farm, and buying and driving beef cattle to the Boston market. When the temperance reformation spread over the land previous to 1830, he was one of the first in this town to adopt and stand upon the platform of total abstinence. He died in Sept. 1832, at 72 years of age.

ELIJAH NYE,

brother of David Nye, removed to Berlin at the same time, and settled in the south-east part of the town. He removed to Montpelier in 1825, where he died in 1852, at the age of 84 years.

SOLOMON NYE,

a native of Glastenbury, Ct., brother of David and Elijah, at the age of 18 enlisted in the Continental army, and served as a teamster. He came to Berlin about 1808; was a farmer; died in 1857, aged 93 years.

JOSHUA BAILEY,

a native of Newbury, Mass., came from Newbury, Vt., in 1790, and settled on the farm afterwards the home of his son, Cyrus Bailey. He died in 1804, aged 53.

CAPT. JAMES SAWYER,

born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1738, was Captain of a company of minute men, 1776. At the breaking out of the Revolution he owned a good farm, which he sold, was paid in continental currency, and was consequently left almost penniless. After living in various places, he came to

Berlin with his son in 1790, and died in 1801, aged 63 years.

JAMES, son of Captain James, came to Berlin with his father in 1790, and settled on Dog River, where he was successful as a farmer and lived until his death, in 1859, at the age of 93.

JABEZ ELLIS

came from Gilead, Ct., in the spring of 1789, and located in the east part of the town. He returned for a wife the December following; married Hannah Mack. of Hebron, Ct., whom he brought on with a stock of provisions upon an ox-sled, coming up the west side of the mountains to Essex, and up the Winooski to Montpelier. He also brought on some tea for sale to the settlers. By industry and perseverance he accumulated a handsome property, and gave liberally for the support of the institutions of religion. He represented the town in the Legislature of Vermont in 1815 and '17, and died in 1852, aged 88.

WILLIAM FLAGG

came from Holden, Mass., in 1789, and settled on a farm on the west side of the pond. He died in 1838, at 84 years of age. Mr. Flagg enlisted as a soldier at the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, was in the Battle of Bunker Hill and of Monmouth.

JACOB BLACK,

a native of Holden, Mass., came about the same time as Flagg, and settled on a lot adjoining him. Mr. Black and Mr. Flagg appear to have been born the same year and lived to about the same age. They probably enlisted at about the same time in the service of the country, and were in nearly the same battles, beginning with that of Bunker Hill. They were both in the battle at Monmouth Court House under Washington, 3 years later. Mr. Black, in addition to clearing and cultivating his farm, worked for his neighbors as occasion required as a carpenter and joiner. About 1818, Mr. Black removed to Marshfield, where he died in 1838, age 84.

SILAS BLACK, son of Jacob, born in Holden, was 12 years old when his father came to Berlin. When of age he settled on a farm adjoining his father. Tending saw-mill when a young man, seated on a log to keep it in place, while the saw was cutting through it, the wind blowing his frock before the saw, the saw descending took in both frock and leg, inflicting a deep gash below the knee, and a second stroke above the ankle-joint, jerked out nearly all the sinews in this part of the leg, severed by the first cut of the saw. Again Mr. Black was assisting in taking down a barn-frame, a heavy timber fell upon one of his legs near his body, crushing it to a mass of jelly, and breaking the bone badly, after which he always limped in his walk. He died in 1867, aged 90.

CAPT. DANIEL TAYLOR

came to Berlin in March, 1793; married Miss Ruhamah Ellis, sister of Jabez Ellis. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and for a time a prisoner in the hands of the British. For some time after he commenced on his farm, at the center of the town, he kept a tavern, and small stock of goods and groceries for sale. He was a man of energy and decision. When the call came for men to go to Plattsburg to beat back the British army, then advancing up the Lake, Mr. Taylor mounted his horse at dusk, and taking his trusty fire-lock in his hand, rode to Burlington during the night, and in the morning crossed over the Lake to Plattsburg, and was with the detachment sent up the river to prevent the enemy from crossing. He died in 1831, aged 74.

CAPT. JAMES PERLEY,

born in Methuen, Mass., in 1760, at the age of 16 years enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Revolution under Gen. Knox, and served 3 years. The next 8 years of his life he spent upon the ocean as captain's mate, visiting different places in both hemispheres. He came here in 1791, and settled on a farm near the center of the town, which he occupied the remainder of his life. Capt. Perley and his son, Samuel Perley, were both at the Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1814. He died in Berlin, in 1850, aged 90 years.

STEPHEN PEARSON,

born in Rowley, Mass., in 1756, when seventeen, enlisted for the war. At the Battle of Bunker Hill, the inspecting officer ordered him to give up his gun to a larger man, he being of smaller stature, but Pearson, stepping back, presented the muzzle, saying, "You must take it this way if at all, I am going into the fight." He did go, and came out without a scratch. He came to Berlin in 1793; was a respectable farmer; died in 1842, aged 82.

JOEL WARREN,

born in Northboro, Mass., Nov. 1772, came in 1796, and purchased a lot of land a little west of the center of the town; worked one year, and put up a log-house, into which he moved the next year with his wife; was a prosperous farmer, raised a moderately large family of children, and accumulated a handsome fortune; represented the town in the Legislature in 1819; died in April, 1849, aged 77 years.

ABEL KNAPP, ESQ.,

and wife were among the early settlers; resided nearly two generations upon the farm at the cross-roads at the centre. He was town clerk except one year of Dr. Gershom Heaton's service, from 1795 to 1845—49 years, and was justice of the peace 50 years; judge of probate of his county 1813, '14; member of the constitutional convention of 1836; town treasurer several years; town representative 14 years, 1809—1823. He was also a surveyor; kept his survey notes, and helped settle many a dispute about surveys. He was a native of Rehoboth, Mass.; married Miriam Hawks of Charlemont, Mass.; children 5 sons, 4 daughters. His monument bears this memorial of a good man: "His record is on high."—From C. L. KNAPP, Lowell, Mass.

MAJOR SAMUEL JONES

settled at the mouth of Jones brook, which took his name, upon a farm James Hobart had lived on 10 years. He was an energetic man, accumulated a good property and raised a large family. He died in 1859, age 86.

MAJOR JOSIAH BENJAMIN,

son of William Benjamin, was born in Ashburnham, Mass., June, 1769; married Lucy Banning of Conn., Oct. 10, 1791; came to Berlin in 1793. After occupying and clearing up several farms in 1800, he finally settled on the farm on Stevens Branch, now occupied by his son Josiah Benjamin, where he died June, 1836, aged 67. His title was earned in the State militia at a time when it meant something.

ELISHA ANDREWS,

Second son of Elisha, Jr., of Eastbury, Conn., moved to Sandgate, Vt., about 1783, or '85. He built a hut of poles with but a hand-sled to get the materials together with; roofed his little residence with boughs; when it rained he and his wife covered the children with blankets; but after a short time he removed to Manchester into better quarters, and from there to Berlin, about 1796. He was among the first settlers here, and located in the woods near the west end of the pond. He put up a log-house into which he used to draw with a horse logs for the back-log of his fire, 8 feet in length. He cleared the land, cultivated the soil, reared a large family, and died June 19. 1826, aged 67.

SAFFORD CUMMINGS

came here when 7 years of age, from Ward, (now Auburn,) Mass.; remained till he was 12; walked back to his native town; stayed a number of years and returned to Berlin on foot. About this time, he married Mary Stickney. He died in 1867, age 87 years.

COL. JAMES JOHNSON,

a native of Mass., came here in 1794, and settled on Dog river. He lived on his farm till his death; accumulated a handsome property and never had a lawsuit. He served one year as captain in the war of 1812; the time being mostly spent upon our northern frontier. The title of Colonel was honorably earned in the service of the State. Died in 1861, age, 88.

Abraham Townsend, a native of Westboro, Mass. A soldier in the revolutionary army; was in the battle of Bunker Hill;

came here about 1800, was a farmer; died in 1825, aged 84.

Abel Sawyer came here from Hartland in 1788. Entered the service of his country at the age of 16, as a blacksmith; died in 1836, aged 76.

THE DEWEYS.

Simeon, William, Israel and Henry, brothers (all of them having the prefix of uncle, by the early settlers and their descendants generally, the two first however, being sometimes called Capt. Sim and Capt. Bill, and the third *Leftenant* Dewey in consequence of honors in the Vermont militia) were among the early settlers. They were descendants from Thomas Dewey who was an early settler from Massachusetts Colony and "came to Windsor, Ct., from Mass. in 1639 with Mr. Huit."

Simeon Dewey was born in Colchester, Ct., Aug. 20, 1770, married Prudence Yemans, Feb. 27, 1794, (born in Tolland, Ct., Mar. 29, 1772, died in Berlin, Apr. 1, 1844,) and settled the same year on Dog river. He removed to Montpelier in 1825, where he was deputy jailer 8 years, returning to his farm in Berlin in 1833, where he remained until the death of his wife. He died in Montpelier, January 11, 1863, aged 92.

William Dewey, born in Hanover, N. H., Jan. 26, 1772. He settled in Berlin in 1795, on the farm below his brother Simeon's; married Abigail Flagg, 22 Apr. 1804, (born July 19, 1783, died July 28, 1826). He died Sept. 7, 1840; he was a successful farmer and useful citizen.

Israel Dewey, born in Hanover, N. H., Jan. 26, 1777, settled in 1801, on the upper farm on Dog river, and removed from thence to the east part of the town about 1805, and from thence to Lunenburgh, Vt., in 1851, where he died July 21, 1862, aged 85 years. He was a member of the Legislature of Vt. 1820, '21 and '26; postmaster in Berlin from 1825 to 1850, and employed perhaps more than any other man, with one exception (Hon. Abel Knapp) in town offices, as a magistrate, and in the settlement of estates. He was always ready to give his time and pecuniary aid, beyond his real abilities, for the improvement of our common schools; the welfare of the Congregational church with which he united in 1819, and other measures for the good of the community. After his removal to the east part of the town, he kept a tavern several years, and from that business and the custom of the times, acquired the practice of the daily use of ardent spirits, which was growing to be an excessive one, when in 1830, he relinquished it entirely and was ever after a consistent and ardent supporter of the temperance reform. He was married first to Betsey Baldwin, Mar. 1801, born Dec. 2, 1776, died Oct. 27, 1807; second to Nancy Hovey, 1 Mar. 1809; born in Hanover, N. H., Dec. 24, 1786; died in Lunenburgh, Aug. 7, 1859.

DEA. FENNO COMINGS,

(son of Col. Benjamin and Mary Cooper Comings,) was born in Cornish, N. H., Mar. 21, 1787; married Rebecca Smart, Nov. 22, 1810, (daughter of Caleb and Catharine Black Smart; born in Croydon, N. H., July 26, 1788). He settled here in 1815, as a tanner and currier, which business he carried on until his death. He was a man doing what he found to do with his might; a member and officer of the Congregational church—a lover of order and peace. He died, Jan. 24, 1830, his death leaving a void not often felt, and being regarded as an irreparable loss to the church and community. His widow married Rev. Jonathan Kinney, in Jan. 1833, who died, May 7, 1838. She died in Berlin, Oct. 10, 1865.

RUSSELL STRONG,

born in Bolton, Ct., Aug. 29, 1785; married Miss Susanna Webster, a native of the same place, (born Oct. 10, 1787, died Apr. 5, 1872, aged 85 years); came here Feb., 1814, and purchased 40 acres on the upper part of Dog river for $200 dollars, and a few years afterwards 20 acres more on which he resided until his death, 25, Feb. 1864, in his 79th year.

NATHANIEL BOSWORTH,

born in Rhode Island in 1753, when about 21, enlisted and served in the Revolution-

ary war 4 or 5 years. At one time he was a prisoner in the hands of the British, and confined in a prison ship on the Delaware river, and escaped as follows: One night he contrived to get down into the water by the side of the ship unobserved, and attaching one end of a string to his knapsack, took the other in his mouth and swam off; the knapsack floating behind served to keep back the waves which would otherwise have broken over his head, and as he became exhausted might have overcome him. By swimming, near as he could judge, about 3 miles, he landed and escaped. In 1780, when Royalton was burned, Mr. Bosworth was stationed at Corinth, Vt. After a short residence in Lebanon, N. H., and Chelsea, Vt., he came to Berlin in 1806, and settled at Berlin Corner. He was a blacksmith, which business he followed here. He died in 1844, age, 91 years.

Dea. Jonathan Bosworth, son of Nathaniel Bosworth, born in Lebanon, N. H., in 1787, followed the business of his father, and came with him to Berlin. After working a few years at custom work, he commenced the manufacture of edged-tools, particularly scythes and axes, having a good water-power, with trip hammers and other machinery. But this branch of the business not proving successful, in about 1830 he added such other machinery as was deemed necessary, and commenced the manufacture of cast steel and steel-plated hoes. Each of his four sons worked in the shop, and in turn became partners in the business, and carried it on to success. Since 1870, the business has been discontinued. Mr. Bosworth was many years a member of the Congregational church and one of its deacons until within a few years of his death and its attending feebleness, active duties were left to younger hands. Died April, 1878, aged 91 years.

Asa Andrews,

third son of Elijah Andrews, and who occupied the same farm as his father, died Sept. 14, 1876, aged 91. For about 20 years he kept 40 cows or more, and marketed his butter and cheese in Newburyport, Mass., where he went with his own team five or six times a year, until a few of the last years of his labor, he sent his produce by rail. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1847, '48.

Joseph Arbuckle

was born near Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America with Gen. Burgoyne's army as a soldier, and was with the army when it surrendered to Gen. Gates in 1777; after which he came to Berlin, and settled on a farm on the banks of the Winooski river, below the mouth of Dog river. He died about 1841, aged 84 years.

Porter Perrin,

second son of Zachariah Perrin, was the first male child born in town, Feb. 1, 1790. He married Miss Lucy Kinney, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Kinney, of Plainfield, Vt., (born in Plainfield, Oct. 7, 1796). Mr. Perrin probably accumulated more property in farming than any other man before his time, in that business exclusively, in town, a greater part of which he gave to charitable and religious purposes, and to his large family of children during his lifetime, and the balance, which was ample for the purpose intended, to his widow during her lifetime. All his dealings with his fellow-men were characterized by a strict regard for justice. He was a worthy member of the Congregational church for many years before his death, May, 1871, aged 81 years.

Rev. Wm. Perrin,

third son of Zachariah Perrin, born in Berlin, in 1793; graduated at Middlebury College in 1813; married Fanny, daughter of Capt. Daniel Thompson, in 1815; preached in New York State 1 year, and near Charleston, S. C., 2 or three years; health failing, came North; died in 1824, at the age of 31, a victim to the immoderate use of ardent spirits. His attending physician prescribed brandy for a medicine, the use of which created an appetite which was soon beyond his control. Mr. Perrin was an eloquent speaker and poet. [The following is the best specimen of his verse we have been able to find from his pen—Ed.]:

FAREWELL.

Say, dearest friend, relate me why
The tear-drop startles from thine eye?
Does the farewell which bids us part
Thus fill with sobs thine aching heart?
'Is that a signal to thy woe?
Does that constrain thy tears to flow?
Then cease, my friend, forbear to weep;
Hush every waking woe to sleep;—
Hush every sigh, and quick I'll tell
The better meaning of "farewell."
'Tis not a wish that you should be
Consigned to want and misery;
Or that forlornly you should moan
Like cooing dove in desert lone;
'Tis wish that plenty may afford
Her dainties for your daily board;
That calm content and peace refined
May be companions of your mind;
In fine, that *well* may be your *fare*
Till I again your pleasures share.

WM. PERRIN.

REV. TRUMAN PERRIN,

fourth son of Zachariah Perrin, born in Berlin, Apr. 28, 1796; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817; preached in various places in Vt., N. H., and N. Y.; went to Vincennes, Ind., where he taught in an academy and preached one year or more; then taught and preached a number of years in Alabama and Georgia; in 1831, married Miss Pronecey B. Tyndall, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; had one son and two daughters. After having been engaged in business as a merchant a few years, and accumulated considerable property, he was suddenly deprived of most of it by the failure of several Southern banks. Mr. Perrin then, in 1850, came North, and spent the remainder of his days in preaching in various places, and in the employ of the American Tract Society. He died in Washington, Mass., Nov. 19, 1869, aged 73 years.

GEO. K. PERRIN,

third son of Porter Perrin, born in Berlin, May 23, 1827, graduated at Brown University, R. I., and at the Albany Law School, N. Y., and is now (1881) a prominent lawyer in Indianapolis, Ind., practicing in the state and United States courts.

HENRY M. PERRIN,

fourth son of Porter Perrin, born in Berlin, June 23, 1829, was educated at Dartmouth and at the Albany Law School, and is a lawyer in St. Johns, Mich., and has been in his adopted state, judge of probate and state senator.

PORTER K. PERRIN,

fifth son of Porter Perrin, born in Berlin, Sept. 13, 1833, graduated at the Law School in Albany, N. Y., and is a partner with his brother H. M. in St. Johns, Mich. He is judge of probate; served 2 years or more in the war of the secession, and was promoted to the office of major.

WM. B. PERRIN,

seventh son of Porter Perrin, born in Berlin, Jan. 19, 1839. After he entered Dartmouth College he served 3 months in Gov. Sprague's Cavalry; went out from Harper's Ferry with his company in the night before that place was surrendered to the rebels; afterwards served about two years in the 3d Vt. Light Battery, until the close of the war; when mustered out was 1st lieutenant; graduated at Dartmouth College and the Law School at Albany, N. Y.; after a short residence in Burlington, Iowa, settled in Nashua, Chickasaw Co. Ia., and is now (1881) doing a successful law business.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP,

son of Abel Knapp, Esq., was born in Berlin, Feb. 26, 1809; at the age of 14 years commenced an apprenticeship of 7 years in E. P. Walton's printing office in Montpelier; was reporter for the Legislature in 1833; for some years a co-proprietor and editor of the *Voice of Freedom* and the *State Journal* at Montpelier; elected Secretary of State in 1836–7–8 and 9; removing to Massachusetts was elected Secretary of the Massachusetts Senate in 1851, and representative to the 34th, re-elected to the 35th Congress of the United States; was a member of the committee on territories, and is now one of the proprietors of the *American Citizen*, Lowell, Mass.

HON JOSEPH C. KNAPP,

son of Ebenezer Knapp, was born in Berlin, Vt., 27, June, 1813; now residing in Keosaugua, Iowa, was one of the early settlers of that section of country, having left his native town and State when a young man. Has been United States Dis-

trict attorney, Judge of the Supreme Court and democratic candidate for governor in 1871, and it is said by one who has opportunities of knowing that, "He stands at the head of the bar in this (Van Buren) county, and is regarded by many as being the leading lawyer of Southern Iowa."

CHAUNCEY NYE,

son of David Nye, Jr., and grandson of David Nye, one of the first settlers of the town, was born in Berlin, Apr. 4, 1828; graduated at Dartmouth college in 1856; after teaching several years in Ohio and Peoria, Ill., settled in Peoria, and is a prominent lawyer (1881).

REV. GEO. C. MOORE, JR.,

son of Dea. George C. Moore, born in Berlin, in 1825; graduated at Dartmouth college. Mr. Moore lived a number of years in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; went to Texas previous to the war of the rebellion; became a Presbyterian minister and preached in Goliad and Victoria, Texas, where he died in Sept., 1867, aged 32 years.

MRS. PHEBE HAZZARD,

died in Berlin, Oct. 14, 1878, aged 102 years, 6 months. Born in Mendon, Mass., April, 1777; married Kidder Gallup, 1798, who died 3 years after. In 1802 she came to Craftsbury; in 1816 married Thomas Hazzard in Hardwick; came to Berlin in 1830, where she lived the remainder of her life. She had two children by each husband. She and her husbands were colored people.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BERLIN.

FROM NOTES BY JAMES HOBART, JR.

The 1st Congregational church was organized here Oct. 13, 1798, consisting of Aaron Goff, Simpson Stewart and Wm. Flagg, men about 50 years of age. Probably this was the 2d organization of any denomination in the County; the Cong. church in Waitsfield was organized 2 years before. At this time there were in town 85 families, and for 8 years previous, several missionaries had preached on the Sabbath and lectured, and some money had been raised by subscription and paid for preaching. Before the organization of the church a few professors of religion met at the house of Mr. Flagg, Oct. 11, and agreed to ask Rev. E. Lyman, of Brookfield, to embody the three named as members. Oct. 13, having met at Mr Stewart's, Mr. Lyman preached on the occasion, and Mr. Goff, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Flagg presented themselves, to whom Mr. Lyman read for their public assent the confession of faith and church covenant drawn up by Mr. Hobart, which they publicly acknowledged, and were pronounced by Mr. Lyman a church of Christ regularly embodied in the Congregational order, and the church then proceeded to appoint Mr. Lyman their moderator for this meeting, and voted to unite with the people of this town in giving Mr. James Hobart a call to settle over them in the work of the gospel ministry, and that his ordination be on the 7th of Nov. next; and voted several particulars for the ordination; and the 3 members of the church to be a committee to wait on the council. In the course of 12 years 44 members were added to the church. About the year 1800, the town selected a pleasant and sightly spot near the center of the town for a meeting-house, and in 1803 had the building, which was 58 by 48 feet, completed. Elegant and noble in appearance, it stood open for worship, with galleries on three sides, and having a finely made steeple above its belfry, and roof painted. The edifice was dedicated Dec. 29, 1803; the sermon by Mr. Hobart: Ps. lxxxiv, 1.

In 1810 and '11 there was a very interesting revival of religion, 37 being added to the church, and in 1811 the church purchased a communion set, (they having before this at a communion service used a pitcher and mugs.) The meeting-house was the property of the town, and was used for town-meetings, theatrical performances, and a militia drill, when convenient, which must seem contrary to the sacredness of a house of divine worship. In 1817, 19 were added to the church, and in 1819, 44, in 1827, 13, in 1832, 30, in 1835, 49. In 1868, the membership was 25 males, 54 females; 24 of the 79 being absent members. In 1838, the meeting-house was burned, before which a new

Congregational meeting-house at Berlin "Corner" had been commenced, which was completed and dedicated the next year. In 1829, Rev. Mr. Lamb, from Westfield, Vt., preached here a few months. In 1830, Rev. Mr. Whiting, from Mass., preached one year. In 1832, Rev. B. Baxter supplied one year. In 1833, Rev. A. Stuart, of Pittsfield, preached one year. 1834, Rev. S. Hurlburt was employed about one year. In 1836. Rev. Jonathan Kinney, of Plainfield, supplied one year. In 1837, Rev. Austin Hazen was installed, and continued pastor until his death, in 1855. From 1855 to 1861, Rufus Child was acting pastor. Aug. 1863, Rev. W. R. Joyslin commenced preaching here, and Feb. 2, 1864, was ordained pastor; dismissed in 1866. In 1867, Rev. E. I Carpenter, formerly of Barre, began, and supplied until Jan. 1870. In July, 1870, Rev. E. Seabury, from Falmouth, commenced as a supply.

REV. JAMES HOBART.

BY JAMES HOBART, JR., OF WORCESTER.

JAMES HOBART was born in Plymouth, N. H., Aug. 2, 1766, and came with his father to Berlin when about 21; was converted about 2 years after, and commenced preparing for college. He graduated at Dartmouth as A. B. in 1794; studied with Rev. Asa Burton, of Thetford; in the spring of 1795, was approbated to preach, and commenced in Chelsea, Vt., as a candidate. The next year he was in Plymouth, N. H., and in 1797 and '98 at Nottingham, N. H., where he had a call to settle. During this time he preached at Berlin about 2 months, and in June, 1798, came again to Berlin, and preached as a candidate for settlement, the people of the town having invited him, and in August the town gave him a call to settle as their minister. He drew up a confession of faith, church covenant, and articles of discipline, and had several conferences with a few professors of religion, who proposed to be embodied into a church which was organized this year. [See history of Congregational church]. The Rev. Mr. Burton, of Thetford, preached his ordination sermon Nov. 7, Rev. Messrs. Edw. Bourroughs, Martin Fuller, Stephen Fuller, E. Lyman and D. H. Williston, with their delegates, taking part in the exercises. He continued pastor of the church till May, 1829, when he was dismissed by a mutual council. The next 12 years he labored as a preacher in New Hampshire, in Plymouth, Wentworth, Enfield, Alexandria, Bridgewater and near Portsmouth. The last 20 years of his life he was never home, preaching most of the time somewhere, in Worcester, Berlin and West Berlin, and sometimes assisting in the Sabbath exercises, and in the very last year of his life, his 96th, he was able to preach a pretty well connected discourse, and could walk 6 or 8 miles in a day.

He was self-denying, laborious and persevering, having quite a missionary spirit. While at Berlin his usual practice was to preach a third discourse on the Sabbath in a distant part of the town, or in the border of a neighboring town. He was below the ordinary height, standing erect, had a great memory, clearness of mind, good eyesight and a strong, distinct voice, speaking easy.

He was strongly attached to the people of Berlin, and after his dismissal, as he was occasionally at home, preached quite a number of funeral sermons. In the services on the Sabbath he used written discourses; by the request of his people, the third discourse was extempore, and so was his preaching after his dismissal. It was his choice to preach without notes. In 1804, he was married to Betsey, daughter of Zechariah Perrin, Esq. They had a family of 7 sons and 5 daughters, 7 of whom are still living (1881). Two of the daughters were wives of Congregational ministers. Pamelia P. married Rev. Rufus Child, minister at Gilmantown, N. H., and afterwards a few years at Berlin. Julia married Rev. P. F. Barnard, minister a few years in Richmond, Me., and afterwards settled minister in Williamstown, Vt. Hannah, youngest daughter, married Rev. Geo. Craven, a Methodist minister of Danville, Vt. Emeline married Doct. Evans, of Piermont, N. H., and Mary,

Hon. Amary Kinney, of Terre Haute, Ia., son of Rev. J. Kinney, of Plainfield. One of the two youngest sons, Timothy Dwight, graduated at Dartmouth College, and was about going to Andover, Mass., preparatory for preaching, when he died. The youngest of the family, Isaac Watts, at 13 years of age joined the church in Berlin, and at 20 had nearly fitted for college, when he died.

REV. AUSTIN HAZEN.

BY REV. WILLIAM S. HAZEN, OF NORTHFIELD.

AUSTIN HAZEN, son of Asa Hazen, was born in Hartford, June, 1786, about 2 miles from Hanover, N. H. His mother's name before marriage was Susanna Tracy. The Hazen family, which was large, was noted for its piety and general intelligence, and as being among the first settlers of the town. Mr. Hazen was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1807, and spent the next year in Binghampton, Pa., teaching; in 1808, went to Washington, Ct. commenced the study of theology with Dr. E. Peters—date of his license to preach not known; was preaching in the neighborhood of Washington in Dec. 1809; preached in St. Albans several months. He was first settled over the church in the center of his native town, being ordained and installed in May, 1812; dismissed in 1828; Jan. 1829, installed pastor in the north part of the town; dismissed in 1837, and soon after removed to Berlin. He was installed here Oct. 1837, and pastor till his death, Dec. 25, 1854. He was a diligent student of the Bible, his preaching eminently biblical. He presented the great central truths, the deep things of God, with great simplicity and godly sincerity. Though his speech and preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, he always knew his people as it is not common for a pastor to know them, and tried to lead them in the "green pastures and beside the still waters" of godly living and doing, while they were hardly conscious how much they were indebted to him. During the 7 years of his labors in N. Hartford the admissions to the church were 95, and when he left, the parish was believed to be without a parallel in the State for the large number of professing Christians it contained in proportion to its population.

The more public religious enterprises also received from him a most hearty support. He was a delegate to the general convention of Vermont in 1813, and it is said that not more than one minister in the State attended so many meetings of that body during the next 41 years. No one was more thoroughly acquainted with the religious history of the State during that period.

For many years previous to his death he was one of the directors of the Domestic Missionary, Bible and Colonization Societies, and in all places to which duty called him, he was always promptly in his place, and ready at all times to perform his own part with intelligence and propriety. But the beauty of his Christian character shone most in his own family and within the circle of his more intimate friends. He rarely spoke to his children on the subject of religion, yet his life taught them unmistakably their duty, and the excellency of the religion which he was anxious they should experience in their own hearts. His exercises at family worship commanded attention, and produced impressions, breathing forth the earnest desire of the heart that his might be a household of faith. Mr. Hazen was twice married. His first wife, Frances Mary, daughter of Hon. Israel P. Dana, of Danville, left two children. Sophia Dana, who was educated at Ipswich and the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, where she was many years a teacher, in 1851, became connected with the Nestorian Mission of the A. B. C. F. M. as the wife of the lamented Missionary Stoddard; is now the wife of Dea. Wm. H. Stoddard, of Northampton, Mass.

ALLEN, who was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842, at Andover Theological Seminary in 1845, and has been connected with the Marathi Mission of the A. B. C. F. M. in Western India since 1846.

His second marriage was with Lucia, daughter of Rev. Azel Washburn, of Roy-

alton. She had 7 children. Austin, who was graduated at the Vt. Uv. in 1855, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1859, is now (1881) pastor of the Congregational church at Jericho Center.

WM. SKINNER, who was graduated at the Vt. Uv. in 1858; And. Theo. Sem. in 1863; now pastor of the Congregational church in Northfield.

LUCIA WASHBURN, who died in 1854, in the 16th year of her age.

AZEL WASHBURN, who was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1863, at And. Theo. Sem. 1868; now pastor of the first Congregational church in Middletown, Ct.

FRANCES MARY, who was graduated at the Mt. Holyoke Fem. Sem. in 1863, and is one of the teachers in that institution.

LUCIUS RANDOLPH, who was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1870, now in business in Middletown, Ct.

Susan, who died in infancy, 1873.

METHODIST CHURCH.

BY MRS. C. F. DEWEY.

Methodism was first introduced into Berlin about the year 1830. At this time Berlin was included in the Brookfield circuit, then in the N. H. Conference. Elisha Scott being in 1831, preacher in charge of Brookfield, Northfield and Berlin. The early history of the church previous to 1843, is not as full as may be desired, owing to the first records being lost or destroyed. The first account we find is in 1843; J. C. Dow being then Presiding Elder of Montpelier District and John Perrin preacher, and so far as is shown by records, the first minister stationed at Berlin: we find also that James Currier, Almon Poor, Eleazer Loomis and Jacob Flanders were stewards, and Elisha Covell, Moses Strong, and D. A. P. Nye were class-leaders. The preacher gave an account of the united feeling among the members then numbering 85, and the Sunday school was well attended and prosperous. It was at this time connected with Barre charge and so continued till 1856, having considerable spiritual prosperity.

In 1837, the society built a chapel a little south of the cemetery, and in 1844 it was moved to its present location near the Congregational church, when it was repaired and enlarged. The society built a parsonage at Berlin Corner in 1847; cost $583.51. In West Berlin a class was formed in 1832, Isaac Preston and David Dudley being among the members. This class held their church relation at Northfield till the year 1855, when through the labors of H. K. Cobb, (then preaching at Berlin) there were numerous conversions in West Berlin. In Dec. 1856, a church was organized by the election of Amos Chase, W. D Stone, Asbury Sanders and Isaac Preston as stewards.

Preaching was supported one-half the time in connection—both places being supplied by J. House for 2 years, A. Hayward and J. W. Hale each one year—until 1861, when it was voted that Berlin and West Berlin be separate stations. From that time until 1868, the church at Berlin Corner was supplied by Elisha Brown, local preacher, but from various causes, deaths and removals being the principal, its prosperity declined. In 1868, it supported preaching one-half the time; A. B. Hopkins supplying both churches for that year; since that time services have been held only occasionally at that place.

In 1857, the Methodists of West Berlin united with the Congregationalists and Baptists in building a union church which they occupied a part of each year until 1870, when the Methodists concluded to build a church for their own use. The subject was first agitated in April, 1870, and about $700 raised; first work, grading and laying corner-stone, done May 5th; May 7th, first stick of timber cut; house completed July 14th; dedicated July 15th, free from debt, without help of Conference; dedication sermon by Rev. S. Holman from Montpelier. From this time one Sabbath service, Sunday school, class and prayer-meetings have been regularly sustained and steady spiritual interest manifested. Sabbath school numbered 74 in 1878; average attendance 37; books in library 250.

BERLIN ROLL OF HONOR FOR 1814.

Names of men that went to Plattsburgh.

Jacob Flanders, Zelotus Scott, Samuel Hubbard, Stephen Wright, Mr. Tiliston, Ensign, Jeremiah Culver, Jeremiah Goodhue, Josiah Benjamin, Ebenezer Bailey, Samuel Currier, Abraham Townsend Cyrus Johnson, Captain, Roger Buckley, Ord. Sergt., James Perley, Capt. Taylor, Eliada Brown, James Smith, Richard Smith, Alanson Wright, John Stewart, 1st Lieut., E. M. Dole, Samuel Perley, Moses H. Sawyer, Asa Dodge.

BERLIN VOLUNTEERS IN THE WAR OF 1861.

Samuel P. Atwood, Charles Bailey, Joel O. Bailey, William R. Bean, Peter Bressette, Chester Brown, Eliphalet E. Bryant, Charles N. Cilley, James M. D. Cilley, Benjamin F. Clark, Smith Clark, John B. Crandall, Richard B. Crandall, Jessie D. Cummings, John P. Davenport, Lorenzo Dow, William H. Dow, Wm. S. George, Charles B. Green, Lucius D. Hadlock, Charles Hanan, Ira L. Hanan, Charles C. Hartwell, Stillman A. Hatch, George S. Hayden, Obadiah W. Hill, John F. Huse, Henry F. Johnson, Nathan C. Kibbey, Josiah Lathrop, George Lawrence, Leonard Lawrence, William LeRock, Cornelius Nye, John F. Phelps, James F. Randall, Alfred M. Reed, Andrew J. Reed, Carlos H. Rich, Harlon P. Sargent, Carlisle Saunders, Joseph Slattery, Charles Smith, Franklin I. Southwick, Stephen G. Stewart, Daniel H. Stickney, Horace M. Stickney, Wm. O. Stickney, Edward P. Stone, Joshua Wade, John Burke, Jesse Cayhue, Albert Darling, Andrew J. Davis, Francis Emerson, Bartholomew Fenton, Frederick Gale, Calvin W. Greenleaf, John C. Hackett, Paschal Hatch, Simeon Hatch, Wilbur E. Henry, William O. Horton, Edso W. Howden, Charles Jandreau, Jeremiah Kelley, Franklin Labarron, John McCarty, Chas. McGlaflin, Francis Minor, Chas. D. Naylor, Chas. W. Nichols, Wm. B. Perrin, George Shattuck, David K. Stone, John W. Taylor, Henry C. Varnum, Alfred Whitney, Lucius J. Goodwin, Aaron Rowell, William Yatta, Samuel W. Andrus, Alson H. Braley, Don B. Cilley, Peter Gravelin, Elijah N. Hadlock, Hubbard E. Hadlock, Timothy Hanbrooks, Wm. H. Hunt, Edwin Jones, A. M. Reed, Frank Wheelock, George S. Lawrence, Barney McCarron, John W. Parmenter, Henry E. Preston, Hiram W. Scribner, George L. Wade, Lewis Bumblebee, Lorenzo Dow, Guy M. Reed, Charles B. Grəen, Wm. A. Phillips, Carlos H. Rich, Eli M. Robbins, Charles Smith, Jabez Alexander, John H. Bartlett, Jedediah Carpenter, Stephen R. Colby, Elbridge G. Fisk, David Rollins.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Henry R. Austin, George C. Bailey, Merrill J. Bailey, Jerome E. Ballou, Horatio G. Beebe, S. Webster Benjamin, Wm. Blair, Winslow L. Blanchard, Don B. Cilley, Clark D. Cressey, John K. Cross, Samuel Crozier, Abraham Lezer, Oliver Luciere, David A. Marble, Henry A. Miles, George S. Robinson, Gardner P. Rowell, Reuben Rowley, George Shattuck, David C. Silloway, Joseph B. Silloway, Rollin D. Stewart, Willis P. Stewart, Arthur W. Taylor, Alfred B. Thompson, William W. Willey. Drafted and served his time, Nelson W. Chase.

The remains of the 5 soldiers mentioned below repose in the Cemetery at Berlin Corner:

MAJOR RICHARD B. CRANDALL, of Berlin, was killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864. Richard Bailey Crandall, born in Berlin, a student in Dartmouth College one year, when he enlisted in the 6th Regiment, and went out under Col. Lord as Adjutant, was Captain of Co. K. some time. Re-enlisted and was promoted to Major. His age was 26 years 7 months.

DANIEL K. STICKNEY, a private in Co. D. 2d Reg'mt, was a prisoner in Libby prison over 6 months; from effect of treatment received while there, died April 7, 1863, age 18 y'rs, 6 mos.

GEORGE MARTIN, son of Ira Andrews, a volunteer, private in Co. E. 17th Reg'mt was wounded in the arm which was amputated, but did not heal and caused death in Sloan Hospital, July, 1864, age 19 years 5 months.

JESSE D. CUMMINGS and CORNELIUS NYE, killed in action, were buried on the field.

JOHN P. DAVENPORT enlisted early in the war of the Rebellion, and becoming enfeebled from hardship and exposure, was discharged, came home, and died April, 1863, age 23.

Tell my friends the story
When I sleep beneath the sod,
That I died to save my country,
All from love for it and God.

HON. D. P. THOMPSON.

BY D. F. WHEATON, OF BARRE.

Daniel Pierce Thompson, son of Daniel and Rebeckah Thompson, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 1, 1795, and emigrated with his father to Berlin in 1800; and here he passed his boyhood days, on his father's farm, following the routine of a farmer boy's life. But his desire was for books, the fishing-rod and his gun, and he left the farm in early manhood, without means, but determined to possess an education, and by his own efforts succeeded. He pursued his studies in Randolph and Danville, this State, and entered Middlebury College in 1816; graduated in 1820; went to Virginia, and engaged in teaching several years; studied law while there; was admitted to the bar of that State, and returning to Vermont, commenced to practice at Montpelier, where he resided till his death. He married Miss Eunice Robinson of Troy, Vt., had 5 children, three of whom and his widow are still living. He engaged in his profession but a short time, being soon chosen the Register of Probate for Washington County, which office, together with that of Clerk of the House of Representatives, he held for several years, and then was appointed Clerk of the County and Supreme Courts, and soon after was chosen Judge of Probate. He was elected Secretary of State, and held the office until 1855. He was editor of "The Green Mountain Freeman" from 1849 to 1856, and eminently successful in making an interesting and entertaining newspaper.

In politics, originally a Democrat, he early became identified with the old Liberty party, and after that party was disbanded, became a supporter of the Republican party. It was not as a public officer, however, but as a writer, that his name will be most widely known and cherished. He was the only popular novelist Vermont has ever produced. During his whole life he devoted much time to the incidents of the early history of the State. He loved to embody in his writings such reminiscences as he was able to gather from the records and the recollections of old men. A lover of stories and traditions, it was his habit to convene with the old people, and listen to the quaint narratives they loved to tell.

A devotee of the piscatorial art, he would take jaunts about the county with his fishing-rod, and was familiar with every trout brook and pond for miles around, and almost rivalled Izaak Walton of old in his passion for fishing, and in the success that attended his hook, in the long string of trout he bore home in triumph.

Often stopping at some wayside farmhouse, he would spend hours with some of the old settlers, garulous of the early scenes and times in the history of our State. The fame of many of the founders of the State is greatly indebted to his pen and the industry and enthusiasm with which he collected and placed before the people incidents that otherwise would have been forgotten long ago. Besides newspaper and magazine articles, his first work was "May Martin, or The Money Diggers"; published in book form in 1835. It was written in successful competition for a prize offered by one of the Boston journals. In 1840, "The Green Mountain Boys" appeared—a historical tale, containing some of the chief incidents of the history of the State, and introducing the leading characters of that period. Then followed "Locke Amsden, or the School-master," written with a view to the reformation of the school system of that time; "The Rangers, or the Tory's Daughter," published in 1851, illustrative of the early history of the State, and gives an interesting account of the Battle of Bennington, and incidents connected with the

northern campaign of 1777. In 1852, he issued "Tales of the Green Mountains"; in 1857, "Gaut Gurley, or the Trappers of the Umbago"; in 1860, "The Doomed Chief, or Two Hundred Years Ago"; which contains an interesting account of the brave, but unfortunate, King Philip, of Mount Hope; "Centeola" and a History of Montpelier close the list of his books.

Most of his works have passed through numerous editions; May Martin and the Green Mountain Boys as many as fifty, and have been re-published in England, and some of his scenes have been dramatized. His prolific pen also produced many other less pretentious stories and articles deservedly popular. His novels, rich in historical facts, are written in a graphic, natural language and entertaining style, and he has done much to familiarize our State history.

The last few years of his life he suffered ill health from partial strokes of paralysis, which were but precursors of the final attack, which proved fatal June 6, 1868. By his death a pen rich in historic incidents and scenes was laid aside forever; but his name will long be associated with the history of our State through his works.

He was frank and pleasant in his dealings with his fellow-men; lenient almost to a fault, unpretending in dress, and genial as a friend and companion.

THE GREAT WOLF HUNT ON IRISH HILL.

BERLIN IN EARLY TIMES.

The way the settlers met and overcame the wild animals is well described in the following story by the late Hon. D. P. Thompson, and printed in the Montpelier *Argus and Patriot* in 1867, of "The Great Wolf Hunt on Irish Hill in Early Time."

One Saturday night, about dark, in the month of February, 1803, a smart resolute boy, who was then eleven years old, who is still alive and one of the most honored citizens of Montpelier, Hon. Daniel Baldwin, and who had been boarding out to attend the district school on the lower part of Dog river, started on foot and alone to go to the house of Israel Dewey, his brother-in-law, three or four miles up the river, over a road leading mainly through a dense forest, to his destination near the borders of Northfield. Not anticipating the least difficulty in accomplishing his undertaking, he pushed confidently forward till he reached the log-cabin of old Mr. Seth Johnson, which was the last house on his way before entering the long woods separating the lower settlements from those in the vicinity of Northfield Falls whither he was bound. As he came up Mr. Johnson, who was in the yard, on learning his destination, ominously shook his head, and said, "Daniel, you must not try to go through the long woods to your sister's to-night, for the varmints will catch you." But the boy not frightened by the warning, was for going on, when Mrs. Johnson came out and interposed by "Now, Seth Johnson, if that boy will go, you must go with him, or the varmints will certainly have him; have been prowling in the woods every night for a week." Well, I would go if I could not do better by him, but I can contrive to furnish him with a better safeguard than my company will afford," returned the husband. "Daniel, you hold on a minute and I will show you." So, saying, he ran into the house and brought the firebrand of a stout sapling club, with one end well on fire, and putting it into the boy's hand, said to him, "There, take that and begin now to swing it enough to keep it alive, and if the savage brutes beset you on your way swing it round you like fury and run the gauntlet, and I'll warrant they won't dare to touch you."

The boy who had been a little staggered by what he had heard, now, however, as he was armed with the efficacious firebrand, as he was told it would prove, again went fearlessly forward. But the events of the next half hour were destined to change his feelings of confidence into those of lively apprehension, for he had not gone more than half-a-mile after entering the woods, before his ears were greeted by a long shrill howl rising from the forest a short distance to his left, bringing the unwelcome conviction to his startled mind of the near vicinity of one at least of the wild beasts against which he had been warned, the terrible wolf. And to add to his dismay, the howl he had heard was almost instantly answered by a dozen responsive howls from various points more or less distant, on the wooded sides of Irish Hill, which rose immediately from Dog river on the east; while these ominous sounds, growing louder and more distinct every moment, very plainly indicated a very large troop of these savage brutes were rapidly closing in on his path with a purpose of which he trembled to think. Believing it would be as dangerous for him to retreat as advance, he quickened his

walk into a run, and commenced swinging his firebrand as he went, hoping thus to get through the woods before the gang would beset his path. But he soon found that neither his speed nor his firebrand were sufficient to ensure him against the threatened danger. He had not gone another half-mile before a fierce and hungry *yowl*, issuing from a dark flitting figure in the road a few steps in advance brought him to a stand. He recoiled from the frightful cry and began to retreat, but his steps were quickly arrested by another fierce *yowl*, apprising him that the enemy were in possession of the road behind as well as before him, while out there on his left, out here on his right and everywhere around, rose in full chorus the same shrill, eager, hungry *yowl;* yowl; yowl for his blood. Having become perfectly desperate under these appalling surroundings, which plainly told him that a struggle for his life was now at hand, he made a wild rush forward, swinging his firebrand around him with all his might, and uttering a fierce yell at every bound both to keep up his own courage and frighten away the wolves which were keeping pace with him, galloping along on each side of his path, or leaping into the road behind and before him, besetting him so closely and with such boldness and determination, that it often required an actual contact of the firebrand with their noses to make them yield the way for his advance. And thus for the next half mile he ran the fearful gauntlet through this terrible troop of infuriated brutes till almost dead with fright and exhaustion, he at length reached the home of Israel Dewey his brother-in-law, with joy and gratitude for his preservation from a terrible death which no words could describe.

This event, which of itself was sufficiently romantic and thrilling to deserve a place among the striking incidents of the early settlements, was the more noteworthy on account of the memorable affair to which it directly and almost immediately led, the great wolf hunt on Irish Hill in the winter of 1803.

Up to that time it was not known with any certainty that there were wolves in this section of the country. Several settlers in the vicinity of the extensive mountain forest called Irish Hill, had lost sheep; whether they were killed by bears, catamounts, or wolves was a matter of conjecture; but the boy's perilous adventure which spread rapidly among the nearest settlements and was implicitly believed at once, established the fact in the minds of all that there was really a gang of wolves in the vicinity, and Irish Hill was probably their chief rendezvous. The settlers one and all eagerly expressed their wish to join in a hunt for the extermination of the destructive animals.

A rally was made on the following Tuesday, but not extensive enough to form a ring around any large portion of the forest where the wolves were supposed to be lurking. Having assembled at Berlin meeting house, they, however, marched into the woods and shot two wolves, when they postponed further operations till the following Saturday, when a grand hunt was proposed in which all the settlers from the adjoining towns within 20 miles were to be invited to partictpate, what they had done being considered merely a reconnoisance. Early Saturday morning, the well-armed settlers, having ambitiously responded to the call, gathered at the house of Abel Knapp, Esq., the town clerk, living very near what was then termed Berlin Center meeting-house.

The assembled forces numbering 400 or 500 then formed themselves into two equal divisions, and chose leaders or captains for each, with a general officer to remain at the starting point and give out the order or signal cries to be passed round the ring proposed to be formed. The two captains then led off their respective divisins, one to the south, along the borders of the woods, and the other to the west for a short distance and then south, each leaving a man every 50 or 60 rods, to keep his station till ordered to march inward, when the ring was completed. After waiting two hours or more to give time for the divisions to station their men so as to form an extended ring round the forest proposed to be enclosed, the word was given out by the general officer, "*Prepare to march.*" This was uttered in a loud cry at the starting point, and repeated by the next man left stationed to the south, and soon, if the ring had been perfected by every man, round the ring. As had been expected, the sound of this watchword gradually grew fainter and fainter in the distance, and then ceased to be heard at all. Then followed a moment of anxious waiting with those at the starting point, for if the watchword was not soon approaching from the west it would show the ring not perfected, and all success in enclosing the reputed wolves a hopeless affair. But they had not long to wait. In a short time a faint sound was heard on the west side of the ring which grew louder and louder till it reached the starting point in full tone. All was now animation and expectancy on this part of the ring, and almost instantly the next watchword "*march*" rang through the forest, and eaeh man, as he repeated

it, advanced rapidly into the interior of the ring a quarter of a mile as near as he could judge, and then commanded the "halt" as agreed at the outset. This word was promptly sent onward and returned like the others, when another command to march was uttered, and all again advanced towards the supposed center of the ring. And thus rapidly succeeded the watchwords *march* and *halt*, till the ring was so nearly closed that it was seen and announced that there were enclosed several wolves, in the same, which ran galloping round the centre, as if looking for a chance to escape through the ring, now become a continuous line of men. But the frightened animals could find no outlets, and were shot down with every attempt to escape. Two wolves and a fox or two were killed in this way, but by this time bullets flew so thickly across the ring that it was seen that some change of plan must be made, else as many men as wolves might be killed. By common consent at this crisis the late Thomas Davis, a well-known marksman and a man of steady nerve was requested to go inside thering and shoot the wolves. This he did, and accomplished all that was expected of him. He shot five wolves and endangered no man. The whole number of the victims of the hunt were then found to be seven wolves and ten foxes. The company then took off the scalps of the wolves and took up their line of march for the house of the town clerk, where bounties for the slain wolves were to be allowed and of the avails some disposition made. It was announced that money to the value adequate had been advanced sufficient to pay for a supper for the whole company. These arrangements were soon effected and while the supper was being cooked a keg of rum was opened and distributed, which being taken in their exhausted condition, on empty stomachs, thus upset a large number who were never so upset before that it was said that Esquire Knapp's haymow that night lodged a larger number of disabled men than were ever before or since collected in Washington County.

Thus was ended the great Wolf Hunt on Irish Hill in 1803, which was the means of routing every wolf from this region of Vermont, and from that time to the present day at least none have been known."

D. P. T.

MONTPELIER, July 12, 1881.

The above is certified to, 78 years after by the actor in the scene, as substantially true. DANIEL BALDWIN.

BERLIN POND AND BENJAMIN'S FALLS.

Upon the highlands of the town of Berlin, at a distance of four or five miles from the capital of the State, and at an elevation of little less than 400 feet above the same, lies a beautiful body of water—Berlin Pond; about 2 miles in length, narrowing into a width of 50 feet at two-thirds of the distance from the head, giving the wider parts the designation of the upper and lower pond. The water is clear and soft, and when unmoved, reflects the entire margin of hill-sides, farm and forest, while the sky and clouds above seem to have lazily lain down upon its bosom till well might these be called Mirror lakes. Berlin pond, or ponds have long been a resort of fishing parties, and of late, a growing taste for rural scenes and camp-life, induces longer stay, and during the warmer summer months it is not uncommon now for families from neighboring towns to pitch here their tents and set up a system of co-operative housekeeping that succeeds, during which sojourn religious services are held on Sundays in the open air. or, if rainy, in some one of the larger tents.

If always "a thing of beauty," the pond has not always been "a thing of joy." At times it has shown a greed of human life, and helped to fill the cup of sorrow—engulfing once a bright and promising boy, the only son of parents dwelling on its border, and from the shadowy forest of the eastern shore there once came whisperings of foul treachery and homicide. But these events were of the past—never to be repeated, let us hope.

The village of the town is situated at the lower and northern extremity of the pond, and here is a fall with a good water-power which has long been utilized. From this outlet the stream runs in a circuitous route some over a mile, falling 19 feet, and furnishing two other water-powers on its way, thence rushing on more rapidly, as if tired of slow work, and eager for frolic, seeks the woods and at once away from observation and restraint, its wild race begins, and in less than 300 feet it falls in one leap after another, 274 feet. The firs

of these leaps 50 feet in an angle of 65 degrees. The second about 6 rods below, falling 30 feet perpendicularly; and 18 rods farther on is the third falls of 130 feet at an angle of 30 degrees. Thus far so completely hidden are Benjamin's Falls, known by the name of the owner of the land through which the stream runs—that perhaps most people in their vicinity have never seen this beautiful freak of nature's. But though long unknown and unvisited through the warm season, of late, parties one or more, may often be found spending the day here. Cool, sheltered, and for a wonder is not damp, nothing can be more delightful than to sit under the trees and watch the caprices of the rushing, roaring torrent. The maples and birches crowd close to its edge, laving their roots in its waters and throwing their arms out over it, the tall evergreens stand like sentinels around, and soft mosses and delicate ferns cushion and fringe its banks save where the sharp rocks jut out as a stronger bulwark of protection. A party at one time visiting the falls after a long and heavy rain beheld in a nook at one side of the perpendicular fall, which the excess of water had completely filled, float a mass of foam in the form of the lower half of a perfect cone, 4 or 5 feet in diameter, of the purest white at the base, and gradually gaining color until crowned by the amber of the daintiest merschaum, while in a broader, but shallower pool a few rods below was the image of a huge ram, tossing and struggling to extricate himself from the watery element.

Long ago this wild frolicsome power was seized for the service of the early settlers. At the foot of the first fall was the first saw-mill, and at the foot of the second the first grist-mill erected in the county. Whether the ascent to the mills on the one side was too steep, or the descent on the other too difficult, or whether it came to be thought of mills as it did of churches—better to put them in the valleys than on the hill-top, we may not now know, but standing on the ground and seeing left only the foundation walls and the millstone lying in the stream below, one questions whether the stream itself had not something to do in their abandonment, this turbulent, wilful thing, so fascinating in its beauty, so destructive in its power; now abating somewhat of its violence, turning aside here and there into little nooks, coquetting with the fallen trunks of trees, then back again over the smaller rocks in its bed, giving, as it emerges from the shelter of the woods, a tithe of its power to turn the wheel of a little mill—thus "working out its *high*way tax," and then after one short, sharp and final plunge, gracefully yielding to the inevitable, making its way through the fertile meadows, passes quietly into the waters of the Winooski.

HENRY LUTHER STUART, ESQ.,

died Sept. 17, 1879, at Athens, Ga., the day being his 64th birthday. He was born at Berlin, in this State, and after studying medicine, law and engineering, he went to New York in 1843, where he became known in connection with the first efforts to lay an Atlantic cable, and also as the designer of the model on which the public schools are still built. He was also the first to introduce the piano into these institutions. He aided in founding the Five Points Mission in 1851, and was later instrumental in causing the establishment of the Normal College. He was an old friend of Horace Greeley. He devoted his whole life to the public service, and the Woman's Hospital of New York State and the Eclectic Medical College are, in a measure, indebted to him for their foundation. He was also much interested in the progress of experiments with torpedoes as a means of coast defence. His visit to Georgia was undertaken in connection with the honors lately paid there to Dr. Long, whose name is well known in connection with the history of anæsthetics. His death was caused by paralysis.—*Burlington Free Press.*

HON. CHARLES BULKLEY,

a native of Colchester, Ct., came to Berlin previous to 1800, and settled near the red arch bridge. He was a prominent lawyer, his office being in Montpelier. He was Judge of Probate for Orange County Court in 1800 and 1801, and chief judge of Wash-

ington County on its organization in 1813, and representative for Berlin in the State Legislature in 1818. He was an able man, a good citizen and an earnest and efficient member of the Congregational church here in its early days, and at his death was the oldest member of the bar in this County. He died April, 1836, age 72 years. We were late in finding the data for this notice, or it would have appeared among the early settlers previously noticed.

George Fowler, an old, early settler of this town, used to hunt with Capt. Joe, *Indian*.

PUBLIC MONEY JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED.

Previous to the great flood in Oct. 18—, Berlin street, leading east from the red arch bridge, was anything but a pleasant place to live in, being low, and in spring a complete slough, and the houses old tumble-down affairs. The water having washed out part of the street, the town invested $1800 in filling and grading about ½ mile, and 2 years later, nearly as much more. The improvement seemed catching. The inhabitants took the idea, and almost every house is newly covered; new ones have been built, a new street laid out with additional buildings, and now, 1881, it is not only a pleasant place in which to live, but one of the pleasant drives near Montpelier.

STEVENS BRANCH.

When the first settlers in this vicinity visited the lower part of this stream they found upon its banks near the mouth a hunter's cabin, and in the cabin the body of a man far gone in the process of decay. He had evidently died alone and unattended. They carefully buried the body as well as circumstances would admit. It was afterwards ascertained that he came from Corinth, and his name was Stevens. Hence, the name "Stevens Branch." It is said that on account of disappointment in a love affair he left society and took to the forest.

DOG RIVER

received its name in consequence of a hunter by the name of Martin, losing his favorite dog in the following manner: He set his gun at night near his camp for the purpose of shooting a bear. During the night he heard the report of the gun, and called his dog to ascertain the results, but failing to find him he waited till morning, when he found the dog was the victim. He threw the dog into the stream, saying "this stream shall be called Dog River."

CABOT.

BY JOHN M. FISHER.

CABOT is situated in the N. E. part of Washington Co.; lat. 40°, 23′; long. 4°, 42′; 6 miles square; bounded N. by Walden and Danville, E. by Danville and Peacham, S. by Marshfield, and W. by Woodbury, and lies 21 miles easterly from Montpelier. It was granted Nov. 6, 1780; chartered by Vermont to Jesse Levenworth and 65 others, Aug. 17, 1781; but not surveyed and lotted till 1786. The survey was made by ——— Cabot, of Connecticut, and James Whitelaw. Thomas Lyford, whose father was one of the first settlers, being at that time a young man, 18 years of age, worked with them through the survey. In the extreme west part of the town Mr. Cabot broke the glass in his compass, and was obliged to go through the wilderness to the nearest house about 6 miles away, and take a square of glass out of the window to replace it.

The names of the grantees were not entered upon the town records, and it cannot be determined with certainty who of those ever settled in town. By what we can gather from the original plan of the town, it appears very few of them ever made this town their home.

The township was lotted by James Whitelaw, and a field-book written out by him September, 1786, contains the number of each lot and full description of the same, measurement, etc., closing each with a statement of what in his judgment the land is adapted to, whether pasture or general farming. There were 12 lots in each division, and 6 divisions, making 72 lots in town. The first meeting of the

proprietors was warned by Alexander Harvey, justice of the peace,

To meet at the house of Jonathan Elkins, in Peacham, County of Orange, on the 2d Monday in June, 1786, to transact the following business, viz.: 1st, to choose a moderator to govern said meeting; 2d, to choose a clerk; 3d, to agree what they will do respecting the settlers in said town, and to see what encouragement they will give to settlers; 4th, to lay a tax to defray the expense of surveying and lotting said town.

At this meeting, Jonathan Elkins was chosen moderator, and Jesse Levenworth, clerk.

Meetings were adjourned from time to time. November 3, 1786, they met at the house of Thomas Chittenden, in Arlington, and the survey being completed and presented to the meeting, it was

Voted that Giles Chittenden and Truman Chittenden, being indifferent persons, be a committee to draw the lots,

which being done by them in the presence of the meeting as the law directs, was as follows:

Jesse Levenworth, lot No. 5; Jesse Levenworth, 55; Mark Levenworth, 10; William Levenworth, 1; Evans Munson, 57; Isaac Doolittle, 64; Robert Fairchild, 19; Ebenezer Crafts, 14; Timothy Newel, 72; James Lane, 66; Elias Townsend, 28; William Holmes, 18; Richard Mansfield, 70; Nathan Levenworth, 15; Moses Baker, 20; Jas. Whitelaw, 7; Philander Harvey, 65; David Bryant, 51; Frederick Levenworth, 53; Jonathan Heath, 33; Eames Johnson, 45; Thomas Lyford, 21; Edmund Chapman, 50; Benjamin Webster, 40; David Blanchard, 56; Jonathan Elkins, 26; Jonathan Elkins, Jr., 42; William Chamberlin, 60; Ephraim Foster, 44; Abel Blanchard, 58; Benjamin Ambrose, 34; Minister, 62; Minister, 63; Grammar School, 69; College, 3; William Douglas, 49; Asa Douglas, 11; John Douglas, 22; Alson Douglas, 68; Beriah Palmer, 17; Martha Douglas, 13; Ebenezer Jones, 67; Jesse Gardner, 41; Mary Andrus, 47; William Douglas, 52; Content Douglas, 46; Asa Douglas, Jr., 12; Zebulon Douglas, 48; Lyman Hitchcock, 54; Nathaniel Wales, 36; Saphiah Hitchcock, 2; John Batchelder, 32; Eliphalet Richards, 29; Jonathan Pettet, 30; Matthew Watson, 38; Ezekiel Tiffany, 43; Abel Blanchard, 39; Peter Blanchard, 27; Reuben Blanchard, 35; Jason Cross, 16; Solomon Johnson, 9; Robert Hains, 61; Samuel Russell, 23; David Waters, 6; Thomas Chittenden, Esq., 4; Paul Spooner, 25; Joseph Fay, Esq., 8; Abigail Gunn, 59; Barnabas Morse, 24.

Voted that there be a tax of ten shillings to pay the expenses of lotting. There being but 71 proprietors and 72 lots, it was

Voted that lot No. 24 be disposed of, as the settlers now in town should see fit.

Lots No. 62 and 63 were set as minister lots, the rent to go for the support of preaching in town; No. 69, grammar school, the rent of which goes to Peacham Academy; lots 71 and 72, town school; lot No. 3, college.

The town was named by Lyman Hitchcock, one of the grantees, in honor of his bride-elect, Miss Cabot, of Connecticut, a descendant of Sebastian Cabot. Mr. Levenworth never settled or lived in town, but settled and built the mills at what is now known as West Danville.

In 1779, Gen. Hazen cut through the wilderness, and made a passable road for 50 miles above Peacham, running through the north-eastern part of Cabot, over what is known as Cabot Plain, through Walden and Hardwick. He camped for a few weeks on the plain about ⅓ of a mile to the south of the residence now of Springer. Here they expected an attack from the British from Canada, who were sending a portion of their forces down on the east side of the State, instead of sending them all down the Lake, upon the west side. A fortification was thrown up by Hazen's soldiers. The ground bears the name of Fortification Hill, and a small portion of the fortification is still seen, and a large rock pointed out where the army built their camp-fires.

Connected with Hazen's army was a squad called Whitcomb's Rangers, among whom was Thomas Lyford, grandfather of Thomas Lyford now living in the village

of Cabot. Gen. Hazen expecting an attack from the enemy, Whitcomb and Lyford were sent to the north as spies. During the long scout Whitcomb's shoes gave out, and he threatened to shoot the first man he met for his. After several days, cautiously proceeding, they heard a distant crackling of the brush, then a faint tramp of feet, and at once secreted themselves in an advantageous position, and waited. In a short time a scouting party of the enemy discovered themselves, British and Indians, making for Gen. Hazen's quarters, commanded by Gen. Gordon. Our scouts felt upon their action for a few moments hung great results; not only their own lives, but those of their comrades and Gen. Hazen's army. The enemy advanced, Gen. Gordon in front, little thinking what is concealed in the thicket. Whitcomb thinks of his shoes; tells Lyford to be cool; takes good aim; Gen. Gordon falls forward; throws his arms around the neck of his horse; the horse, frightened, turned back and ran into camp; the British general lived to get into camp, but died very soon after. Whitcomb was secreted under a bank where the waters in a little ravine had washed out a hole, which was covered with a log. Over this log, he said, a number of Indians ran whooping, brandishing their tomahawks; that he could have pulled any one of them off from the log as they passed over into the hole, but he thought it not best. Lyford was concealed near him. After a long search, the Indians gave up they could not find the one who sent the bullet.

As soon as Whitcomb and Lyford considered it safe they came from their hiding places, and returned to the camp of Gen. Hazen with the news. Whitcomb did not get his shoes, but they had accomplished all and more than they set out for. The enemy, dismayed, retreated back to Canada, and thus ended what was expected to be a battle or skirmish on Cabot's Plain. [See account of Major Whitcomb and this adventure in vol. I of this work, page 1067—Ed.]

Gen. Hazen finished his road through to the town of Lowell, and then returned to the south. This road from near Joe's pond, led to the south of the present traveled road, until it came to the three corners of a road near the present grave-yard on the plain; here it struck what is now the present traveled road and continued to the north line of the town. It was of great benefit to the first settlers. It is still called the Hazen road.

The settlements began upon the highest land, in town which has been known as Cabot Plain for the last 40 years; previous to that as Johnson's Plain. Colonel Thomas Johnson of Newbury, when taken prisoner with Col. Jonathan Elkins of Peacham, by the British in 1781, and carried to Canada, the first night of their march camped on this tract of land, and when he returned on parole, soon after, and from that time until late in the present century this locality was called Johnson's Plain. It lies between the Connecticut and Winooski river, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect, the outlines of which are formed by the western range of the Green mountains and by the White mountains in N. H.

BENJAMIN WEBSTER,

of Salisbury, now of Franklin, N. H., uncle of renowned Daniel Webster, encouraged by the liberal offers of the proprietors, came to this town in 1783, and made the first opening in the forest for a permanent settlement. The first clearing was made a little north of where George Smith now lives, on the line of the Hazen road. In the opening, Mr. Webster built the first log cabin. Its dimensions, we are not told, but assured it was sufficiently capacious to answer for a house, barn, shed, and all necessary out-buildings; and that this tenement completed, he returned for his family and moved them into town March, 1783, himself driving the cow, Mrs. Webster traveling on snow-shoes, and the hired man with Mrs. Webster's assistance, drawing the few goods they brought with them on a hand-sled, among which was a wash-tub, and in this tub their little daughter two years of age, who afterwards became the wife of Hanson Rogers, Esq.,

and after raising a large family of children, died in the village of Cabot, Sept. 28, 1868, aged 88 yrs. 3 mos., 14 days, highly respected by all who knew her. On their journey from Peacham to their cabin, the snow was 4 feet deep upon a level; and upon their arrival they found it drifted into their cabin, to the depth of a foot and a half. It had to be shoveled out before they could enter, and then they had only the bare ground for a floor. After getting settled a little, Mr. Webster went to Newbury for provisions. While he was away, the sun coming out warm, Mrs. Webster tapped some trees and made 40 pounds of sugar. It is said she could chop as well as a man, and greatly helped her husband in clearing up his farm.

LIEUT. JONATHAN HEATH

was the second settler. His family arrived the first of any settler's family. The Lieutenant came with his family two days before Benjamin Webster came with his. He built his cabin on the line of the Hazen road opposite the present burying-ground on the Plain.

NATHANIEL WEBSTER

and family were the third to arrive. He rolled up the logs for his cabin on the opposite side of the Hazen road from Benjamin Webster's.

LIEUT. THOMAS LYFORD

who was with Whitcomb in the daring adventure of shooting General Gordon, was the fourth settler. He located on the south of the road, near the three corners, near the burying-ground, in what is now Eli B. Stone's field.

The nearest trading point at first was Newbury, 24 miles distant, where they had to go for milling, taking their grain on a hand-sled in winter, or at other times on their backs through the mud. After about three years, there was a mill built at Peacham, and they went there. So great was the hardship to procure milling, they often resorted to battling their grain. They had no neighbors north of them, and none on the south nearer than Peacham. It was some two or three years before any permanent addition was made to their number. About 1787, six families were added to them, namely, Lyman Hitchcock, David Blanchard, Jeremiah McDaniels, John Lyford, James Bruce, Thomas Batchelder, and families, emigrants from New Hampshire, who settled on the line of the Hazen road on the Plain.

Up to this time, 1788, the inhabitants had lived in primitive independence, regulating themselves by the principles of common law. The following appears upon the town book as the first step towards a town organization:

Proceedings of the town of Cabot. At the request of four of the inhabitants of the town of Cabot, I hereby notify the freemen and inhabitants of the town to meet at the house of Mr. Thomas Lyford, in said Cabot, on the last Saturday instant March, ten o'clock before noon, then and there being met to choose 1st, a moderator, clerk, and necessary town officers; 2d, to see if they will raise money to defray the incidental charges, and do any other business that may be necessary.

WALTER BROCK,
Justice of the Peace.

February 4th, 1788.

The number of voters at the organization could not have been more than 10 or 12. The records of their meetings show that the first settlers seemed to regard military title as conferring almost permanent virtue or qualification for office, as seen by the following choice of officers:

Capt. Jesse Levenworth, moderator; Lieut. Jonathan Heath, Lieut. Thomas Lyford, Lieut. David Blanchard, selectmen; Maj. Lyman Hitchcock, town treasurer; Ensign Jeremiah McDaniels, constable; Edmund Chapman, surveyor of highways. Ensign Jeremiah McDaniels was chosen collector of taxes. One private only was found qualified to six commissioned officers for promotion in civil office. The foregoing officers were all sworn into office by the said justice of the peace, Walter Brock.

For 18 years of the settlement this was the metropolis of the town. The lot upon Walden line was owned by Nathaniel Webster. His house stood a little south of where the road leading from the village to Walden depot intersects with the Hazen

road. Next south was Benjamin Webster's, the first settler; then came Dr. Scott's, Hanson Rogers', Mr. Shephard's, and other houses and farms for about a mile on the line of the Hazen road.

The famous "yellow house" was built by Horace and Gershom Beardsley, two stirring settlers from Massachusetts. It was the first framed house in town, and was first raised in the pasture now owned by Samuel S. Batchelder. At that time a new County was formed from towns set off from the County of Orange, and there was a strong prospect that this town would be the shire town of the new county. With this expectation, the Beardsleys cleared two acres of land in this pasture, taking out the stumps root and branch, for the site of the county buildings. Their hopes not being realized, the house was not finished on this spot, and after standing here about 2 years, was taken down and removed to the Plain. The foundation is seen at the present time where it was first raised. The timber all hard wood, and the house two stories, it took a large amount of help to raise it, of men and whisky. All the men and women in this town, Peacham and Danville were invited to the raising. Those invited giving out word that they would drink the Beardsleys dry that day, the Beardsleys prepared themselves. They furnished a barrel of first proof rum, and a second barrel, slightly reduced. It was said never was such rum seen in Cabot before or after. All were invited to take hold and help themselves. In after years the old settlers enjoyed rehearsing the scenes at that raising. They said with a great many of them it lasted two days.

After the removal of the house to the Plain it was very nicely finished, and became the "Hub" of the town. It was 40 feet square upon the ground, with a large hall in the ell, used for all kinds of gatherings, and had a long shed attached running to the barn. As all the travel from the north going to the Connecticut river had to pass over Cabot Plain, it was a favorite stopping-place for travelers, and during the war of 1812, those engaged in smuggling made it their quarters.

DOINGS AND VOTES FROM 1788 TO 1806.

At the first March meeting, held the last Saturday in March, 1788, but two votes were taken, one for schools and one to raise a tax on each poll equal to two days' work for building and repairing roads.

From the first town meeting to 1840, each town officer, from town clerk to highway surveyor, was sworn into office. In 1789, there being no justice of the peace in town, the town clerk was obliged to go to Barnet, where he received the oath of office, administered by Alexander Harvey, Esq.

When the town was fairly organized, attention was next given to the protection of property.

Voted to build a pound on Shepard Hill, that swine should not run at large from the 10th of May to the 10th of October, unless with a good poke on his neck and a ring in his nose.

The first vote to defray town expenses was Mar. 25, 1779; "To raise 12 bushels of wheat to defray necessary town expense, and purchase a town book for records," and the first auditors appointed, Lieut. Thomas Lyford, Mr. Thomas Batchelder, Lieut. Jonas Watts, to examine into accounts of town officers, and report at next meeting. The town book cost $2; wheat was 75 cents a bushel. There were $7 left on the 12 bush. voted after paying for the book, for the "necessary town expenses."

March meeting, 1790, the selectmen were instructed to procure a piece of land for a burying-ground. Six years after, the first burying-ground was laid out.

Mar. 21, 1791, 20 bushels of wheat voted to pay town expenses this year.

Voted that width of sleds for the year ensuing in the town of Cabot shall be four feet and six inches from outside to outside, and any one found with one of less dimensions on any public road in said town shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for every such offence.

1793, population 122; new school district, No. 2, formed; first full list of town officers elected: Capt. James Moss, moderator; Lyman Hitchcock, town clerk; Samuel Danforth, James Moss, David

Blanchard, selectmen; Thomas Lyford, town treasurer; Thomas Batchelder, constable and collector; Ephraim Marsh, grand juryman; James Chapman, Martin Durgin, Thomas Osgood, surveyors of highway; Ezekiel Gilman, hog-ward; Edward Chapman, fence-viewer; Jonathan Heath, pound-keeper; Fifield Lyford, sealer of weights and measures; Thomas Lyford, leather sealer; listers, selectmen, (see list of town officers).

To this time no steps had been taken to punish violators of the law in case there should be any that should require more than the civil law would give them, and it was voted to build stocks, (whipping post) and sign-post on the Shepard hill near the pound,—15 bushels of wheat was voted for town expenses or, 4s. in cash in lieu of 1 bushel of wheat, and 5 bushels of wheat, to purchase standard weights and measures for the town.

Voted that Reuben Kelzer be discharged from his fine of eleven shillings for profane swearing, and breaking the peace.

After arrangements had been made for the punishment of civil and criminal offenders":

March, 1794,—Voted that the sum of twenty-one dollars be expended in the purchase of 28 pounds of powder, ¾ of cwt. of lead and six dozen flints for the town stock of ammunition.

Voted that the fines that have been or shall be laid be appropriated to the use of schools the present year.

A good use to devote them to.

Previous to 1795, the duty of listers was performed by the selectmen; at March meeting, 1795, the first board were elected: Capt. David Blanchard, Fifield Lyford, Samuel Warner.

1796. In 13 years, the settlement had extended to the south, east and west. The question began to be agitated in regard to removing the seat of government to the geographical center of the town. A meeting of the inhabitants was called at the school-house on the Hazen road to take the matter into consideration. As a matter of course, it was stoutly opposed by the pioneers of the town, those that had borne the burden and heat of the day, saw by this move their glory departing. So long had the business of the town been done here, that they had come (and perhaps all natural enough) to consider themselves the Mecca of the town. The day of the meeting came, the forces well marshalled on both sides, but those in favor of a change were too strong for the other side, and it was voted that,

Hereafter all meetings for doing public business shall be held at the school-house at the centre of the town, and the public property all except the pound (which consisted of the stocks and whipping-post) should be removed to that place.

It is said this was a hard blow to those living on the Plain; but we cannot learn as they threatened to secede. In 1799, $22 was voted to defray town expenses.

The patriotism and high esteem in which the Father of his Country was held may be seen by the following record:

On the receipt of the news of the death of Gen. Washington a town meeting was called to meet on the 22d day of February, 1800, to see what the town will do on account of Keeping in Remembrance the Life and Death of Gen. Washington.

Voted that a committee of three be appointed to take charge of the assembly and conduct them in a becoming manner to the school-house there to listen to an Oration to be delivered by Lyman Hitchcock, Esq. The committee appointed were Joseph Fisher, Thomas Osgood, Joseph Huntoon.

A large assembly gathered, and after the oration Esq. Horace Beardsley was directed to return the thanks of said town to the speaker for delivering so good an oration to the people.

1802, the town began to look towards retrenchment of expenses. Before electing selectmen it was voted whoever should be elected should serve free of charge for their services; and it does not appear that they had any trouble in finding men to serve; doubtless they thought the honor paid. At the same meeting the first tithing men were elected: John Edgerton and Gershom Beardsley, whose duty it was to see that the Sabbath was not desecrated by persons hunting, fishing, or lounging about, and if any persons there found so

doing, to arrest and bring them before a magistrate to be fined. Frequent votes appear after upon the records to remit the fines of those that had been fined for the violation of the Sabbath. It was also their duty to see that no one disturbed religious meetings; if they did to take them in charge.

There were some who were not prospered in their worldly possessions, and from year to year there were quite lively times in warning such persons out of town to prevent their becoming a town charge. The first order was given by the selectmen Oct. 3, 1803, for James Shepard and his wife Sarah, with their children, to depart said town, and in 1807, 12 families were warned to depart.

[If a family came to want that had been duly "warned out," the town was not obliged to assist them; but if not, the town was liable. A very uncharitable record to put down for all our early towns; if we could not add, it was usually about as serious a matter as appointing a hog ward, to which office every man in town married during the year, even the minister, was a candidate for at next March meeting. The old settlers were fond of practical jokes, and received them very complacently. I have seen the record where the warning out went so far every family in town was warned out.—Ed.]

On all public days whisky went around freely, and officers all had to treat. March meeting, 1806, tradition says the whisky was kept in the closet of the school-house where the meeting was held, which was imbibed so frequently by candidates and their supporters, some of them got so they hardly knew which way to vote. About middle way of the proceedings of the meeting it was "voted that the door leading into the closet be shut and kept so for the space of one-half hour."

The first surveyor of wood and lumber, Oliver Walbridge, was elected in 1806, and the first jurors, petit and grand, for County Court, were drawn, and $20 voted this year for town expenses. This closes the first book of records—the notes and doings that appear most interesting. The succeeding records are about like those of the present day, with the exception of many more alterations in school districts, laying out of roads and such business as was incident to a new county.

In 1802, JOHN W. DANA came to the Plain, and opened a store in a building a little south of the yellow house. He being a man of ability, brought a good deal of business to the place. In a few years he was joined by John Damon, and they soon became the sole owners, or nearly so, of all that region, comprising nearly 1000 acres. They frequently wintered 100 head of cattle, beside a large amount of other stock, at the yellow house barns.

About 1810, business began to draw to the lower grounds, localities less exposed to the cold winds of winter, and in 1820, but little was left on the Plain save the old yellow house.

During the war of 1812, those engaged in smuggling made this old house their quarters. One mile north of here there is a small body of water called Smugglers' pond, from an encounter that took place between a custom house officer and some smugglers, in which the smugglers threw the officer into the pond. Another time several parties from this town, while starting some cattle for Canada, were intercepted by a custom house officer by the name of Young. They said they gave him a good smart threshing, but they were involved for it in a long and expensive lawsuit.

As time moved on, one building after another pertaining to the old yellow house was torn down, till at last, in 1855, the old landmark had to succumb, and share the fate which sooner or later all old and honored structures must. And now upon those broad acres, so beautifully spread out on the upland of the township, where the pioneers endured so many privations, and reduced the heavy-timbered forest to the fertile farms which for so many years teemed with business and thrift—along the whole street nought is now seen but the herds quietly feeding and an occasional husbandman tilling the lonely soil.

CABOT VILLAGE.

In 1788, Lieut. Thomas Lyford, the third settler in town, and the first settler at the village, bought a lot of land of Jesse Levenworth and Lyman Hitchcock. On this land the village of Cabot now stands. The Winooski river runs through the grounds. Mr. Lyford was a mill-wright; there was no saw-mill within ten miles; he decided to build a saw-mill upon his lot upon the Winooski river. He selected the spot where John Brown's shop now stands. Here the first blow of the axe fell to subdue the thick wood to the fair vale, in which a beautiful and pleasant village was to grow. At that time this spot was quite a high elevation of land, and until within a few years was always spoken of as Saw-mill Hill. The timber was cut and framed upon the spot; the irons were made at Newbury, and drawn on a hand-sled to the spot the winter before. The mill and dam were not completed and got to running till the spring of 1789. At that time this was regarded an extra water-power and a very smart mill. The pond covered then all of what is now the meadow to the upper end of the street. The mill had what is called an up-and-down saw; a good, smart man would run out 2000 ft. of lumber in a day.

Lyford and his son, Thomas Jr., next built a grist-mill, where the grist-mill now stands. This mill had but one run of stone, split out of a granite stone where Allen Perry's house now stands, and used for the steps of the present mill. Thomas Lyford, Jr., took charge of the mill. He built a camp on the rise of ground before it, and stayed there from Monday morning till Saturday night, when he returned to his father's on the Plain. The mill did the grinding for this town and the towns for 10 or 12 miles around. About 1794, Lieut. Lyford built the first house in the village, where Mrs. Jos. Lance now lives. His son, Thomas Jr., attended to the mills and commenced clearing up the land. For the next 12 years but little addition was made to the new neighborhood.

The second house was built by Samuel Lee, where Enoch Hoyt and his son, George Hoyt, now live; the third by Elias Hitchcock, where the garden of Caleb Fisher now is. John W. Dana, on the Plain, bought a small house that stood where Mrs. Haines' house now does, and fitted it up for a store—the first mercantile business here. After a few years, George W. Dana built quite a large store. It was becoming evident that this was to be the business centre of the town. John W. Dana, a keen-sighted man, came from the Plain and bought nearly all the land now included in the village. By selling building-lots to the farmers, he contributed largely to building up the village. In 1817, a distillery was put up where Union Block now stands. Marcus O. Fisher bought the site and put in a tannery, enlarged the building, using part for a currying and shoe-shop. "The old red house" was one of the landmarks of the town for years. In 1825, he built a larger tannery where the bark was first ground between two stones by horse-power. A man and a horse could grind from one-half to a cord in a day. This stone is now in the yard of J. M. Fisher as an old town relic. About 1840, water-power was substituted for the horse. Mr. Fisher carried on the business successfully about 35 years, and his son, Edwin till 1868, which ended the tanning business in Cabot. It was sold to a stock-company who erected the handsome union block for stores, offices, etc., on the site.

The next business started was wool-carding and cloth-dressing, by George Fielding, who built a shop on the site of the present carriage-shop in the spring of 1833. In August, the highest waters ever known on this river, carried away the shop before finished. He rebuilt in 1834; carried on cloth-dressing for a year and sold to Jason Britt, who carried on the business of wool-carding and cloth-dressing here 44 years; building on the same site in 1855, a larger and better shop, a part of which was used for a carriage-shop by different parties till 1874, when it was enlarged and an extensive business undertaken by A. P. Marshall

and W. W. Buchanan, known as the "Cabot Carriage Co.," which run 3 or 4 years and closed up. The property came into the hands of J. A. Farrington, by whom the business is now conducted on a smaller and more sure basis. On the opposite side of the river, William Scales built, in 1826, a blacksmith-shop and small foundry, where caldrons, five-pail kettles, cog-wheels and other iron castings were made.

Mr. Scales will be remembered by all who ever got him to do any blacksmithing, as a very nice man, but not one of the smoothest of workmen.

In 1840, a starch factory was built below the shops on the river, by Israel Cutting, which like everything else in his hands proved lucrative. In connection with his factory, he built a grist and a saw-mill which he run a few years.

The first tavern was built where Mrs. Joseph Lance's house stands, small, and one story. It was taken down in 1833, and moved over the river. The present hotel stands on the same site. Fisher was landlord 4 years, and sold to Horace Bliss, who kept it 10 years, when it was known as a first-class house. There was much heavy teaming on the road from the north of the state to Burlington, and this was a favorite stopping place for all teamsters, and also for the light travel. There are those now living who speak of Mrs. Bliss, the genial landlady, who always did so much to make the hotel a pleasant resting place for her guests. The house was kept by different parties with little change till 1875, when it was largely repaired by William P. Whittier, who kept it until the death of his wife, April, 1881, after which he sold to the present proprietor, W. W. Buchanan.

April, 1822, John W. Dana deeded to the town for one dollar 1¼ acre for a common, conditioned to be kept clear from all incumbrance and free on all occasions to the public, especially for military parading.

There are people now living in the village that well recollect when this common was a frog-pond, and filled with fir and alder bushes, and was so muddy through the street, ox-teams were stuck in the mud before where Union block now stands.

Population of village, June 1, 1881, 258; 64 dwelling-houses; 2 stores; 1 millinery shop; 1 hotel; 2 blacksmith shops; 1 carriage manufactory; 1 tin shop; 1 harness shop; 1 cooper-shop; 1 grist-mill; 1 saw-mill; 1 graded school; 2 churches.

By an act of the Legislature, Nov. 19, 1866, the village was incorporated. The first village clerk, W. H. Fletcher; first board of trustees: John M. Fisher, John Brown, Theron H. Lance, William P. Whittier, J. P. Lamson.

The village has a good fire department well equipped with engine, etc., etc. But few fires have ever occurred in the village. The most destructive was Jan. 5, 1881, at which time the fire department did excellent service.

THE CENTER.

This place is the geographical centre of the town, and has always been known by the name of the Centre. James Morse, Esq., from Barre, Mass., made the first settlement in 1789, where Henry Hill's house stands. Esq. Morse built his first log-house. He was moderator of the first town meeting, first justice of the peace; to him nearly all the business of this office fell for quite a number of years.

When first appointed, knowing he would be called to perform the marriage ceremony, he wished to have some practice before he appeared in public. He took his son David out, and told him to stand up by the side of a stump, and he would marry him to it. David did as directed, and the Squire commenced and went through, David assenting that he would love, cherish and protect her. The Esquire closed up in the usual form, saying that he pronounced them husband and wife. It is said David would not marry until the stump rotted down, which was quite late in life. The Esquire being of rather nervous temperament, at the next ceremony got a little bewildered, and made the groom promise to *forsake her* and *cleave* to *all other women*. At another time, it is

said, he forgot the ceremony, and was obliged to consult his notes.

At a later day he opened the first hotel in town, in a small log-house. The bar was in the square room, and a bed in the same room. This was in the early days of hotel keeping. The Esquire was said to be a man in whom all his townsmen had the utmost confidence; a man of sound judgment, and his advice was often sought. He held all the offices from highway surveyor to representative.

The next house was built by Oliver Walbridge, where G. Noyes now lives. In 1790 Major Hitchcock, Capt. Jesse Levenworth and Asa Douglas, Esq., presented the town 8 acres of land for public use. 3 years after, 4 acres were cleared for a common, and a school-house built on it, and two years later the seat of government removed from the Plain to this place. The principal property to move appears to have been the stocks and whipping-post, which were set up at the Corner, where the road by Henry Hill's intersects with the Centre road. They were never used. The only person ever whipped for crime in town was Ben. Parker, for breaking into a store that stood where True A. Town's house stands. The crime, trial and punishment were not far separated. He broke into the store Tuesday night, was tried Wednesday, and whipped Thursday, opposite the store he broke into. The whip was of cord, and the officer said he did not whip very hard, only wanted to show him what he might expect if he persisted in his thieving course.

After 1796, town-meetings and all public gatherings were at the Centre. The fourth of July, 1820, was a memorable day. Two companies of infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry assisted in the celebration. Capt. Crossman, of Peacham, was the president of the day. There was an oration, and bountiful repast furnished. There was a store opened by Luther Wheatley, who after a short time was succeeded by Hector McLean, and the second pound was built at this place, which was liberally patronized in the olden time. It was once broken open and the cattle taken out, which disturbed the peace and dignity of the town. It was expected this would be a village of considerable size, and prosperous farmers, as once before at the Plain, invested in village lots, and here, as at the Plain before them, their hopes were disappointed, and already this place where public business was so long done is now desolate. The winds sing their dirge around where the store, the school-house and the sacred edifice once stood, and not far from this spot those who were once active in the business of the town are quietly resting in the bosom of their mother earth.

EAST HILL,

often called Whittier Hill, from its first settler, Lieut. JOHN WHITTIER, who came here in 1780, and commenced clearing up the farm now owned and occupied by Frederick Corliss. He built his first cabin a little north of the present house, near the brook, and brought his wife and one child to the Plain, March, 1790, with an ox team, and from there drew his effects on a hand-sled, his wife walking on the crust beside him, carrying her spinning-wheel. After they got to keeping some cows and sheep, one evening a large bear came into the yard where they were milking, and took a sheep. They gave chase, and the bear dropped the sheep, but he made his escape, and the sheep was killed.

Lieut. Whittier raised a large family. Several of the boys settled on farms made from the old farm. Mrs. Whittier was a descendant from Mrs. Dustin who scalped the Indians.

WILLIAM OSGOOD,

from Claremont, N. H., the second settler here, bought one square mile west of the Centre road, opposite Lieut. Whittier, on which he settled his six sons. Four of them came in March, 1791. First, they dug out sap-troughs and sugared, and then slashed 15 acres by the 1st of June, and returned to Claremont. They boarded at Lieut. Whittier's. In the fall Mr. Osgood came with his six sons. They cleared the slash, and built a log house, 40 ft. in length, where Solomon W. Osgood now

lives. It is said this family were all strong, broad-shouldered men, able for the task before them.

DAVID HAINES

commenced on the farm south of George Gould's, so long occupied by his son Wm. Haines, in 1797. When he came to town he was not possessed of a great amount of cash, it may be inferred by the fact he was the owner of two pair of pants and two shirts, and he swapped one shirt and one pair of pants for a hoe and axe to begin work with.

These places are now all excellent farms and in good hands.

LOWER CABOT.

Settlement was commenced in 1799, by REUBEN ATKINS, on the farm now of W. S. Atkins, his grand-son. He cleared a spot, and built his log-house on the site of the present house. The first spring he made sugar in the door-yard. In 1800, he built a framed barn, now standing, in good condition. The farm has always been in the family, owned by one of the sons.

MOSES STONE,

from New Hampshire, in 1797, about half a mile west from Wm. Atkins, cleared the ground and built a saw-mill where the Haines Factory now stands, his family meantime living in a shed of Lieut. Whittier's, on Whittier hill. After he got his mill running, he built his house. It had a large stone chimney. His wife said all the way she could see any sky was to look up through that.

Fish in the river, wild game in the thick surrounding woods, were abundant. Stone was a strong man, not easily frightened. One evening in the fall he had been up to neighbor Atkins'. Returning, he, as he thought, met a man who had on a white hat and blue frock, to whom he said "good evening." The man made no answer. He repeated it, but no reply. Stone said, "I'll know who you are," and grabbed around him, when to his surprise he found he was out of the path, and it was a large stump he was hugging.

In 1801, CLEMENT COBURN built a grist-mill where True A. Town's works stand. In 1803, he sold a privilege to Joseph Coburn, on the opposite side of the river, to put in a fulling-mill. Cloth being then spun and wove at home, this was needed. He carried on the business some years. Thomas Coldwill became next owner, who soon sold to Wm. Ensign, John R. Putnam and Horace Haines, who moved the shop to where the factory stands, and added carding works. In 1835, Alden Webster bought the works, adding machinery, a spinning-jenny, hand-looms, regarded a wonderful improvement. He commenced the manufacture of full cloth. In 1849, he sold to Horace Haines, who continued the business with his son, E. G. Haines, building a new factory in 1849, with water-power looms and modern machinery. Horace Haines and two sons in the business have died. It is now owned by Ira F. Haines. Quite an extensive business has been done sometimes here.

Carriage-making has been at different times carried on to some extent.

On the river opposite the factory, in 1827, Wm. Fisher put in a tannery, which he run till 1838, when he removed to Albion, N. Y., where he died in 1851. Tanning was afterwards carried on here by Q. Cook, G. W. Cree and others.

At present the most extensive business done in this village is by True A. Town, in the lumber business, in his saw-mill, and the manufacturing of the lumber into chair-stuff, boot-crimps, coffins, caskets, etc.

The first store in the place was started by a Mr. Oaks, on the spot where Town's house stands. The mercantile business has been carried on here for 60 years, by John Edgerton, Ketchum and others.

HECTOR MCLEAN

opened a store here in 1825. There were in the village at this time but 9 houses between the Perkins bridge and Marshfield village. Mr. McLean helped very much toward building up the place. He put in another dwelling-house (for hi sfamily), started a potash, blacksmith shop, and other industries, and in 1836, opened a hotel, where Nathaniel Perry lives, kept by different persons for some years.

In 1870, a post-office was establisned here, Cornelius Smith postmaster. There are at present, (July, 1881) in the village 30 dwelling-houses, 1 meeting-house, 1 store, 1 blacksmith shop, a woolen factory, a wheelwright shop.

Situated in the valley of the Winooski, although at an early day it is said that one of the early settlers said he would not take the Coburn Meadow as a gift, it has some of the finest farms in the county.

SOUTH CABOT.

The first beginning here was made by Parker Hooker, in 1810. He built a saw-mill on the site of the present mill. He lived in Peacham, a distance of 4 miles through the woods, with no road or guide but marked trees. The first business at his mill was to saw the boards to cover a barn for himself at his home in Peacham. He snaked his boards with oxen through the woods, a stock at a time. He soon cleared two acres, near the present residence of Mrs. Alvisa E. Hooker, and built a log-house. This mill was rebuilt by Liberty Hooker, in 1839.

In a few years the house now occupied by Lewis Paquin, was built by Enoch Blake. This place now contains 13 dwelling-houses, one store, a post-office, saw-mill, grist-mill, blacksmith shop and school-house; also a large shop for the manufactory of wagons, etc. There was formerly a large shop in which wood and iron work was done, which was burned in 1876. This place was formerly known as *Hookerville*.

EAST CABOT.

JOHN HEATH, son of Lieut. Jonathan Heath, the second settler of the town, in 1817 commenced in this locality, on the place now owned by Charles Howe. He cleared a few acres. His team to draw his logs together, to go to mill and to meeting was one stag. He made salts of lye and took them to Danville and Peacham for necessaries for his family. Very soon after William Morse, Leonard Orcutt, Sterling Heath, and several others commenced clearing and making farms. John Clark opened a tavern opposite the Molly pond, which in after years was known as the Pond House, and George Rogers, Esq., made a fine farm near the school-house, now occupied by S. R. Moulton.

The road from Danville four-corners to Cabot was built in 1829. Esquire Orcutt was the moving spirit in the enterprise. It was first used as a winter road, and Lyman Clark drove the first stage through from Danville to Cabot. Previous to this, the stage and all the travel went over the Plain. For 45 years this was the leading thoroughfare from Danville to Montpelier, over which a great amount of heavy teaming was done.

While Esq. Orcutt was getting this road through, a petition was presented to the selectmen to lay out the Molly Brook road. Esq. Orcutt's head was too long for the petitioners; he accomplished his favorite scheme.

The Molly Brook road occupies quite a prominent place in the road history of the town. Leading from East Cabot to Marshfield, on the extreme east part of the town, it was opposed by the Centre and west part. The first petition for it in 1830, was refused, the reason set up for the laying of the road was to avoid the hill 1½ mile long on leaving Cabot village; the road proposed being in two counties. The next step was to petition the Supreme Court for a committee. John W. Dana was elected an agent to attend court, and defend on the part of the town. In 1845, a petition was presented to the Legislature for a charter for a turnpike, and it went on in this way, petitions first to the selectmen, then to the court, each one being opposed by the town, for 45 years. When one set of men died out another took their places; in 1865, the road was finally completed, and is now one of the leading thoroughfares through town.

SOUTH-WEST HILL,

with commanding view of the Winooski valley, and excellent soil, is one of the most desirable farming sections in town. The settlement was commenced here by James Butler, 1799, on the farm where John M. Stone now lives. Mr. Butler while doing his chopping boarded at Reuben Atkins'. Among the first settlers on

this hill were Nathaniel Gibbs, Asa Coburn, Ezra Bliss. One right, 320 acres of this hill, is lease land.

WEST HILL.

A beautiful table-land in the west part of the town, surrounded by valleys on the east, south and west, has a charming view of the country beneath. Enoch Hoyt, known as Deacon Enoch in later years, being a member of the Baptist church, bought of Edmund Gilman 320 acres, the farm now owned by Orson Kimball. He commenced clearing in the field back of the school-house in 1797, and built his cabin a little north of where Eastman Hopkins lives. He came from Epsom, N. H., to the Junction (Cabot Plain), with his effects, and from there got them over on his back, probably. Four of his brothers, Ezra, Asaph, Benjamin and Samuel came very soon and settled near him. They were all steady men, and made this one of the best farming sections in town, and some of them after their pioneer life here, went to Wisconsin and started anew.

PETERSVILLE.

The first clearing was begun here by Reuben Atkins, in 1825, on the farm where his son Henry Atkins now lives. There being a school-district formed here in 1858, Peter Lyford, one of the selectmen, went over to organize the district, since which the locality has been called Petersville. It has 4 dwelling-houses, 1 school-house and a saw-mill. It lies on the Molly brook road, 2 miles from Marshfield village.

MARKET ROAD,

a half mile east of Hazen road, was built to avoid the hard hills. Many of the towns in Northern Vermont took their produce to market on this road, from which its name. The first clearing on this road was begun on the farm now owned by Charles Oderkirk, by Samuel Levett, in 1821.

To the north Jesse Mason soon after began and cleared up the farm now occupied by his son, N. J. Mason. Mr. Mason says he has often seen as many as 60 loaded teams pass his house in a day, but now in place of the rattle of the heavy wagons is heard the puffing of the iron horse.

FREIGHTING.

Robert Lance, from Chester, N. H., who came here about 1810, and lived where Hial Morse now does, did the first teaming to Boston. His team was two yoke of oxen; freight, salts, whisky, pork, and it took from 4 to 6 weeks to make the round trip. He usually made two trips a year. A little later, Joseph Burbank began to go with a span of horses, and two loads a year would usually supply the merchants with goods. Benjamin Sperry used to team. It is said he was known from here to Boston by the name of Uncle Ben by everybody. Hugh Wilson did quite a business at teaming. In the winter quite a number of men would go to Portland, Me., with their red, double sleighs and two horses, loaded with pork. In 1838, Allen Perry began to run a 6-horse team to Boston, regular trips, the round trip taking 3 weeks. The freight tariff was $20 per ton; his expenses, about $50 a trip. When he came in with his big, covered wagon, it was quite an event for the place. He run his team till 1846, when the railroad got so near he sold his team and went to farming. The P. & O. railroad is 5 miles to the north of us, and the Montpelier & Wells River the same distance to the south.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage in town was David Lyford to Judith Heath, July 23, 1795, by James Morse, Esq; the 2d was Solomon W. Osgood to Ruth Marsh, Jan. 3, 1800, by Joseph Fisher, Esq. The first child born in town was a daughter, to Thomas Blanchard, Oct. 3, 1787. The 2d was a daughter to James Blanchard, born Apr. 1, 1788; died Apr. 14, aged 14 days; the second death in town. The first death was that of Nathaniel West, killed while chopping in the woods for Benjamin Webster, in the winter of 1786. He was crushed by the falling of a large birch tree. He was carried to the house, but lived but a few minutes. He was buried in what is now the pasture of G. W. Webster. The

place is pointed out by a large maple tree. I am told there were six or seven buried here, but the graves are not discernible. The town continued to bury in different places. There were several graves in the pasture of Lenie J. Walbridge.

GRAVE-YARDS.

In 1800, the town purchased an acre of land at the Centre for a burying-ground and inclosed it. This was the first grave-yard in town. William Osgood, who died Feb. 5, 1801, was the first person buried in it. There are 92 graves discernible here. A large number of them have headstones that were dug out of the ledge near by and lettered, but they are hardly legible now. No burials have been made for 35 years. The last was that of Lieut. Fifield Lyford in 1846. To the credit of the town it has been kept inclosed by them, and tolerably clean, as also all of the other numerous small interment inclosures in town, where it is not done by individuals.

The next grave-yard was at the Lower Ville. In 1813, Elihu Coburn and Col. John Stone donated the original ground, ½ acre, ¼ each. Joseph Coburn was the first one buried in it. From time to time it has been enlarged. It has now about 329 inhabitants. It is a beautiful location, about 40 rods from the Winooski, whose musical waters as they pass seemingly a little more quiet by here, you may imagine chanting the requiem of the dead.

In 1814, a burying lot was opened on the farm now owned by Orson Kimball, just above the residence of E. T. Hopkins. 19 graves are discernible.

The West Hill burying-ground, a gift from David Lyford and John Edgerton, was laid out in 1817. When they were staking it out it was in the time of what is called by the old people the great sickness. Mr. Edgerton repeated the lines:

"Ye living men come view the ground
Where you must shortly lie."

He was the first person buried there. The graves here number 84.

East Cabot grave-yard is a very pretty plot for the purpose, donated by George Rogers, Esq., for that part of the town. 38 persons occupy this place.

Cabot Plain grave-yard, the ground for which was donated by Alpheus Bartlett, in 1825. The first one buried in it was Alvira Covell. The interments in this yard are 39.

At South Cabot the grave-yard was donated by Moses Clark, in 1834, with the express understanding it was to be kept well fenced. Thirty-five have been interred here; the first a child of Moses Clark. It is now entirely abandoned.

Cabot Village grave-yard, ½ acre of land, donated by John W. Dana, was laid out in 1820. The first one buried in it, Eliza Dutton, died May 20, 1820, age 22. It has been enlarged to one acre, and contains about 217 graves. T. H. Lance opened a

NEW CEMETERY

adjoining this in 1865, which is private property, those interring herein buying family lots. The first grave here is that of Joseph Lance, Oct. 12, 1865. There are 86 persons at this date buried here, July 5, 1881, and there are some very handsome monuments of marble and granite. The town have built a tomb in the yard for public use. In 1854, the town purchased for $100 its first hearse.

SCHOOLS

were established as soon as there was a sufficient number of scholars in any locality. The first log school-house stood at the foot of Shephard Hill, just north of where the road near Harvey Smith's intersects with the Hazen road. Wooden pins were driven into the logs, and boards laid on them, for writing-desks; benches were used for seats. The scholars had to turn their face to the wall to write. The first school was taught by John Gunn, in the summer of 1792.

At the first town meeting, 1798, a vote was passed raising 20 bushels of wheat for the support of a town school, under the direction of the selectmen. At a town meeting, Mar. 9, 1789, this vote was rescinded, as no school had been kept on account of the great scarcity of wheat, but at the same meeting, 30 bushels of wheat was voted for a summer and winter school of 3 months each. The object had never

been lost sight of. Every town meeting voted for schools, and the matter was deferred simply from the hardship of the times. A town meeting was called expressly in Oct. 1789, to consider the subject of building a school-house, and a tax of $40 for the same voted, $35 to be paid in wheat and $5 in cash, nails or glass. 3s. was to be paid per day for a man's labor and 3 for his cattle, he finding himself and cattle in building said house.

After a few years, a school-house was commenced by district No. 1, nearly opposite the burying-ground; but being a bleak spot, was removed before finished, down into the corner of the field near the Junction. It was used both for a school and a town-house for a number of years. The school now numbered as high as 50 scholars. Unruly ones were regulated by the big ferule, and if this was not sufficient, by the birch toughened in the hot embers, applied freely. Sweetmeats and delicacies for the children's dinners were scarce. They carried barley cakes, and roasted their potatoes in the ashes of the huge stone fireplace.

District No. 2 was a large territory. The first school-house was built of logs, near where the old pound now stands. It is said the winter schools numbered as high as 90 scholars. After a few years this house was burned, after which a better one was built. This district has built the most school-houses of any in town. It now has a large and nice one, but few scholars.

In 1800, by request of Moses Stone, it was voted to form No. 3. The Lower Cabot district and other new districts were formed as needed. In 1801, they were numbered according to their formation. June 10, 1801, the scholars in town from 4 years to 18 were 89, and in 1803, 149. There are now 14 districts. All support school 20 weeks each year, and most of them 31 weeks. We have no academy, but our people have always manifested an interest in education, not only in the district schools, the safeguards of our civilization, but by liberal patronage of the academies in the adjoining towns.

THE FACE OF THE TOWNSHIP is generally broken and uneven, the soil adapted to all the grains, roots and grasses of this latitude. The leading interest for the first 50 years was raising grain and cattle; at present it is dairy and sheep husbandry.

JOE'S POND is the largest body of water. It is about one-half in this town. It received its name from Capt. Joe, a Nova Scotia Indian. He was in the revolutionary war, and used to traverse this section at an early day, and once had a camp on this shore. A smaller body of water in the east part of the town, about a mile in length and one-third in width, was named MOLLY'S POND for the Indian's wife, who travelled with him. [For the further interesting history of Capt. Joe and family, see Newbury, vol. II, of this work.]

COIT'S POND, in the N. W. part of the town, was named when the town was surveyed, for one of the surveyors. It is a small sheet of water. The least disturbance in its waters roils it. It often goes by the name of Mud Pond. It is a considerable tributary of the Winooski.

WEST HILL POND.—Previous to 1820, the bed of this pond was "the great meadow," of good service to the early settlers in furnishing grass and hay. They would cut their hay here in the summer and stack it, and draw it in on their hand-sleds in the winter to their log barns, a distance of 3 or 4 miles. Avery Atkins in 1820, built a dam across the lower end of the meadow and flowed it. From that time it has been the West Hill Pond. The water comes from two streams in Woodbury. It covers 60 acres, and makes a very fine water-power. It was used for years for a saw and grist-mill. West Hill brook, which empties into the Winooski, takes its rise in the N. E. part of the town. It is fed by several small brooks; taking a southerly course, enters Marshfield. Upon this are several water privileges, some of which are very good, and are turned to good account.

MOLLY'S BROOK, its source Molly's pond, takes a southerly course, and enters the Winooski at Marshfield. On this stream

are also good water privileges, that are used.

Our Mineral Springs we do not propose to discuss largely on, as we have but little (and we might as well say, none at all) knowledge of their analysis or the wonderful healing properties they contain. There is one spring a half mile west of the village, that is said to contain some excellent medicinal properties, and years ago was quite celebrated, and we have no doubt if plenty of money had been put into the Winooski, it might have been a success. At Lower Cabot there are two mineral springs, of which we have heard of their effecting some celebrated cures. They are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and we should judge would be first rate for the *itch*—that kind which no district school was fairly equipped without in the olden time.

The years of 1780 and '81 were of great severity, on account of deep snows. 1816 is spoken of by those now living as being the year of famine, snow falling in June 4 or 5 inches deep, blowing and drifting like winter; scarcely any corn or other grain raised in town. One of the oldest inhabitants has told me that "a barley cake was a barley cake that year." The next year they were obliged to go to Barre and Newbury to procure seeds for planting.

We copy from an article in regard to first settlers' hardships in the "Cabot Advertiser, July 1, 1868:

There was no grist-mill, and all the grain had to be carried to West Danville to mill. There was no road but spotted trees, and but one horse in town to do the milling with, and she was blind. She was owned by James Morse, Esq. When any one hired her to go to mill with, they had to carry a grist for Mr. Morse to pay for the use of the horse. They would put the grain on the back of the horse, leading her. All would go well until they came to a log in the road, when the horse would stumble over it, and throw the grist to the ground. With patience the grist would be reloaded and started on the trip, only to have the accident repeated from time to time during the journey. The grist ground, they would start for home, and meet with the same luck as when going, and arrive at their happy homes late at night.

The first wagon in town was owned by James Morse, and was a dowry to his wife from some of her friends who died down country. The body is said to have been about 6 feet long, bolted tight to the axle, and was thought to be a gay vehicle.

The first stove in town was owned by Dea. Jas. Marsh. It was a long, high stove, and took wood 3 feet long; cost, $80. This caused a great deal of talk and discussion in the community in regard to the utility of its use, health of the family, etc.

The first clock in town was owned by John W. Dana. It was a tall-cased brass clock.

The first carpet in town was had by Mrs. John W. Dana, and came to her in the division of her mother's things. A great many of the people had never seen a carpet when this came to town. But all these hardships were borne bravely, with the hope of better days.

OLD TIME DISTILLERIES.

Hanson Rogers, Esq., a stirring, energetic citizen, 1809, erected the first distillery in town, on Cabot Plain. As this was on nearly the highest land in town, where no running water could be obtained, he built quite a distance from the road, by a brook in the pasture now owned by Mr. W. S. Atkins, paying partly in blacksmithing—his trade, and the remainder in whisky. The distillery was ready for the crop of 1810. So many potatoes were now planted, one distillery was insufficient for the increasing business. A desire to make money appeared to pervade the people of those days even as it does the people of these days. Judge Dana, the merchant, built another distillery nearly opposite the buildings owned by Wm. Adams. There now were two distilleries within a half mile of each other, that could use up all the potatoes raised in the immediate vicinity. But other portions of the town, seeing the ready sale and good price for potatoes, began to raise them more largely, which rendered the building of other distilleries necessary. In 1816, one was built on the farm now owned by W. S. Atkins. Up to this time the product of these distilleries, that had not been consumed at home, had mainly been conveyed by teams to Boston and Portland. Now a new avenue was opened. The cloud of war began to settle

down over our country, and soon we were involved in a conflict with Great Britain, and Cabot distillers, only about 40 miles from the Canada line, lost no time in finding a market in that country for the product of their stills. The good, orthodox citizens of this place seemed quite intent on obeying the divine injunction, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; *if he thirst, give him drink*." This command, so explicit in its terms, the towns situated near the border seemed bound to carry out; a large number of cattle were driven over, and no small quantity of whisky found ready sale among the British soldiery. It proved a lucrative business to those engaged in it. It was smuggling, and was rather risky business, but the "commandment" was plain and imperative, and must be followed. And about this time distilleries went into operation rapidly. One was put up by Deacon Stone, where I. F. Haines' woolen factory is now; one by Capt. Sumner, on the farm now occupied by R. B. Bruce; one on the farm of Chauncey Paine; one on the old Cutting farm; one on Dea. J. L. Adams' farm, where Union Block stands, and one where Hial Morse now lives; so that 12 distilleries were in full blast at one time in Cabot. These made whisky very plenty, and it was used in all the different callings of life. Some even thought it was cheaper than corn for common living. It is said one poor man in Plainfield used to say that he would buy a half bushel of corn-meal, and carry it home, and his wife would make it all up into hasty pudding, and the children would eat it all up and go to bed crying with hunger. But let him buy a gallon of whisky, and they would all go to sleep like kittens by the fire; he thought whisky the cheapest diet.

No occasion was ever perfect without it. If a neighbor came for a friendly visit; if the pastor came to make a call, or to join a couple in the holy bonds of matrimony, or perform the last sad rites of burying the dead, and especially when a child was born into the world, the whisky and flip went around merrily; and when the ladies had a quilting, every time they rolled the quilt all must take a little toddy, and when they had rolled it about four times, they were ready to drop work, tell stories and have a jolly time. A story is told of one of these good old ladies who at the conclusion of a quilting put on her bonnet, one of those large, old-fashioned poke bonnets, then in vogue, and got it on wrong side before, covering her face entirely, and was in great trouble to find the strings. The good old lady got out of the dilemma by the assistance of her friends, but never could tell exactly what the trouble was.

All the public gatherings were held at the Plain, and the occasion which usually attracted the largest crowd was that of June training. At this time the military officers were elected for the following year. At one of these elections John Dow, who subsequently became a prominent minister of the Methodist denomination, was elected captain. After the election, Capt. Dow, as in duty bound, ordered the treat, and all drank to repletion, after which the company was formed for drill and inspection, and the various evolutions gone through with. During the practice, one of the brothers of the newly-elected captain, who had imbibed somewhat freely, was unable to keep time with the music, and finally fell flat on the ground. His comrades helped him to his feet, and began to upbraid him for his unseemly conduct; with maudlin wit he answered, "It is all right; the Dows to-day are rising and falling."

About 1815, the newly-set orchards commenced bearing; great quantities of apples were brought into market, and cider-mills were built in different parts of the town, and some of the inhabitants began to have cider in addition to whisky for a beverage. The first cider-mill was built by Robert Lance, nearly opposite the residence of Albert Osgood, in 1819.

Cider and whisky were the staple commodities of the time, the former selling for $3 per barrel, and the latter from 67 to 75 cents per gallon. So common was their use, they were regarded very much as "United States" currency in these days.

No farmer thought of beginning a winter with less than 12 or 15 barrels of cider and

one or two barrels of whisky in the cellar. It was no uncommon thing for a young man to hire out for the season for 300 gallons of whisky, and this he would dispose of for stock, store-pay, or anything he could get.

About 1823, the farmers began to think raising so many potatoes was running out their farms, and, after all, not so profitable as some other crops, and less were planted, and the number of distilleries decreased, until in 1832, there were none running in town, and New England rum was used by those who thought they must have something stimulating, and sold freely at all the stores and hotels in town.

About 1825, the temperance question began to be agitated; people commenced to think they could get along without quite so much stimulant, and from that time to the present, there has been a marked diminution in the quantity absorbed in town.

The writer has in this matter endeavored to state facts simply and fully, but does not mean to be understood as saying that in the manufacture and sale of liquors, Cabot was a sinner above the other towns in that vicinity, for it is probably a fact that for its number of inhabitants, it had fewer distilleries than any other town in this section.

POST-OFFICE.

There was no public mail service in Cabot till 1808. The only newspaper taken by the pioneer settlers was the *North Star*, then as now published at Danville, and this was procured by each subscriber taking his turn in sending his boy, or going himself on horseback to the printing office, and bringing the papers for his neighborhood in saddle-bags. What he could not distribute on his way home were left at the grist-mill, then owned and run by Thomas Lyford, on the same site where the mill now stands, and by him were distributed as the subscribers came, or sent to the mill for them. None of the subscribers of that day are now living, but their children tell me that the receipt of the paper was seemed a matter of so much importance that all the family gave attention while some one of their number, by the light of the tallow candle or the fainter flicker of the fireplace, read aloud not only the news but the entire contents of the paper.

Letters were brought by travelers passing through the town. In this way the early settlers received their mails for the first 23 years.

The first regular mail service through Cabot was begun in 1808, and Henry Denny was the first carrier, his horseback route extending from Montpelier to the Canada line, passing through Cabot, Danville, Lyndon, Barton, etc., and his return was made by way of Craftsbury and Hardwick. The round trip occupied about 10 days. About the year 1810, he commenced to bring the *Vermont Watchman*, published then as now in Montpelier, and when he came to the house of a subscriber he would blow his tin horn lustily, and impatiently await the coming of some member of the family to receive the same.

Mr. Nickerson Warner was the first postmaster at Cabot. He then lived on the farm now owned by H. W. Powers, on the road now leading to Walden. The post road, however, left the present road near the old school-house, at the lower village, running by the present residence of W. S. Atkins, thence by the centre of the town near the old pound, and by the farm now owned by A. F. Sulham, and so on by Dexter Reed's, coming out at A. G. Dickenson's, at the Plain, and then to Danville Four Corners. Mr. Warner living so far from the post road, engaged Lene Orcutt, who lived on the farm now owned by A. F. Sulham, to keep the office.

At this time meetings were held at the Center on the Sabbath, and what mail was not distributed during the week he brought to church, feeling sure to see there all inhabitants of the town. The office remained at this place for 6 years, until 1814, when Jeremiah Babcock was appointed postmaster. He then lived on the farm now occupied by Harvey Dow, and this being but a short distance from the post road, he removed the office to his house.

Mr. Cate of Marshfield, now became mail carrier, still taking it on horseback the same as his predecessor, Mr. Denny.

In 1820, Mr. Babcock resigned, and his son Harvey was appointed in his place. By this time a store had been started at what is now known as Lower Cabot, and Mr. Babcock put the office in there. Captain Covel, Senior, was the next to carry the mail, which service he performed some 8 or 10 years, during which time Mr. Babcock resigned and left town. In 1827, Hector McLean was appointed postmaster, prior to which time, however, Captain Covel had died, and Deacon Adams became mail-carrier.

At this time the country had become more thickly settled, and the road so passable that Deacon A. concluded to try the experiment of a stage, and he was the first to put on a team for the accommodation of passengers. His rig consisted of two horses and a wagon with body firmly bolted to the axle, so that passengers in riding over the rough roads and poor bridges got the full spring of the axle.

Deacon Adams dying, Deacon Kellogg became his successor. Of him it was related that he was a great smoker, and having straw in the bottom of his wagon, it took fire from his pipe and came near burning up his whole establishment. So say the old inhabitants.

By this time quite a settlement had grown up at what is now known as the village of Cabot. About the year 1834, George Dana was appointed postmaster, and he removed the office to that village, where it has since been kept, with the exception of one year. This year was when Jacob Collamer of this state was postmaster-general, and Salma Tressell of the Lower village was postmaster. This removal to the Lower village, as a matter of course, created no little feeling, which resulted in a long and bitter struggle between the two villages which resulted at last in the appointment of Dr. Doe as postmaster, when the office was again returned to its former quarters in the store of Elijah Perry at the village of Cabot. It has since remained in that village, changing hands from time to time as the postmasters have died or moved away, or the administration changed.

After Deacon Kellogg, different carriers transported the mails for short terms until about 1830, when Cottrill and Clark became owners of the route, and put on good horses and good coaches from Montpelier to Danville, there connecting with stages from Canada to Boston, also to Littleton and the White Mountains, going from Montpelier to Danville one day and returning the next. This was continued until 1860, when a daily mail was obtained from Montpelier to Cabot, the route from Cabot to Danville still being tri-weekly until 1862, when the daily service was continued through to Danville. After this the contractors were so numerous and changed so often that it is impossible to enumerate them.

The mails were run in this way until the spring of 1872, when on the starting of the Portland & Ogdensburgh railroad the route over the hill to Danville was discontinued, and a route to Walden depot was established. Then we began to receive the Boston mail at 7 o'clock, P. M., and this made it seem as if we were brought into the heart of the business world.

On the 12th of March, 1874, the service of teams from Montpelier to Marshfield was discontinued and the mails were transferred to the cars of the Montpelier & Wells River railroad, so that we now receive our daily mails both by the Portland & Ogdensburgh and the Montpelier & Wells River railroad at 7 o'clock in the evening.

In thus briefly reviewing the mail service of the past we cannot but be impressed with the progress made in these matters during the past 56 years. No more waiting until late at night for the arrival and opening of the mail, which, perhaps, contains tidings of great moment. No more shoveling through deep drifts of snow to render passable the road over Danville hill. In place of these we hear the shrill whistle from the engines of two railroads, and our mail is brought with celerity, certainty and security almost to our very door.

In 1866, Alonzo F. Sprague was appointed postmaster, since which he has discharged the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all. We think, if the admin-

istration should change, they could hardly make up their mind to remove him.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

In 1871, the Vermont International Telegraph Company made a proposition to the town if they would give them $200 and set the poles, they would run their wires from the P. & O. R. R. line to the village of Cabot. In a few weeks the click of the telegraph was heard in Sprague & Wells' store. Charles B. Putnam was appointed manager of the office, he employing an operator. He held the position but one year, when he left town, and Hiram Wells was appointed, who has been the operator for 8 years.

THE CHURCHES IN CABOT.

Dea. EDWARD CHAPMAN, the third settler, was a Baptist, and held meetings nearly every Sabbath in town, and was occasionally called to Danville and Peacham to preach. Cabot, also, was visited occasionally, by Dr. Crossman, Baptist missionary from Unity, N. H., and by Rev. Mr. Ainsworth.

In March, 1797, an article was in the warning for March meeting "to see if the town would provide means to secure preaching some part of the ensuing year." It was passed over at that meeting, but at a town meeting June 17, 1799, there was an article in the warning to see if it was the wish of the town to settle Rev. Dr. Crossman as their minister. It was "voted that he be settled, provided he will accept such terms as a majority of the town shall." "Voted a committee of 7 be appointed to wait on the Rev. Doctor and examine his credentials;" committee: Joseph Blanchard, John Whittier, Esq., Henry Beardsley, Capt. David Blanchard, Lyman Hitchcock, Thomas Osgood, Joseph Huntoon, the committee to report the same afternoon. This committee reported they found his credentials satisfactory; and that as a majority of the town were of different persuasion from the Rev. Dr. Crossman, Baptist, that this should make no difference in regard to their church privileges, but every person holding a certificate from a regular organized church, whether they believed in sprinkling or plunging, should be admitted to all the rights of church membership, and that every person of sober life and good deportment, who wished should be admitted a member of the church. They also reported that "six of the committee were for giving one half of the public right and for buildings on the same." In every town there was one right set apart to be given to the first settled minister; after a prolonged discussion it was voted not to accept the report of the committee.

It appears a report had got into circulation that Dr. Crossman was under censure in the church in Croydon, N. H., of which he was a member; and for this reason it was voted not to accept the report of the committee; but another town meeting was called for Feb. 18, 1800, to give Rev. Mr. Crossman an opportunity to vindicate himself; which by papers and letters he did to the full satisfaction of all present, and by his request the town voted to give him declaration on account of his not being under censure as was reported in this town, that his character should not suffer any more in this place. With this ended all efforts to settle Dr. Crossman.

Several town meetings were called to take into consideration the subject of hiring a minister, but no minister was ever hired by the town.

Aug. 15, 1801, a town meeting was called to complete the organization of a religious society. The organization was completed and a vote passed that this society be known by the name and firm of

CONGREGATIONALISTS IN THE TOWN OF CABOT.

Officers elected: Thomas Osgood, clerk; Oliver Walbridge, treasurer; Joseph Fisher, Horace Beardsley, Thomas Osgood, assessors; Clement Coburn, John Edgerton, Reuben Atkins, committee; Moses Stone, collector.

The first vote of the society was to instruct Dr. Beardsley to engage the services of Rev. Mr. Joslin a certain period of time, not exceeding 4 months.

A BAPTIST NOTIFICATION

was read for the inhabitants of the town of Cabot of the Baptist persuasion, to meet at the Centre school house, May 12, 1803. At this meeting the following officers were elected: Perley Scott, clerk; Fifield Lyford, treasurer; John N. Gunn, John Whittier, John Spiller, assessors; Enoch Hoyt, collector; Samuel Kingston, John Blanchard, Thomas Lyford, committee.

From this date there were two religious societies in town, and men began to take sides, and there are a large number of certificates upon the records, showing that the signers do not agree with the other society. One man evidently meant to make a sure thing of it, and recorded his certificate as not agreeing with either society.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized at the old Center schoolhouse, Oct. 25, 1801, the Rev. Mr. Ransom, of Rochester, and the Rev. Mr. Hallock, missionary from Connecticut, being present.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS:—Clement Coburn, Gershom Beardsley, Stephen Clark, Oliver Walbridge, Elias Hitchcock, Lene Orcutt, Hepzebah Osgood, Ruth Beardsley, Miriam Clark, Elizabeth Walbridge, Peggy Hitchcock, Anna Church, Lucy Osgood.

Clement Coburn, who had been deacon of the Congregational church in Charleston, Mass., was first deacon and moderator; Evans Beardsley the first clerk elected. For the first 22 years they had no settled minister. They furnished themselves when they could by hiring, which was seldom, and missionaries were sometimes sent to them from Massachusetts and Connecticut. But when they had no minister, one of the deacons, or some one of the society, read to them a sermon on the Sabbath. They always maintained worship on the Sabbath, every brother considering himself pledged to assist as called upon. For the first 6 years meetings were held in the Centre school-house, or at a dwelling-house near the Centre; often in Esquire Mercer's barn and the barn of Oliver Walbridge. In 1804–5, the question of building a meeting-house was agitated. It was raised Sept. 25, 1806, but the frame stood in an unfinished state until about 1810. The pew-ground was sold Dec. 12, 1809, payment to be made in three yearly payments, ¼ cash; the remainder in neat stock or materials for the house. Committee for building the house, Moses Stone, Joseph Smith, Henry Walbridge, Eliphalet Adams and Luther Wheatley.

The old meeting-house was large on the ground; two rows of windows all around, high belfry; within, gallery on three sides; 16 pews in the gallery; 42 pews below; would seat about 300. The struggle to finish it was hard. All parts of the town assembled to worship in it 18 summers before it was plastered. In the winter meetings were held in dwelling-houses and school-houses. In 1817, there was an especial revival and in-gathering of 41 members, although without any settled minister.

REV. MOSES INGALLS,

the first pastor and first settled minister, was ordained and installed over the church, Oct. 27, 1823. He was engaged to preach one-half of the time at salary of $200, ¼ of it payable in cash, ¾ in produce or neat stock, to be delivered in the month of October. He was dismissed Apr. 20, 1825. The next two years the church was served by supplies, Reverends Wright, of Montpelier, Worcester, of Peacham, French, of Barre, and Hobart, of Berlin. During this time, 1826, one of the most powerful revivals took place that the town ever witnessed, of which Rev. Levi H. Stone, then a young man then and afterwards pastor of the church, writes:

The church was without a pastor, but were aided now and then a Sabbath by neighboring ministers. Late in autumn they obtained the services of the Rev. Asa Lowe, small in stature, weak in voice, an old bachelor, with many whims, which might be expected to lessen the moral force of his labors, and the church and society were in serious trouble; most positively divided over the question of finishing their church edifice where it then stood, on the geographical center of the town, or to remove it to the "Upper Branch." This question was seemingly disposed of, by a vote to finish where it then stood,

and Ebenezer Smith, Esq., was appointed to raise funds and complete the work. Living some 3 miles east from the Center, on the Peacham road, it was natural he should oppose the removal of the house. He entered upon his duties with zeal, and rode and walked night and day, and had nearly raised the required amount, and partially, if not quite, completed the contract with Asa Edgerton, a meeting-house builder, to do the work, when an opposition movement was started, and prevailed, and the house was removed to the village. This transaction was by a large number of the church and society pronounced unmanly and unchristian, and resulted in very positive alienation. Some went to the Methodist, some to the Freewill Baptist, then worshipping on the West Hill, and others remained at home.

But there was salt in that church which preserved it from putrefaction. Deacons Moses Stone and Eliphalet Adams covenanted (and with them covenant meant something) to sustain a weekly meeting for prayer and confereuce, so long as they could say *we*. Others seeing their good works and spirit, began to do likewise, and beyond expectation, tender and brotherly feeling was supplanting jealousy and anger, so that in September and October meetings were full. But it is unquestionably true that a thoughtful, inquiring state of mind was first manifest in the Methodist meetings. Their social meetings, both on the Sabbath and week-day evenings, were held in the house of Judge Dana, the abode of the late Joseph Lance, Esq. The young minister, Ireson, was nearly always present, and he possessed a most happy faculty of conducting social as well as Sabbath meetings.

As early as Oct. it was apparent an invisible agency was moving the people. There began to be instances of "the new birth," and where least expected, but it was not till December that a general religious feeling prevailed, and persons alienated and bitter began to seek reconciliation in tender, prayerful earnestness.

The first "watch-meeting" ever held in Cabot was in the Methodist church, on the evening of the 31st of Dec., 1825. Mr. Norton, living on the "Plain," an aged, gentlemanly, scholarly man, lately from Massachusetts. His views were in opposition to the meeting and its measures, which he expressed, but his position and remarks were so met as only to increase the interest. A sermon from Rev. Mr. Ireson, prayers, confessions, exhortations, and singing by the congregation, filled the time to a late hour, when it was proposed as many as desired an especial interest in the prayers of saints should come to the altar, when, as a cloud, nearly one hundred went forward, filling the aisles nearly to the doors, among whom were Henry G. Perkins, the merchant, and his wife, Wm. Fisher and wife, Wm. Ensign, Horace Haynes, Clarissa and Ruth Osgood, Ruth and Louisa Coburn, all of whom are now in possession of the then promised rest. That year gave to the Congregational church about 100 members, and the Methodist received probably about as many, and several went to the Baptist, on the West Hill. Toward 300 hopeful conversions occurred that year in the town of Cabot, and the laborers were mainly the good fathers and mothers in those Israels. Home talent, with God's favor, wrought wonders, as it always will.

One event which deepened the impressions of the people generally, I may not omit—the death of Dea. E. Adams, early in the year. Cold nights found him upon his knees, pleading for the lost. He lived to rejoice at the opening of the work and ingathering of some of the sheaves, when he was called to ascend and be ready upon the celestial plains to welcome the redeemed from his own town, as one after another should slide down from the wings of angels, and enter into that "purchased rest."

Among the young, no one probably equaled, in labors and influence, the Rev. John F. Stone, now of Montpelier. He will be remembered by many now living, as their attention shall be called to those days, but by a vastly larger number who have gone over the River.

But a wonderful readiness to do and bear, characterized both old and young. The evening meetings here and there, in school-houses, and dwelling-houses in remote neighborhoods, as well as in the more central, were sure to be fully attended. The weather made but little difference. "Enduring hardness, as good soldiers of Jesus Christ," seemed a privilege then as well as duty.

Now, while these reminiscences cannot be as dear to strangers as to those among whom they transpired, yet they may afford some thoughts deserving consideration.

In 1824 the meeting-house was taken down and moved to the village, where the school-house now stands, and finished, and for those days was a very fine structure.

By a subscription of the citizens in 1839, a bell of 1100 pounds, cost, $300, was hung in the belfry, the first bell in town,

and said to have been one of the finest toned bells in the country. After a few years it was cracked; was recast in 1848, and again hung in the belfry.

This meeting-house was used until 1849, when it was torn down, and the house now occupied by this church was built. Jan. 3, 1827, Rev. Henry Jones was ordained and installed pastor of the church, to preach for them ¾ of the time, at a salary of $225, one-half payable in grain, and one-half in money. After 4 years' labor with them he was dismissed May 28, 1832. To 1839 they had no settled minister. In the fall of 1839,

REV. LEVI H. STONE

was ordained and settled. Mr. Stone was raised in this town, and this was his first pastorate. Without flattery we can say, in person rather tall and commanding, with pleasant voice and manner, his sermons were well planned, delivery good, and whenever he spoke he commanded attention. He was pastor 6 years, and the church enjoyed a good degree of prosperity.

From 1846 to '49, again there was no settled minister, but Rev. S. N. Robinson, a very scholarly man from New York, was the acting pastor for a large share of the time.

Nov. 1, 1849, Rev. Edward Cleveland was installed as pastor, a very wide-awake, go-ahead man, who believed in people wearing out instead of rusting out.

During the winter of 1850 and '51 a great revival occurred. Mr. C. was assisted by Rev. Mr. Galliher, an evangelist from Missouri; 48 persons, many of them heads of families, and in some instances whole families, were added to the church.

Mr. Cleveland was dismissed Oct. 9, 1853. To 1859, quite a portion of the time Rev. T. G. Hubbard was acting pastor. In the autumn of 1859, Rev. S. F. Drew was installed, and remained 12 years. During this time, although there was no especial revival, there was a goodly number of additions each year, and the church was in a prosperous condition. Mr. Drew removed from town in May, 1871, though not dismissed till Nov. 1872.

Rev. B. S. Adams was the supply from Mr. Drew's removal from town till Nov. 1872, when he was settled as pastor, which office he now fills, July, 1881. During his 10 years of labor the church has continued in a good working condition. They have thoroughly repaired their house, and made it a very pleasant place of worship, and bought a fine organ, at a cost of $800.

Since 1801 to June 1, 1881, whole number of members, 537; children baptized, 307. The records show during its first 15 years the sacrament and ordinance of baptism was administered nearly every time by Rev. James Hobart, who must have been a father to this church. The present number of members is 126. During the 80 years of the existence of this church, it has passed through many trials, and at times it has almost looked as though it would go to destruction; but it was anchored to a sure foundation, and all must acknowledge it has been the means of doing great good in the community.

DEACONS OF THE CHURCH.

Moses Stone and Eliphalet Adams were elected about 1808; each served the church faithfully, by holding meetings in different parts of the town, and officiating on the Sabbath when the church was without a minister. Deacon Adams died in the winter of 1826, aged 45 years. Deacon Stone went to the grave like the shock of corn fully ripe, at 77 years, July 13, 1842.

At a meeting of the church, June 11, 1827, James Marsh, Samson Osgood and Marcus O. Fisher were elected to the office of deacons, and Oct. 31, 1827, at a meeting of the circular conference with this church, they were solemnly consecrated to the office of deacon by prayer, in which the Rev. James Hobart led, and by the laying on of hands of Revs. James Hobart, Justin W. French and Henry Jones. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. French, and charge to the deacons was by Rev. Mr. Hobart.

Joseph Hoyt was elected July 16, 1851, and served until he removed to Cameron,

Mo., where he died in 1870. He was a valuable member, always aiding by his presence at all the meetings, and assisting pecuniarily to the fullest extent of his ability. When he removed West it was not only a great loss to the church but also to the town.

May 6, 1865, it was voted to elect three additional deacons. N. K. Abbott, Edward G. Haines and Edwin Fisher were elected and consecrated Feb. 1866, by prayer and laying on of hands by the pastor, Rev. S. F. Drew and Rev. Nathan Wheeler.

Deacon Haines died Jan. 28, 1867; taken in the midst of his usefulness, bright prospects appearing to be opening before him. All had the utmost confidence in his integrity. To him the church looked for a strong support for years to come, but at the early age of 38 years, the brittle silver thread was loosed, and the golden bowl broken.

The deacons of the church at the present time are N. K. Abbott, J. L. Adams, I. F. Haines and M. L. Haines.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

The first Sabbath instruction for their children among the early settlers upon the Plain, was in 1804, when the settlement was still sparse. During the week, the children learned portions of the *Assembly's* catechism which the Puritan settlers brought from their early homes, and on the Sabbath day when they had no preaching, the good mothers would gather them together at some one of their houses, and have them recite their lessons learned during the week. They also had prayer and religious conversation, all of which served to give the young minds a start in the right direction. I had these facts from Mrs. Nathaniel Webster more than 20 years since.

In 1818, the Sabbath school connected with the Congregational church was organized at the Lower village school-house by Col. Washburn and Esq. Hale from Greensboro. They met at half-past four P. M., and were continued only through the summer months.

The school numbered from 30 to 40 pupils. It is said young ladies walked from Marshfield, a distance of 4 or 5 miles, to attend this school. The next year John Damon started a Sabbath school on the Plain, holding it in the hall of the yellow house, where he then lived.

The 4th of July these schools had a celebration at the centre of the town. Some of the old people living who were children then, speak of it now as one of the most enjoyable 4th of July's of their lives.

Deacon Moses Stone was the first supt. This school has never lost its organization, and has always been well sustained. As years moved along, Bible-classes were connected with it, and now old and young gather together for the study of the Bible. Among the early and active ones in the Sabbath school were William Fisher, Rev. John Stone, John R. Putnam; and of more recent dates, the supts., Mr. Milton Fisher, Joseph Hoyt, A. P. Perry and many more we might mention did not limited space forbid. The school now numbers 120; average attendance 85; library, very good; 125 books.

The Sabbath school is truly said to be the nursery of the church.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in 1803. at the house of Lieut. Thomas Lyford, the ministers officiating, elders Benjamin Page and Aaron Buel of Strafford, Vt.; first members: Anthony Perry and wife; David Haines and wife; ——— Spiller; Enoch Hoyt and wife; Joseph Hoyt and wife; Ezra Hoyt and wife; Mr. Bruce, Benjamin Hoyt, David Lyford, Samuel Kingston, Abraham Hinks and David Blanchard; deacons: Enoch Hoyt, David Blanchard and Benjamin Hoyt.

The town records show that Rev. Benjamin Page was settled as pastor the same year of the organization, which gave him a clear title to the minister-lot, he being the first settled minister in town. This he received, it now being the farm of George M. Webster, Esq. It was then in a state of nature, but his parishioners at once turned out and cut and cleared 10 acres for him, and built a barn on the same. But

it is said he did not remain their minister long after he got it in shape to sell.

Meetings were held at the houses and in the barns for quite a number of years; and they used often the Congregational meeting-house at the Centre, after it was in shape to use.

In 1829, they built a meeting-house on the west hill where quite a large number of these members lived. The house was of more modern style than either of the other meeting-houses, being but one story, gallery across one end, and the pulpit only about 6 feet from the floor. It had no tower. It was occupied regularly by the church for about 20 years, and during the time, they had some very able ministers, and some very stirring meetings.

The quarterly meetings are spoken of as being very interesting occasions and largely attended; some coming 15 or 20 miles to attend them.

In about 12 or 15 years, the church began to suffer heavily by deaths and removals, and about 1850, it lost its organization. One board after another began to disappear from the old house, and in 1875, it went over to the majority.

I have not been able to find any record of this church. This account has been obtained from the oldest inhabitants of this and adjoining towns.

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN CABOT.

BY REV. ROBERT SANDERSON.

The first family that moved into town became afterward identified with Methodism. The wife of Benj. Webster was one of the members of the first class. It is stated by one of the oldest members of the church that her mother attended a quarterly meeting on Cabot Plain about 1808. This seems to be the first commencement of the society, although the first class was not formed until about 1811. The members of the first class were: Mrs. Judge Dana, Mrs. Dr. Scott, Mrs. B. Webster, Mrs. Hills, Mrs. N. Webster, Mrs. Durgin and Mrs. Rogers. The first men to join the class, some short time afterwards, were Judge J. W. Dana, Daniel Smith and Dr. Scott. There may have been others connected with the class at that time; we have only been able to find the above, and have no doubt they were the original members. The first Methodist sermon preached in town was probably by Thomas Branch, in 1807 or '8. One of the oldest inhabitants says he remembers going to meeting when quite a boy, and hearing the first Methodist sermon preached in town. Thomas Branch was presiding elder of Vermont district about this time. The first circuit preacher was Bro. Stearns. The first presiding elder who seemed to have had anything to do with Cabot as a circuit, was Eleazer Wells. In 1814, Lorenzo Dow preached his first sermon in Cabot, in the old Congregational meeting-house at the Center before it was finished, using the work-bench for his pulpit. After announcing his text, he said Jesus Christ sat down and taught the people; so shall I, and sat during the delivery of his discourse. There seems to have been quite a reformation in the winter of the year 1816. The summer following, the Methodists held their meetings in the tannery, which is now used as a dwelling-house by Widow E. Perry, next to Sprague & Wells' block. Up to this date they had held their meetings in the houses and barns, chiefly at Cabot Plain, the quarterly meetings being held in the Congregational church at the Center. The first camp-meeting held in town was in 1820, in the grove owned by Daniel Smith, now owned by A. M. Foster, where over 80 tents were pitched. The presiding elder was John Linsey, who is said to have been a man of thunder. The first church was built about 1822 or 1823, the land and timber being furnished by Judge Dana, who had connected himself with the poor and despised Methodists, to the wonderment of the community, a man of his standing to be so short-sighted as to connect himself with such fanatics. It was owing to his influence and liberality the church was built. In 1825 and '26 the great reformation took place, commencing with the watch-night service in the Methodist church. Bro. E. Ireson was the preacher. The revival spread throughout the town, both churches taking part in the

work. The facts up to this date we have had to gather as we could, not being able to find any previous record. Thos. Lyford has supplied us with most of the information, he being a small boy then. His people afterwards became connected with the Methodists. In 1828, Cabot circuit contained Cabot, Calais, Woodbury, Peacham, Walden, Goshen Gore and Marshfield, with a membership of 312. We find a record of the first quarterly conference:

At a quarterly meeting conference, held at Cabot, July 5, 1828, William Peck was chosen secretary. Luke Richardson was appointed recording steward. Licensed Bro. Horace A. Warner to preach in a local capacity. Licensed Bro. G. B. Houston as an exhorter. Licensed Bro. Samuel Stocker as a local preacher. Licensed Bro. William Simons as an exhorter. Elected the following brethren as a committee of arrangement for the year ensuing. Luke B. Richardson, Timothy Haynes, John W. Dana, voted that the next quarterly conference be held at Walden. A true copy of the record. Attest,

L. B. RICHARDSON,
Recd. Steward.

The preachers in charge at this time were N. W. Aspenwall and E. J. Scott. Below is the estimate of their salary:

Quarterage, Bro. Aspenwall and wife, and one child under seven years.

Quarterage.	Table expenses.	House rent.	Fuel.	Traveling expenses.	Total.
$216.00	$75	$20	$20	$13	$344.00

E. J. Scott and wife,

200.00	53.54	10	5	8	276.50

Total receipts,

N. W. Aspenwall, $123.34
E. J. Scott, 71.84

In the quarterly report for January 3, 1830, we find the following resolution:

Resolved, that Oliver J. Warner, J. W. Dana and William Lance be a committee to purchase a suitable piece of ground, and build thereon a parsonage house and barns, provided a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the purchase of said land, and the commencement of said building.

In 1830, John Courier received his first license to preach, and was recommended to the traveling connection. In 1832, or 2 years after their appointment, the committee bought of Joseph Preston one acre of land, house and barns thereon; cost, $200, where the widows Heath and Lyford now have houses. The society put itself on record on the side of liberty and temperance:

Resolutions. Quarterly meeting held at Cabot, May 11, 1839.

1st. That slavery as it exists in the United States of America is under all circumstances a sin against God, contrary to the rights of our fellow-men enslaved.

2d. That it is the duty of every Christian philanthropist and republican to use all lawful means for the peaceful emancipation of all the enslaved of our land.

3d. That we claim the right to examine and discuss this subject, and also to petition Congress for the immediate abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia.

ON TEMPERANCE.

1st. that the manufactory and vending of intoxicating drinks, for a beverage, is an immorality.

2d. That it is inconsistent with Christian principles and a growth in grace to use intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

3d. That by precept and example, we discourage the use of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

In 1848, the parsonage lot was sold to W. B. Cutting. Henry Russell, Joseph Lance and John Clark, committee. In 1851, S. Aldrich was the preacher. Quite a reformation took place; several conversions; some have gone to receive their reward; others are among our leading members to-day. Removing and rebuilding the church was commenced; completed in 1852, by Bro. A. L. Cooper, appointed to the charge that year.

NOTICE OF THE DEDICATION.

Providence permitting, the newly-repaired Methodist meeting-house at Cabot will be dedicated to the service of God on Tuesday, December 14, services commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. J. Currier. Brethren in the ministry and others in the vicinity are invited to attend. A. L. COOPER.

December 2, 1852.

Joseph Lance was the leading man in rebuilding the church. To his public spirit the society are indebted for the very nice and commodious church they now own. Building committee of the church: Jos. Lance, Paul Dean, John Clark. The parsonage, commenced, 1853, Allen Perry, Jerry Atkins, Rob. Lance, committee. Jo-

seph Lance gave the lot for the parsonage, besides his share in the building, and Mr. Perry bore the whole committee burden. From '53 to '73 nothing very marked occurred; the church just holding its own and sometimes going down to low-water mark, with the exception of the time. Bro. King labored here. During the charge of Bro. W. H. Wight, 1872, new interest was manifested. In his third quarterly report we find "we have repaired and beautified our church; painted, frescoed, carpeted throughout; carpet cost $200, paid by subscription; chandelier $50, paid by another subscription, raised by Harry Whittier, a lad of 14 or 15; finishing and frescoing to be paid by tax on the pews. The brethren have been equally ready to share in the responsibilities. Among those foremost in the work are Bros. Allen Perry, Theron H. Lance, William S. Atkins. In report, Oct. 24, 1874:

"Our people have been surprised with the gift of a fine bell, cost between $400 and $500, from Bro. Paul Dean, and Sister Jeremiah Atkins. The church desire to record here their appreciation of this timely gift, and will ever pray that the blessing of God may rest on the donors."

In the same report:

"We have nearly finished a neat vestry, cost about $500; subscriptions nearly pledged; we shall have it free from debt. We wish to make favorable mention of the labors of Sister Julia Hopkins, whose untiring efforts in soliciting subscription for this work has been so abundantly blessed."

John Clark died, Feb. 17, 1874, and left to the society $500, the interest to be used for Methodist preaching in Cabot. 1875, Sister Phebe Rogers, left the society $200, for the same purpose. Bro. Paul Dean also left the society $500. At the quarterly conference, Jan. 16, 1881, the following resolutions were passed:

1st. Whereas God in his all-wise Providence, has removed one of our number, Bro. Paul Dean, and although he has fallen in a good old age, yet, we feel the loss to us none the less, as regards the church he loved. He was ever hopeful, firm in purpose, wise in council and liberal in support. He fully adopted these beautiful lines:

For her my tears shall fall,
For her my prayers ascend,
To her my toil and care be given
Till toil and care shall end.

2d. We deeply feel our loss in the vacant seat in our church, his absence in our consultations, and his kind, cheerful and helpful words.

3d. That we highly appreciate his liberal bequest for the benefit of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall ever cherish in grateful remembrance and highly appreciate his liberal bequest for the benefit of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place. Ordered that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Sister Dean.

By order of the Board of Stewards,
CHURCH TABOR, Presiding Elder.
C. M. SEABURY, Secretary.

The church has a membership of 102 members and 25 probationers. Most the probationers have joined during the past year. The congregations are larger than at any other time in the history of the church. The first organization of the Sabbath school was about 1820 or '21. The first school had one teacher for the whole school—Benjamin Derrel. Some years previous to this they had made it a practice of teaching the children from house to house. Mrs. Dr. Scott was, no doubt, the first one in town to be engaged in Sabbath school work, though it was not known by that name. The school has never been so flourishing as to day. The largest average number in attendance has been reached during the past year. The present pastor is Robert Sanderson; Sabbath school superintendent, William S. Atkins, who has held the office for over 15 years. Stewards of the church, Allen Perry, Alvah Elmer, William S. Atkins, D. Reed, M. Seabury, M. J. Stone, S. B. Blodgett, Palmer B. Elmer; organist, Harry P. Whittier; chorister, Herman Osgood.

The following pastors have been stationed here since 1824:

1825, E. Ireson; 1826, Sargent and Barker; 1827, Aspenwall and E. J. Scott; 1828, Foster and Peck; 1829, Demming and Page; 1830, Cass and Manning; 1831, Cutler and Rust; 1832, Cutler and Noyes; 1833, Sweatland and Scott; 1834, Kellogg and Worcester; 1835, Brown and Smith; 1836, Wells and Hill; 1837, Wells and

Farnham; 1838, L. Austin; 1839, C. Liscombe; 1840, James Smith; 1841 and '42, A. Gibson; 1843, H. Kendall; 1844 and '45, Z. S. Haines; 1846 and '47, P. Frost; 1848, Swichel; 1849, W. W. Scott; 1850, S. Aldrich; 1851, H. T. Jones; 1852 and '53, A. L. Cooper; 1854 and '55, D. Packer; 1856 and '57, D. S. Dexter; 1858 and '59, P. P. Ray; 1860, E. Copeland; 1861. C. Fales; 1862 and '63, F. E. King; 1864 and '65, A. Hitchcock; 1866 and '67, D. Willis; 1868 and '69, L. Hill; 1870 and '71, J. W. Bemis; 1872, '73 and '74, W. H. Wight; 1875, '76 and '77, F. H. Roberts; 1878 and '79, H. F. Forrest; 1880 and '81, R. Sanderson.

THE ADVENT CHURCH

in this town dates from 1843, when a long series of meetings were held by Elder Shipman. Till 1858, there was no organization, but meetings were held in different parts of the town, mainly at the West Hill and at Lower Cabot, where the church was organized Feb. 16, 1858; 40 members; Nathan Wheeler and Erasmus L. Burnap, deacons, and M. P. Wallace, scribe.

Samuel W. Thurber was the first pastor, widely known in this vicinity as a wide-awake preacher, and one who to edify his hearers, did not spare his lungs. He was pastor for 6 years, since which the church has been supplied by ministers hired from year to year, among whom were Rev. H. Canfield, Rev. George Child, Rev. Alonzo Hoyt and Rev. Nathan Wheeler. Their meeting-house was built in 1857, mainly through the efforts and means of Dr. M. P. Wallace, and dedicated January, 1858; sermon by Rev. J. V. Himes, of Boston, who continued to hold meetings for the next 4 weeks. He was a pleasant speaker, thoroughly engaged in his labor. The house was crowded at nearly every meeting. The other churches all joined in the work, and a deep religious interest moved the whole town, and after the close of his labors, meetings were held at different localities. It was called the most general awakening that had pervaded the town since 1826, and about 150 converts were added to the different churches, many of whom have proved strong helps to the churches to which they belong. For the past few years this church has suffered greatly from deaths and removals, and at present they have preaching but one-half the time.

The Sabbath-school was organized before the church, and has always been kept up; the largest number enrolled, about 50. They have the largest library of any Sabbath-school in town—400 volumes, and when the church has had regular preaching each Sabbath, there has been a good degree of interest manifested in the school.

PHYSICIANS

have been, and are now, well represented in this town; men who have stood well in their profession.

Dr. Gershom Beardsley came among the very early settlers, as early as 1790. The physicians have been in the order of their names: Gershom Beardsley, Perley Scott, Dyer Bill, Dr. Haines, Leonard Morgan, Dr. Pratt, Z. G. Pangborn, M. P. Wallace, D. G. Hubbard, John Doe, Dan. Newcomb, D. M. Goodwin, S. L. Wiswall, J. A. Thompson, Fred Gale, Dr. Warren. Our present physicians are Drs. Wallace and Wiswall, Gale and Warren.

Dr. M. P. Wallace graduated at Hanover Medical College, 1842, and commenced practice in this town in 1843—he has retired from general practice, but is often called in council.

Dr. S. L. Wiswall graduated at Woodstock Medical School, and after practicing in the towns of Wolcott and Hydepark, came to this town in 1862, as successor to Dr. Newcomb. He is a well-read physician, and held in much esteem by the profession.

When "Dr. Bill" was the only practitioner in town, located on the Plain, a man broke his thumb. The doctor and all the neighbors decided that amputation was necessary. The Doctor had no instruments, but they found a chisel they thought if ground up to an edge might answer. The chisel was ground, the man laid his hand on a block, the Doctor took the

chisel and hammer, and in a minute the amputation was done.

EPIDEMICS.

Probably the worst years of sickness this town ever saw were 1813 and '14, when the spotted fever raged to an alarming extent, nearly every family in town having more or less sick ones, and in some portions of the town there were not well ones enough to care for the sick. Not unfrequently, a person would die with none but the members of their own family present. The old tomb-stones show a great number of deaths that year.

Deacon Clement Coburn died of the spotted fever. He was one of the pillars of the Congregational church in his town. He lived but a very short time after he was taken. No one taken with this epidemic expected to live, it was so fatal and violent in the first seizure of its victims. Says the venerable Rev. Mr. Stone, of Montpelier: Deacon Stone called to see him as soon as he learned he was sick, to minister to any want and to pray with him. When he must leave that afternoon, Deacon Stone was much affected at parting with Dea. Coburn; he had been a good and fellow-laborer by his side in the house of worship, and he never expected to see him alive again, but Dea. Coburn, in the midst of his sufferings, bade him good-bye very calmly, triumphantly adding:

> "My soul shall pray for Zion still,
> While life and breath remains!"

These were his last words to Deacon Stone, to which Dea. Stone often after alluded when speaking of Dea. Coburn or of that calamitous period.

No other epidemic prevailed till 1841, when the canker-rash, in its most malignant form, carried off a great many children. 1843 and '44 are remembered as the terrible years of erysipelas. The tolling of the bell saluted the ear, and the mournful procession greeted the eye, almost daily. 1862 and '63 were sad years to many families, from the ravages of diphtheria.

NATIVE CLERGYMEN.—Congregational, John F. Stone, Levi H. Stone, James P. Stone, Harvey M. Stone, all brothers; William Scales, Ebenezer Smith; Christians, Leonard Wheeler, Nathan Wheeler, brothers; Methodists, Zerah Colburn, Augustin Hopkins.

LAWYERS.—Theron Howard, J. S. Marston, Harlow P. Smith, George W. Stone, John McLean, T. P. Fuller and J. P. Lamson, the present lawyer of the town; took his academical course at Johnson, Vt.; read law with the late Hon. Thomas Gleed, of Morrisville; came to this town, and commenced practice August, 1860, during which time he has built up a large practice, and is one of the leading attorneys in this section.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.—Oscar F. Dana, William Edgerton, William Scales, Eleazer J. Marsh, Charles C. Webster, Charles F. Stone.

LOCAL LITERATURE.

We have not wasted much printer's ink. I find but two Cabot publications, a pamphlet by Rev. Henry Jones, in 1826, that is entitled "An Exposure of Free-Masonry," and another pamphlet, written by Israel Cutting, giving an account of a law-suit between himself and Orlando Carter.

A large number of newspapers are taken here, and local items are well contributed. Several libraries have been purchased for the town, but after a few years were scattered, and at present there is no public or circulating library in town.

MASONIC.

GREEN MOUNTAIN LODGE, CHARTERED 1865.

Charter Members—A. F. Sprague, B. J. Lance, G. M. Webster, W. W. Lyford, Rufus Adams, John M. Fisher, N. B. Rogers, William H. Fletcher, G. W. Clark, Edwin Fisher, A. M. Ruggles, E. C. Smith.

First Officers of the Lodge—Rufus Adams, W. M.; J. M. Fisher, S. W.; A. F. Sprague, J. W.; B. J. Lance, Treasurer; Edwin Fisher, Secretary; W. H. Fletcher, S. D.; Joseph Dow, J. D.; G. M. Webster, Nathaniel Perry, Stewards; N. B. Rogers, Tyler.

Present Officers—G. E. Forbes, W. M.; A. E. Dutton, S. W.; N. B. Rogers, J.

W.; A. T. Durant, Treasurer; Hiram Wells, Secretary; J. G. Pike, S. D.; C. C. Eastman, J. D.; W. W. Buchanan, George Gould, Stewards; Charles French, Chaplain; T. O. Parker, Marshall; T. H. Lance, Tyler.

Highest membership reached, 104.

TOWN CLERKS 1788—1881.

Maj. Lyman Hitchcock, first town clerk, held the office from 1788 to 1795, when he removed from town; Dr. Horace Beardsley, 1795; Thomas Osgood, 1796 to 1821, then in 1823 to 1832, with the exception of 1822, when Joseph Fisher held the office, an unbroken term of 36 years, when on account of the infirmities of age, his son Thomas Osgood, Jr., was elected in his place and served till 1858, a term of 26 years, when from consumption, he had to resign and soon after died, and Allen Perry was clerk to 1874; Lucas Herrick to 1875; Allen Perry re-elected in 1875; has held the office since, making 6 town clerks in 93 years. The records were kept in a clear, plain hand and are all remarkably well preserved, even the first unbound record, which is well stitched together on the back, and is an interesting town relic.

SELECTMEN.

Lieut. Jonathan Heath, 1788; Lieut. Thomas Lyford, 1788, '91, '92, 1843, '44; David Blanchard, 1788, '89, '90, '94; Edward Chapman, 1789, '90; Benjamin Webster, 1790; Samuel Danforth, 1791, '92 '93; Lyman Hitchcock, 1791, '92, '93; Capt. James Morse, 1793, '94; Jacob Gilman, 1794; Fifield Lyford, 1795, '96, '98, 1801; Samuel Warner, 1795, '96; Joseph Fisher, 1797, '98 '99, 1800, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '21, '22, '25, '26, '33, '34; John Whicher, 1797; Reuben Atkins, 1799, 1800; Oliver Walbridge, 1799, 1800, '1; Clement Coburn, 1801; Perley Scott, 1801, '2, '22, '23; John Edgerton, 1801; Moses Stone, 1802, '7; Matthias Stone, 1803, '4, '5, '6, '9, '32, '33; Enoch Hoyt, 1803, '4, '5, '50, '52, '53, '54, '68; John Damon, 1806, '10, '11, '12, '13, '15, '18, '19, '20, '39, '40, '49, '50, '51; John W. Dana, 1807, '8, '9, '13, '16 to '22, '25 to '32, in all 16 years; Joseph Blanchard, 1808, '9; Joseph Coburn, 1810; Leonard Orcutt, 1812, '21 to '31, '33 to '37, '43 to '46, 18 years in all; John Stone, 1814, '16, '17; David Haines, 1815, '27, '28, '38; Anthony Perry, 1820; Ebenezer Smith, 1823, '39, '41; Nathan Wheeler, 1824; Tristam C. Hoyt, 1829, '31, '32; Hugh Wilson, 1830, '31, '42; Caleb Fisher, 1832, '41, '42, '43 to '48, '54, 62, '63, 11 years; Jeremiah Atkins, 1835, '36, '40, '52, '53; William Lance, 1835, '45; John A. Adams, 1836, '37, '38; Alpha Webster, 1837, '38, '49; Milton Fisher, 1837, '59, '60; Stephen Hoyt, 1840, '58, '59; Oliver C. Warner, 1841; Timothy P. Fuller, 1842; Daniel Gould, 1846, '47, '53; Jacob Way, 1846, '47 '48; M. O. Fisher, 1848, '49, '52; Jewett Walbridge, 1848, '56, '57; Jos. Lance, 1849; Paul Dean, 1850, '51; Geo. W. Stone, 1851; George H. Paige, 1854, '55; M. P. Wallace, 1855, '64, '66, '67, '68, '78, '79, '80; Rufus Adams, 1855; Allen Perry, 1856, '57; John Clark, 1858; Peter Lyford, 1858; Joseph Hoyt, 1860, '61; Robert Lance, 1860; S. W. Osgood, 1861, '63, '65; B. F. Scott, 1861, '62, '64; James Atkins, 1862, '63; B. W. Marsh, 1864; John H. Damon, 1865; N. K. Abbott, 1865; C. M. Seabury, 1866; Orson Kimball, 1866, '69, '70; E. D. Putnam, 1867; William P. Whittier, 1867, '68, '71, '74; George W. Payne, 1869, '70, '72; Lucius Herrick, 1870, '71, '72, '75, '76, '77, '78; Roland B. Bruce, 1871; N. K. Abbott, 1872, '73; E. T. Hopkins, 1873, '74, '76, '77; C. C. Perry, 1873; Roswell Laird, 1874, '75, '76, '77; S. L. Wiswall, 1878, '80; George L. Paige, 1879; George Gould, 1879, '81; Bemis Pike, 1880; Hiram Wells, 1881; Charles M. Fisher, 1881. In 1831, five selectmen were elected and served.

TOWN TREASURERS.

At the first town meeting in 1788, no treasurer was elected. Major Lyman Hitchcock, the first elected, Mar. 9, 1789, held the office to Mar. 1792; then Lt. Thomas Lyford from 1782 to '94; Thomas Osgood, 1794 to '95, '97 to 1821, '22 to '39—42 years; Jacob Garland, 1795 to '97; Joseph Fisher, 1821 to '22; Marcus O. Fisher

from 1839 to '41; Thomas Osgood, Jr., from 1841 to '48, and 1850 to '58; Henry Russell, from 1848 to '50; Allen Perry, from 1858 to '72, from '73 to '74; John A. Farrington, from 1872 to '73; Milton Fisher from 1874 to the present, 1881.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In this department of town officers the record does not commence until 1795. From tradition we learn Lieut. Thomas Lyford was town representative in 1791, but for some reason did not attend the Legislature. Sept. 1792, James Morse, Esq., was elected, and after his election, his wife spun the flax and made the cloth from which he had a pair of new "trousers" to wear to the Legislature, which met at Rutland, Oct. 11. The day before he was to start, he killed a lamb, and his wife cooked "lunching" to last him through his journey. With his new trousers on, and his pack on his shoulders, he made his way by marked trees a large portion of the way to Rutland and back on foot. The session lasted 26 days. It is said he was an inveterate smoker, and that some wag drew his picture on the fence with his pipe in his mouth and pack on his back, and over it in large letters, "Going to Rutland!" It being put on with red chalk, remained on the fence for a number of years.

Sept. 1795, the inhabitants were notified to bring in their votes at the school-house on the Hazen road, for representative, and also for governor, lieut. governor, treasurer and councillors.

Samuel Warner was elected representative, and Thomas Chittenden had 18 votes for governor; Isaac Tichenor had 5; Paul Brigham had 16 votes for lieut. governor; Samuel Mattocks had 12 votes for treasurer. Political feeling had begun to spring up in town; 5 persons had allied themselves with the Federal party. The Legislature this year met at Windsor, with a session of 20 days. Samuel Warner was representative in 1796, '97; Horace Beardsley, 1798–1800; Joseph Fisher, 1799–1801–'5–'9–'11–'12–'14; John W. Dana, 1804–'7–'18–'19–'20–'36; Perley Scott, 1806; John Damon, 1808, '13; David Haines, 1815–'16–'17; Enoch Hoyt, 1821; Jeremiah Babcock, 1822–'23–'24–'25–'26–'27–'28–'29; Anthony Perry, 1829–'30–'31; Nathan Wheeler, 1832–'33–'34; Oliver A. Warner, 1835–'36; Jeremiah Atkins, 1837–'38; Robert Lance, 1839–'40; Alpha Webster, 1841–'42; Salem Goodenough, 1844; Allen Perry, 1846–'47; Thomas Lyford, 1848–'49; Daniel Gould, 1850–'51; John McLean, 1853–'54; Matthew P. Wallace, 1855–'56; Benjamin F. Scott, 1857–'58; Roswell Farr, 1859–'60; Quinton Cook, 1861–'62; Edwin Fisher, 1863–'64; Valorus W. Hale, 1866–'68; George W. Paine, 1869; Theron H. Lance, 1870–'72; Nathaniel K. Abbott, 1874; George M. Webster, 1876; True A. Town, 1878; George Gould, 1880.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The first overseer of the poor elected was Daniel Smith, in 1822; in 1824, "Voted not to elect an overseer of the poor." There is no record of any other election till 1831, when John Damon was elected to s'd office. It appears from the records that from that time the selectmen of the town had the charge of the poor until 1838, when Oliver A. Warner was elected, and held 1 year. Then Ebenezer Smith was overseer from 1839 to '40; Jeremiah Atkins, 1840 to '41; Caleb Fisher, '41 to '42; Marcus O. Fisher, '42 to '43; Erasmus L. Burnap, '43 to '44; Jacob Way, '44 to '45; Benjamin F. Scott, '45 to '49; selectmen, '49 to '50; Milton Fisher, '50 to '56, '60 to '61, '64 to '65; Jewett Walbridge, '56 to '58; George Rogers, '58 to '60; Nathaniel Coburn, '61 to '64; Cornelius Smith, '65 to '66; Anson Coburn, '66 to '67; Israel Smith, '67 to '69; Roswell Laird, '69 to '70; George H. Paige, '70 to '72; Thomas Lyford, '72 to '73; Charles M. Fisher, '73 to '82. Twenty-one persons have served the town as overseers of the poor, and no duty devolves on a civilized and Christian community so sacred and imperative as the proper care and support of those who cannot take care of themselves.

The common course of this town until 1849 was to dispose of the town's poor to those who would agree to keep them for the least money, and by this means they too often fell into the hands of unfit persons, as those who took them intended to make a profit out of it. Awakened to a sense of the impropriety, not to say the inhumanity, of such a course, the town in 1848 voted to elect a committee to purchase a poor-farm and stock for it, and to use so much of the surplus fund as was necessary for such a purchase; Joseph Lance, Jacob Way, Joseph Hoyt, were the committee. At the next March meeting the committee reported they had purchased the present town farm for $1310, stock, tools, etc., for $637.89. In 1855 a commodious house was built. The town has since been generally fortunate in its agents to take charge of the farm. It is now managed by John Thomas and wife, who spare no pains for the comfort of the inmates. As a general thing the town has been very fortunate, too, as to its number of paupers; perhaps as much so as any town in the State. We have at present 6 boarders at town farm; 3 at the Insane Asylum at Brattleboro, and 2 paupers away from the farm.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JAMES MORSE, the first justice in the town, received his appointment in 1792; Lyman Hitchcock was the next; in 1795, Thomas Osgood; in 1796, Samuel Warner; and from this time the number increased, each representative thinking he must appoint a good share of his constituents until 1823, when a resolution was passed by the town setting forth that so large a number tended to lessen the dignity attached to the office, and as a consequence, none of them would fit themselves for the position as they should. Therefore, they requested the Legislature not to appoint more than 4 justices for the town, and that 6 was enough for any town. For a few years this request was complied with, but gradually we began to return to the old custom, and in 1840, 13 justices were appointed by the representative, viz.: Leonard Orcutt, Marcus O. Fisher, Anthony Perry, John Damon, Thomas Osgood, Jr., Alpha Webster, Wm. Hoit, John R. Putnam, Roswell Farr, Jas. M. Harris, Jerry Atkins, O. A. Warner, Joseph Preston, and the number some years would go much higher than this, even as high as 25. It run in this way until 1850, when the number was fixed by law at 7 for this town, when Thomas Osgood, Alpha Webster, M. P. Wallace, J. R. Putnam, M. O. Fisher, Wm. E. Waldo, John A. Adams, were elected. This same board were continued in office while they lived, as a general thing. When there was a vacancy, a younger man was elected to fill the place. M. P. Wallace is the only one living of the first board elected by the people. The present board, 1881, are M. P. Wallace, T. H. Lance, J. M. Fisher, N. K. Abbott, R. B. Bruce, G. W. Paine, Bemis Pike.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Assistant Judges of Caledonia County Court.—Hon. John W. Dana; Hon. Marcus O. Fisher, 1836 to '39,

High Sheriff.—Jos. Preston, 1844, '45.

State Senators.—Hon. John McLean, 1849, '50; Hon. George H. Page, 1852 to '55; Hon. E. D. Putnam, 1858, '59; Hon. M. P. Wallace, 1864.

State's Attorney.—J. P. Lamson, Esq., 1866 to '68.

County Commissioner.—J. M. Fisher, 1875 to '77.

POPULATION BY CENSUS.—1791, 122; 1800, 349; 1810, 886; 1820, 1032; 1830, 1304; 1840, 1440; 1850, 1356; 1860, 1315; 1870, 1279.

3 suicides in town; 4 persons drowned; no murder.

A man by the name of Doloff broke into Dana's store, stole a gun, a bar of iron and all the rum he could drink; got so drunk he could not get away; he was sent to prison and died there.

CABOT'S BEAR STORY.

[From a sketch of the olden time so choicely written we would be better pleased had we room to give the whole.—ED.]

Two humble log-cabins in the heart of the great wilderness was the beginning of the town of Cabot; for miles in every

direction there were no signs of civilization; but there on West Hill, where David Lyford and his neighbor Blanchard had built their rude dwellings. Mr. Blanchard's family was himself, his wife and 2 children, David Lyford's, himself and his wife Judith. The Lyford and Blanchard cabins stood not more than 30 rods apart, facing each other, on opposite sides of a swamp, through which a narrow foot-path led from one to the other. At the end of each cabin, partly in the rear, was also a barn, built of logs.

It was the third birth-day of this settlement; each had cleared away several acres from around his buildings, and earned sufficient for the subsistence of his family. Both had been fortunate and had suffered no losses but some slight damage to their crops of corn by the bears. The men often saw them in the woods, and it was no uncommon experience for the two to go out hunting in company, and return in an hour with a dead bear slung between them, and fresh bear-tracks would be seen every morning at some seasons of the year about the house and barn. But our men were inured to peril and toil by early training; and their wives were not a whit inferior to them.

One drizzly day in August, just after David Lyford and his wife had finished their dinner of hasty-pudding and milk, Mrs. Lyford laid her wooden spoon back into the squash-shell bowl, and said:

"What are you going to do this afternoon, David?"

"I was thinking of going to work in the burnt piece."

"It's too wet for that; why not break the flax? I will hatchel it, and then I can go on with my spinning.

"Well, perhaps that is best. These old clothes are almost gone, and I must have some new ones;" and David rose from the table and went out.

His wife cleared away the dishes, and was soon ready. It was last year's flax; had been "rotted" during the winter and spring, gathered up, tied in bundles and laid away in the barn till David could find time to break it.

David went to the barn to "unlumber" his flax-break. The sun came out; so he carried the "break" to the corner of the house, and brought a bundle of flax from the barn.

The "break" was a sort of wooden mallet, on a long wooden frame, or "horse." The long, thin, parallel handles of the mallet were pivoted into the end of the frame, and when the machine was at rest, these blade-like "handles" lay lapped between other blades, which were set edge upward firmly along the top of the frame, When the machine was at work, the two sets of wooden blades played upon each other with every lift and fall of the mallet, very much like the opposite edges of a pair of very large and very dull shears. Every stalk of flax that was caught between, had its back effectually broken, and was rendered very limp and soft.

Taking a wisp of flax in his left hand, the farmer thrust it into the break, and with his right, brought down the mallet with heavy thumps. By the time his wife had brought the hatchel from neighbor Blanchard's, David had quite a pile of broken flax. David fastened the hatchel on a stump, within a few feet of where he was at work, and Judith, seizing a quantity of broken flax, laid it over the end of an upright board, and with a long wooden knife or swingle, beat the fibers, to clear away the greater part of the bark and "sliver," and the swingling finished, she began to hatchel the flax. Holding a handful firmly by one end, raising and striking the other end down on the long, glittering teeth of the hatchel, drawing the flax towards her, to comb out the rest of the woody particles, leaving only the soft, yellow-tinted flax ready for the spinning-wheel.

I can fancy just how the worthy couple looked, in their old-time habiliments, as they stood there bare-headed, in front of their cottage of logs—he plying the break with steady stroke; she striking the flax down, and drawing it through the long teeth of the hatchel, preparing the raw linen for the wheel and loom. Hour after hour they continued their work, as cheer-

fully as if theirs was the happiest lot in the world. Suddenly David spoke out, "Hark! what is that?"

"I did not hear anything; what did you think you heard?"

"I thought I heard a bear right here in the swamp," said he, pointing down the path that lead to Blanchard's.

"I guess not," replied his wife, after they had listened a minute or two and heard nothing. "I don't think a bear would come so near in the daytime." "Well, perhaps I was mistaken," replied David; and the two went on with their work.

More than half the afternoon was gone when they finished the flax. Mrs. Lyford carried it into the house and laid it away until she could spin it, and leaving the plank-door of the house wide open went out where David was. "While you are putting the breaks away," she said, "I will carry the hatchel home;" and started across the swamp, singing as she went.

Mrs. Lyrord was a strong, and very active woman, and always in good spirits. As soon as she returned the hatchel she turned back through the swamp home. The swamp was really a bit of forest; large trees and the bushes on either side of the narrow foot-path were very thick. About half way home, passing a short bend in the path, she found herself within arm's length of a cub-bear, weighing perhaps 15 or 20 pounds. At the same moment, through the bushes, she caught a glimpse of the old bear and another cub not 3 rods distant.

Most women would have run, but the sight of a bear, or even two bears, more or less, had no such effect upon Jndith Lyford. Not in the least intimidated, and obeying a kind of defiant impulse, she snatched up the cub by the hind legs and run. The cub squealed, and began to scratch and bite so vigorously, she swung him into her stout tow apron; but without stopping, gathered both arms around him, and kept on at her utmost speed. She heard the old bear crashing through the bushes behind her, and knew unless she dropped the cub, she would have to run a desperate race, but had no intention of giving up her game. The same impulse that had impelled her to seize the cub, impelled her to keep it; and keep it she did. With almost superhuman speed she dashed along the path, conscious the furious beast behind was gaining on her every leap. She reached the house, darting through the open doorway, flung the cub from her arms, swung the plank door to, and dropped the leverwood bar into its socket, none too soon. Scarcely was the bar in place, when the enraged mother-bear threw her great weight against the door outside. But the door had been made for such an emergency, and stood as a rock against all the brute's efforts.

The cub, as soon as his captor dropped him, darted into a corner of the room, where he kept up his cries, rendering the old bear more frantic every moment.

David had just put away his flax-break, and was coming out of the barn, when his wife approached the house, running her singular race. I imagine his astonishment as he caught a glimpse of her darting in at the door, with a fully-grown bear not a rod behind her.

Dropping the pitch-fork in his hand, he ran to the window behind the house. Quick though he was, Judith was there before him, ready to pass the gun, always loaded for instant use. A moment later David was at the front corner of the house. The bear was so frantic to break through the door and reach her cub, she did not see David; one well-directed shot laid her dead. The whole affair was over in scarcely five minutes between Judith's capture of the cub and David's shot that killed its dam at the door.

The cub in the house soon shared the same fate, and David went to the swamp to find the other, but that had taken alarm and escaped.

Mrs. Lyford lived many years afterward in the same neighborhood, long enough not only to see the wilderness disappear, but to raise a large family of children, to whom she often related her droll but dangerous adventure. The above particulars

were furnished me by one of her sons, who still lives in St. Johnsbury.

David Lyford lived where Daniel Kimball now lives, and Blanchard where Caleb Noyes lives; the swamp spoken of is the low land between the two places. Mrs. Lyford was the mother of the late Mrs. Stephen Hoyt.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The first temperance society was organized in 1826, through the efforts of Rev. Henry Jones. It was rather conservative in its regulations and requirements of its members. Perhaps whisky having been used so long as a common beverage, it was thought best not to break off too short on the start; not to stop too sudden, as the reaction might be hurtful.

It was not a total abstinence society, but simply required of its members to keep an account of the number of times they drank during the month, and report at the next monthly meeting. This society kept up its organization 5 years.

In 1831 a total abstinence society was organized. No records of this society are to be found.

In 1842, Feb. 16, a society was formed at Lower Cabot, of which a record was kept: Benj. F. Scott, president; James M. Harris, vice president; John McLean, secretary; M. P. Wallace, Eben Smith, Jr., A. T. Gibson, committee. The pledge was iron clad, guarded at every point, and it took a wide scope, and persons signed the pledge from every part of the town. Meetings were held in nearly every schoolhouse in town, and the records show they were very interesting; membership, 196; and yet, after a few months it appears to have lost somewhat of its salt; towards the last record the secretary closes up with the doleful exclamation, "Meeting thinly attended. Alas, poor Yorick! alas! Are the people all drunk?"

Since this there have been different temperance organizations in town, but at present the work is principally looked after by the Good Templars, of which we have a full history, written by one of the members.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS' LODGE

was organized in Cabot, Aug. 1864, with Rev. S. F. Drew, pastor of the Congregational church, as its presiding officer, and 19 charter members; first officers: S. F. Drew, W. C. T.; Mrs. Edwin Fisher, W. V. T.; Wm. Atkins, W. S.; Miss Lucy Ray, W. A. S.; Wm. Gould; W. F. S.; Mrs. O. L. Hoyt, W. A. M.; Moses Haines, W. C.; Miss Olive Stone, W. I. G.; R. A. Gunn, W. O. G.; Miss Abbie Hoyt, W. R. H. S.; Miss Levina Gould, W. L. H. S.; O. L. Hoyt, P. W. C. T.; William Atkins, L. D. The other first members were F. G. Hoyt, Allen Walbridge, N. J. Mason and George Dow. The first 3 meetings were held at the village hall; the next 6 with Mrs. Roxana Hoyt, at the Lower village; then the Masonic hall was rented 2 years, and after, the hall of Mr. John Brown for 5 years, which is still used.

In 1866, the Lodge chamber was handsomely fitted up, and furnished with a good organ, and everything spoke a deep interest in the temperance work. Among those who early interested themselves in this work were the families of Rev. S. F. Drew, Wm. Atkins, Dea. Hoyt, Cornelius Smith, Rev. Alson Scott, Edwin Fisher, B. W. Marsh, O. L. Hoyt, Geo. Gould, Chester Walker, Wm. Abbott, J. W. Farrington and wife, Dr. L. S, Wiswall, Henry and Isaac Hills, Dea. Edward Haines, Luke and Ira Fisher, Wm. Fletcher, Rev. P. N. Granger, Mrs. Allen Perry, Mrs. Enoch Putnam, Mrs. Swan, many of the members of the families of Horace Haines, Dea. N. K. Abbott, Daniel Gould, Frederick McDuffee, etc., besides many other families and individuals in town and in the surrounding towns, and special mention should be made of the untiring zeal of Wm. Gould, who went out from us; entered the "legal profession"; now resides in California; for his name not only stands high among the members of the "bar," but he has done, and is yet doing a good work in the temperance reform in that State. His wife is also Right Worthy Grand Vice Templar of the world.

Only 27 deaths have occurred during these 17 years, strengthening the old adage, "cold water brings health as well as wealth."

At the decease of Ira Fisher, he left the Lodge $400, the interest of which was to be used by them as long as they held their charter; but should they at any time surrender this, the fund should go to the Congregational church of this place, of which he was a constant attendant.

The old members went, and new ones came in to take their places. None of the charter members are left now, '81, but the Lodge exists, and has never failed to hold its meetings regularly every week. The present officers are: Rev. R. Sanderson, W. C. T.; Mrs. Hiram Wells, W. V. T.; Miss Sadie Willie, W. S.; Miss Mattie Haines, W. A. S.; Murtin Wells, W. F. S.; Miss Minnie Haines, W. T.; Hermon Rogers, W. M.; Miss Belle Paquin, W. D. M.; Henry Hills, W. C.; Miss Etta Gerry, W. I. G.; Wavie Town, W. O. G. Mrs. Henry Hills, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. Wm. Buchanan, W. L. H. S.; Mrs. P. Gurney, P. W. C. T.; Henry Hills, L. D. We know much good is being done by this organization throughout the world, and we believe *our* Lodge has done its part in the great work.

NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Quite a lengthy and very interesting genealogical local record of this venerable pioneer and family has been received from Hon. Charles C. Webster of Redwing, Minn., his grandson, and a former resident of this town, which we regret we have not space to publish; but will make some extract from it. Mention has been made of Mr. W. in the former part of these papers.

He was born 1753, in Old Chester, N. H. Served several years in the Revolutionary army and was a pensioner at the time of his death. He was married to Mehitable Smith of Holderness, N. H. At the close of the war, they removed to Newbury, Vt., where they resided a few years, and in 1784, came to the Plain, where his father had purchased quite a tract of land, and began as before stated. In March, he made preparation for his 50-mile journey into the wilderness. It took but a short time—his effects were few; his vehicle for travel a hand-sled; they had 5 children, upon the back-end of this sled; he extemporized a cover and beneath it he placed two of his children too young to travel on foot. Abel, a lad 9 years of age, had to assist his father in propelling the sled, which he did with a pointed stick, pushing behind, while Lydia, a little girl, traveled along with her mother on foot, who carried her youngest child, an infant, in her arms. In this way did the young father and his wife pursue their way to the distant forest settlement. They arrived safely and found shelter under the roof of Benjamin Webster, at first, who had settled here a year previous. Nathaniel commenced clearing and got his cabin ready in the fall. In due course of time, 7 children were added to their household, making 12 in all. Alpha, (the father of Charles C.,) was the youngest, who was a long time a resident of this town, and removed to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1868, to reside near his children who had settled there. He died September, 1874, aged 75 years. Mrs. Vance, who formerly lived in this town, but now in Boston, aged 90 years, is the only surviving child of this large family. Nathaniel Webster always lived on the same farm where he commenced in town. He died in 1836, aged 83. His wife survived him many years, retaining her faculties to a wonderful degree. She died about 1858, aged 99 years, and from her the year before her death, the writer of this history got many items which have been of great benefit in compiling the history of the town.

LIEUT. FIFIELD LYFORD

was born in Exeter, N. H., 1763. At the age of 13 he entered the army of the Revolution as a servant to his father, Lieut. Thomas Lyford, and served with him one year at Ticonderoga. He left his father and went to West Point, and served as one of the life-guard of Gen. Arnold till he proved a traitor to his country, and after

that he remained in the army till the close of the Revolution. While with Arnold, he saw him beat a sick soldier over the head and shoulders with his cane with such severity as to break it. Arnold then threw the pieces into the ditch. Lyford secured the head of the cane, and used it on his own staff as long as he lived. The cane is now in the possession of his daughter, Celinda Lyford, at Lower Cabot. He served as a lieutenant in the war of 1812; was honorably discharged, and received a pension during his life. He married and came to this town in 1788, and settled on the farm where Wm. Barr now lives, and built there the first framed barn in town; he died in this town, at the residence of his son-in-law, T. E. Wilson, April 18, 1846, aged 79 years.

DR. PARLEY SCOTT,

born in Worcester County, Mass., July, 1765; pursued an academical course at Leicester Academy, read medicine in the same town; married Lydia Day about 1790, and moved to Craftsbury Common, where he commenced the practice of medicine. He came to Cabot Plain in 1794, and in 1804, to the village, and continued the practice of his profession. 8 children were born to them; but one of this large family is now living, George W. Scott, Esq., of Montpelier. Dr. Scott practiced his profession more than 50 years in this and adjoining towns successfully, answering all calls alike to rich and poor. During all his long practice his rides were on horse-back; but he was never too much exhausted to answer a call. He died in 1850, aged 84 years; his wife died before him, aged 83.

JOSEPH FISHER, ESQ.,

was born at Dedham, Mass., 1767. He was a lad when the British occupied Boston, and remembered distinctly the battle of Bunker Hill. When he arrived at his majority he came to Claremont, N. H., and married Sarah Osgood, and came to this town and commenced on the farm now owned and occupied by his grand-son, Luke C. Fisher. He built his first cabin on the site of the present house. The first night they stayed in their new residence the snow blew down the large stone chimney so that in the morning it was 6 inches deep between their bunk and the fireplace. To them were born 4 sons and 3 daughters, all of whom, but one, lived to advanced age, and two of whom now survive—Caleb, 81 years old; Milton, 74 years old; and they have always lived in town, enjoying the confidence of their townsmen, as the numerous offices to which they have been called to fill testify. Joseph Fisher was a public-spirited man, and held many offices, as will be seen by the tables of town officers in this paper. He died in 1853, aged 87 years. His wife preceded him in 1839, aged 70 years.

ELIHU COBURN,

BY HON. JOSEPH POLAND,

was born at Charlton, Mass., 1773; son of Clement Coburn and Dorothy Edwards, of Oxford, Mass. His early education was confined to a few months' attendance at the common school, but his natural ability enabled him in a great measure to surmount the defect, and become a man whose judgment and practical knowledge were thoroughly relied upon by his townsmen.

In the summer of 1799, he came on horseback to Vermont. Passing through the forest, he reached a pretty valley among the hills, through which a little stream noiselessly found its way. This spot he at once decided upon as his future home, and clearing here a small space, he erected a frame house, one of the first in the town. He remained until winter, when he returned to Massachusetts for his bride. He married Abigail Putnam, daughter of Gideon Putnam, of Sutton, Mass., and in the middle of January the newly-wedded pair found their way through the forest by marked trees to the spot which was to become their home and the home of their descendants. Six miles south lived their nearest neighbor in that direction, while Deacon Stone had erected a saw-mill and log cabin at what is now known as Lower Cabot. Mr. C. rapidly cleared

his land, and converted the wilderness tract around him into verdant meadows. Four years after his arrival his parents followed him to Vermont, and a few years later her aged father and mother also came to them, notwithstanding their former objections to their daughter's leaving them to go into the wilderness, to be massacred by Indians, or devoured by wild beasts. Here they lived until one by one the aged parents laid down the burden of life, their pathway down "the Valley" smoothed by the loving care of the children whom they had sought in their wilderness home. About 30 years they kept a public house, known far and wide as "Farmer's Tavern," and most of the town business was transacted here.

As a man there were few more respected, or indeed beloved, among his townsmen. He was noted for hospitality and great-hearted generosity, and whatever project he undertook, was pursued until accomplished. He was an excellent friend, husband and father, and died at three-score and ten, regretted. His wife survived him about 6 years; an amiable woman, of great energy and endurance, It was a strange coincidence, both died, apparently in perfect health, instantly, and without a struggle. Eight children were born to them: Harriet, in 1801; married James Atkins in 1823; died in 1827. Ruth, in 1803; married Dr. Dyer Bill, of Albany, Vt.; died in 1880; left 5 sons. Hiram, in 1805; married Ruth Osgood, who died a few years after. He still lives upon the old homestead. Louisa, 1807; married Hon. Robert Harvey, of Barnet; died in 1867; 4 children. Lewis, 1809; died in 1818. Frances Caroline, 1812; married 1st, James K. Harvey, merchant, of Barnet. After his death, she married Dr. C. B. Chandler, then of Tunbridge, but afterwards of Montpelier. She died in 1874; a daughter survives her. Elihu F., born in 1815, resides on the old homestead; married, 1855, Amelia Walker, of Sherbrooke, P. Q.; 3 children by this marriage; by a later, 2 sons. Abigail, 1817, married Maj. Quinton Cook, of Cabot. They have one daughter living.

COL. JOHN STONE,

born at Claremont, N. H., Jan. 15, 1775, came to Cabot in 1797, and began clearing up a farm on the ground now occupied by the Lower Village Cemetery; then an unbroken wood from Cabot to Marshfield. He married in 1803, Betsey Huntoon, of Kingston, N. H. To them were born 7 sons and 3 daughters; four of the sons are Congregational ministers. [See list of native ministers.] In the military, Col. S. rose from a private to Colonel of the 1st regiment, 3d brigade 4th division of the Vt. militia of the State, and was said to be one of the best commanders of the brigade. He died Feb. 20, 1856; his wife, Feb. 22. Both were buried in the same grave, on the spot where he first commenced clearing their farm.

HON. JOHN W. DANA.

BY HON. O. F. DANA.

JOHN W. DANA was born at Pomfret, Vt., 1777, and son of John W. Dana and Hannah, daughter of Maj. Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. His early education was a few weeks' attendance at the common school; but his social standing and natural parts were such as to enable him to obtain in marriage the accomplished daughter of the Rev. Mr. Damon of Woodstock. The newly wedded pair traveled northward in the spring of 1802, on horseback, following the Hazen road, hewn through the forests for military purposes, until they reached a wooded summit which took the name of the Plain. Here a small settlement was gathered, including the doctor, the blacksmith and the trader. Here our young travelers paused, charmed with the location. It was a lovely spot then, just a few acres shorn of the heavy trees that swept like the waves of a broad sea, elsewhere, for miles around, above and below. Upon the shorn spot the sun came down, the heavy mantle of forest sheltered it from the wind. They had not found a place on their journey they liked so much, and here they determined to make their home—probably for the remainder of life. Hopefully and heartily they commenced in this mountain

home. For a time all went satisfactorily. It was all well at first, but as the forests were cut away, it soon became manifest that this cool, wind-swept summit must be abandoned as a winter residence, and so reluctantly, but one by one, the little community dropped down into the security of what became known as Cabot Village.

At the present day the view from the abandoned and silent Plain is very impressive, and one of exceeding loveliness, commanding as it does both the White and the Green Mountain ranges. It is safe to say, that nowhere in all New England is there a more beautiful panorama spread before the enraptured eye.

The spot selected by Mr. Dana for his next residence was in a valley sheltered from winds by hills and forests and cooled by a rapid mountain torrent, whose waters, briefly arrested, spread out for a moment peacefully before his door, aud then plunged over a fall, whose ceaseless murmur swayed with every breeze.

Here he passed the principal years of his life. He had a cheerful and active temperament, and was generous of himself in endeavors to promote the public welfare. Eighty years ago Cabot was well nigh one continuous wilderness. The first adventurous settlers brought little more than stout hearts and a sharp axe. Little clearings were to be made, rude houses constructed, roads and bridges built, and, withal, the church and the school must be kept going. There was plenty to do to keep one active, enough attainable to keep one hopeful. The inhabitants of the present day can scarcely realize what an intense community of interest bound together these early settlers, and how they worked together and gave the friendly grasp in mutual encouragement. It fell to Mr. Dana's part to become in some measure the medium of exchange in supplying the wants of life. He made long and tedious journeys to Boston, to bring back merchandise, and, as few had money, he received in exchange for his goods whatever the settlers could best spare. This led, in time, and as matters grew more prosperous, to the collection by him of large herds of cattle which were driven to market: in those days a great event. He contented himself with moderate gains, and though his opportunities were favorable he he did not seek unduly to amass wealth. These frequent journeyings, and his keen interest in the public welfare, kept him abreast of the times and, without his seeking it, he fell naturally into the position of a foremost man. His advice and assistance were frequently sought and his counsels were respected. He loved his townsmen and took delight in their growing prosperity and advancement. He donated lands to beautify the village. He loved and observed nature and took pleasure in his surroundings. He reflected much upon the deep mysteries of existence and was fond of rational discourse; but, if this was in a degree characteristic of Mr. Dana, it was far more so of his wife: a lady deeply imbued with spiritual aspirations and an abidiug sense of the beauty of holiness. While her husband sometimes allowed himself to question and speculate upon religious dogmas, she had no doubts herself and was impatient of them in others. She held herself solemnly charged with the mission of caring for the moral interests of the community, and no devotee ever addressed herself to more constant watchfulness and prayer. Such as they were, the daily life and influence of this couple went forth into the little community; and that it was beneficent, is evidenced by a tender regard for their memories that lingered long after their departure; a notable instance was that manifested by the late Joseph Lance, Esq., who, though he had purchased and paid for their homestead, used to say that he could never divest himself of the feeling that it must still forever belong to them—so intensely had the subtle influence of their lives penetrated it.

In 1830, the stage in which Mr. Dana was journeying to Boston was overturned and rolled 60 feet down an embankment. Two of his ribs were broken, and he was supposed to be mortally injured. From this shock, he never fully recovered, and for want of necessary attention his affairs

fell into some confusion. Some of his daughters had married and gone to Wisconsin. He visited them in 1838: and in 1839, he removed thither with his whole family. The morning in which he finally left his old home, never to return, was made memorable by a pleasant incident. At daybreak, and while he was still asleep, a score or more of his old comrades, dressed in long, tow frocks, silently assembled in the village hall, and sent to request his presence. This touching manifestation of regard sensibly affected him, and ended in an abundance of tears as, one by one, the old men bade each other an eternal farewell.

It only remains to be said, that in his new home, freed from care, his business affairs adjusted, he lived in the quiet enjoyment of the companionship of his wife and children, until, in 1850, he bade farewell to all. His wife survived until 1872.

LEONARD ORCUTT, ESQ.,

born at Stafford, Ct., 1779, came with his mother to Cabot when 18 years old. He married Sally Spear for his first wife; for his 2d, Polly Bullock; by his first wife 4 children, and 4 by his second; 3 of the last died in early life of consumption. Esquire Orcutt held many offices of trust in the town, among which was the office of justice of the peace for over 40 years. For a long time he was town agent, and assisted in all town law-suits, and when a witness, the lawyers never made but one effort to corner him. In the trial of a town case at Danville (County Court) he was a witness. Hon. Wm. Mattocks was counsel against the town, and wished to prove that Esquire O. was deeply interested in the case on account of holding town office. "Well, Esquire," said Mattocks, "you have held considerable town office in Cabot, haven't you?" "Yes–yes–I have some." "Well, sir, what office did you hold the year this affair took place?" The Esquire said, shutting his eyes and running his hands into his breeches pockets to his elbows, "Well, if I recollect right, I was highway surveyor that year." In after years Mattocks frequently related this case with a laugh, and said he was perfectly satisfied with this witness. He died in 1855, aged 75, highly respected by all the community.

DEACON JAMES MARSH

came here from Plymouth, N. H., in 1793, and settled on a farm ½ mile north of the Center. In 18— he married Miriam Walbridge; to them were born 5 sons and 4 daughters. He was for many years a deacon of the Congregational church, and accounted by all who knew him, what is said to be the noblest work of God—an honest man. He died 1865, aged 90 years.

DEACON MARCUS O. FISHER

was born at Cabot, Nov. 24, 1796. [For his first business, see village of Cabot.] He was married to Fanny Hall, June 13, 1820, at Chester, N. H., and came directly to Cabot and began pioneer life in what was known as the old Red House. There were but 4 houses in the village at that time. Deacon Marcus Fisher and his wife were actively identified with the entire growth of the village. They had 4 children, 2 of which died in early life, and 2 survive their parents. The Deacon and his wife were earnest, consistent Christians. Their house was ever the hospitable mansion, to which were welcomed the missionary and minister, and all who were working in the vineyard of their Lord. The Deacon died suddenly, of heart disease, Sabbath morning, Apr. 9, 1865, aged 68. His wife died Sept. 14, 1870.

JOSEPH LANCE, ESQ.,

born in Chester, N. H., 1799, came to this town when a lad with his father, who settled on the place where Hial Morse lives. In 1830, he engaged in the mercantile business in Calais. After about 4 years he sold out, and engaged in farming on quite a large scale. In 1833, he was married to Cynthia M. Tucker. They had 4 children, 3 of whom are now living. In 1838, he bought the entire estate of Judge Dana, and about 1845 he moved to this town. In his early life he dealt extensively in cattle and sheep; was successful in all his undertakings financially, and became a man of wealth. He held many town offices, and was an excellent manager for the town. He died Oct. 12, 1865, aged 66 years.

JOHN DAMON, ESQ.,

was born in Martha's Vineyard, near Boston. When 6 years of age, his father, a Congregational minister, removed to Woodstock, Vermont. At the age of 20, John went to what was then thought to be the far West, the state of Ohio. He purchased the very ground to settle on upon which the city of Cincinnati now stands, but his health failing, he sold his land there and returned to Vermont, and settled in this town, as before related. He married Nancy Strong, of Pawlet; children, 4. He was a far-seeing man, and very successful in his financial affairs. He was also one of the pioneers in the Sabbath-school work in the Congregational church. He died Apr. 19, 1864.

ZERAH COLBURN

was born in Cabot, Sept. 1, 1804. His father, Abia Colburn, with his family, came from Hartford, and settled on the farm now owned by S. S. Batchelder, about 3 months before his birth. The sixth child, his parents in straitened circumstances, subject to such hardships as fell to the lot of all new settlers at that period, there seemed little prospect his name should be distinguished, or ever known beyond the circle of his neighbors and kinsmen. There was nothing remarkable, too, in the endowments of his father or mother; they were plain persons, not superior to others, and in regard to their son, it is said they considered him to be the most backward of any of their children; residing at a considerable distance from school, it would be unreasonable, also, to infer that education did much for preparing him for that display of early strength, correctness, and rapidity of mind in figures, which was so remarkable to all who saw him, and was unaccountable to himself.

Some time in the beginning of August, 1810, when about one month under 6 years of age, at home while his father was employed at a joiner's work-bench, Zerah was on the floor playing with chips. Suddenly he began to say to himself, "5 times 7 are 35"–"6 times 8 are 48," etc. His father's attention being arrested by hearing this so unexpected in a child so young, and who had hitherto possessed no advantages, except, perhaps, 6 weeks' attendance at the district-school that summer, left his work, and began to examine his boy through the multiplication table; he thought it possible Zerah had learned this from other boys; but finding him perfect in the table, his attention was more deeply fixed, and he asked the product of 13 by 97, to which 1261 was instantly given as the answer. It was not long before one of the neighbors calling in, was informed of the singular occurrence, and soon it became generally known through the town. Thus the story originated, which within the short space of a year found its way not only through the United States, but reached Europe and foreign journals of literature both in England and France, who expressed their surprise. In 1804, the earth was not belted by a telegraph; the news had to take the slow way-posts, and it must have been regarded a wonderful matter to have had so wide a range in 12 months.

In a short time the annual freeman's meeting occurred in town, to which Mr. Colburn took his son, and exhibited his wonderful ability in figures to his townsmen.

Gentlemen at that time possessing influence and standing in the County were desirous that some course might be adopted with the boy that might lead to a full development of his wonderful calculating powers, and Mr. Colburn, encouraged took his son to Danville, which was then the shire town of Caledonia County, to be present at the session of court. His son was very generally seen and questioned by judges, members of the bar and others. The Legislature being about to convene in Montpelier, he was advised to visit that place with his son, which he did in October. Here, also, many witnessed his wonderful mathematical powers. Questions out of the common limits of arithmetic were proposed with a view to puzzle him, but they all were answered correctly. For instance, he was asked, "Which is the most, twice five and twenty or twice twenty

five?" "Which is the most, six dozen or a half a dozen dozen?" The question was also asked, "How many black beans would it take to make five white ones?" He at once answered, "five, if you skin them," evincing quickness of thought as well as ability to combine numbers. After a few days spent in Montpelier, they proceeded to Burlington; but the State of Vermont did not seem to offer sufficient encouragement, and Mr. Colburn was advised to visit the principal cities of the Union. Returning to Cabot, and spending one night with his family, he departed, never to return. He first went to Hanover, N. H., where he received liberal offers for the education of his boy; from here to Boston, where he arrived the 25th of Nov. Here the public were anxious to see and hear for themselves. Questions of two or three places of figures in multiplication, questions in the rule of three, extractions of the roots of exact squares and cubes were put, and done with very little effort, and here he also received offers from wealthy men to educate his son. One offer was to raise $5000 by voluntary donations, and give the father $2500, and the remaining $2500 to be used in Zerah's education; but to these terms Mr. Colburn did not feel at liberty to accede. The rejection of all these proposals very speedily raised a prejudice against him in Boston, and from Boston he went to New York, Philadelphia and Washington; but not receiving the encouragement, pecuniarily, that he was in hopes to have met with, he next decided to go to England. In December, 1811, he wrote to his wife from Washington to make such disposition of her farm and children as she could, and accompany him over the Atlantic. In this she showed her wisdom in refusing to accede to his request; but her refusal did not deter him from the design. He embarked with his son for Liverpool, Apr. 3, 1812, and arrived in London, May 24. Here Zerah was visited by the high and noble of the city, and invited to call upon the crowned heads. His mathematical powers were put to the severest test, and he was able to answer the most difficult questions; but during all this time of Zerah's exhibition, his education was neglected. After he started from Cabot he had learned to read, and in London to write.

Mr. Colburn tried various ways to raise money. The exhibition of his son did not prove very remunerative. He was advised by men of influence and means to put him to school, they generously offering the means for his education. After about 4 years he placed Zerah at Westminster School, London. He was now 12 years of age; but he did not complete his studies here. He was taken away by his father, and placed in a school in Paris, where also he remained but a few months. His father had now become very short for means. While Zerah was at school, he had received liberal gifts of money for his support; but in his pinched condition, he knew not now what course to take. After a few years, however, Zerah was engaged as a teacher in a small school in London. In 1822, after an absence of 10 years from his family, Mr. Colburn's health began to fail, and Feb. 14, 1823, he died of consumption, far from home, and almost destitute of the common comforts of life.

As soon as necessary arrangements could be made by the contributions of friends to pay the passage of Zerah to America, he sailed, and July 3, 1825, arrived safely at his home in Cabot, having been absent 13 years.

After remaining a few months in town, he connected himself with the Methodist church, and became a local preacher, and during his seven years of ministry, had as many different appointments. Jan. 13, 1829, he married Mary Hoyt, of Hartford. Six children were born to them, 5 daughters and a son. The son gave his life for his country; was killed in a battle near Washington, Sept. 12, 1861. Two daughters died in early life.

In 1834, Mr. Colburn gave up preaching, on account of poor health. He accepted a call to a professorship of languages in the Military College at Norwich, which he held until obliged to give it up on account of failing health. He died of consumption, Mar. 2, 1839, and was buried near the

scene of his last labors, at Norwich, aged 34 years, 6 months.

I am informed by his daughter, who is now living at Thetford, to whom I am indebted for the last portion of this sketch, that he did not retain his wonderful mathematical powers after he became educated and entered upon the ministry. His wife died Mar. 16, 1856, aged 52. Thus lived and died one of the most wonderful minds for computation that the world ever saw.

HON. JOHN MCLEAN,

born at Peacham, Sept. 27, 1814, commenced his business life in Lower Cabot. He was closely identified with the business interests of the town, and his death, Feb. 3, 1855, without a moment's warning, cast a deep gloom over the whole community. The following, furnished by an intimate friend, is no overdrawn picture:

Estimate of Mr. McLean, by One of His Companions.

JOHN MCLEAN would have been a marked man in any community. In Cabot, at the period of which I write, he was specially distinguishable. His magnetism and innate force were something wonderful. He was a born leader of men. He never said "go," but always "come," and wherever he went he compelled a following. He found Cabot spell-bound, as it were, both in politics and religion, and he forced progress. He found the term abolitionism a by-word and a reproach; and when he left the town, it was inscribed upon her banners as a word of honor. He demanded full toleration in religious matters. He stimulated the dull to exertion in the way of self-help and development. He organized new industries, and waked up the dormant energies of the people. He was himself constantly developing in limitless directions. What an inward pressure there must have been within him, what a cry for room, to have led him in middle age, without education, almost blind, to the audacious resolve of becoming a man of letters and a member of the bar. But he did it, and was already retained in important cases when his summons came. Departed friend, nothing but death could arrest the career to which his spirit aspired, and whose early death was a calamity.

O. F. D. (OSCAR F. DANA.)

Washington, D. C., May, 1881.

Mr. McLean was married to Margaret McWallace, Jan. 10, 1838.

THOMAS LYFORD

was born in this town, 1802, and resided here the most of his life. He has held many offices in the town, and at the beginning of the writing of this history, he was the only living person who had a thorough knowledge of the beginning of this town, which he had heard from his father, and being a man of very strong memory, he had retained all he had heard. He was much pleased with having the history of the town written and was always ready to communicate any information with which he was possessed, and Thursday eve, June 16, he gave a large amount of information, and never after that was he able to communicate. He lingered till the 23d, when he was relieved by death, aged 79 years. On the Friday following, his funeral was attended at his late residence; he was borne by his neighbors to the village cemetery, and laid beside his wife, who passed on years before. Since his decease, his sister, Mrs. Jason Britt, has contributed a large amount of information.

MILITARY RECORD OF CABOT.

The Revolutionary struggle just closed and perhaps constant apprehension of invasion from Canada, seems to have imbued our fathers with a thorough military spirit; from the first settlement of the town, but more particularly from the beginning of the present century, there was organized and maintained for a long period of time one uniformed company, besides the standing militia. We will notice each of these companies and give a list of the captains as far as we have been able to collect statistics.

The first we have been able to gather is that in 1797, when every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 was obliged to do military duty, with certain exceptions. The first captain of the militia here was David Blanchard, who held his

commission until 1800, when Joseph Fisher was elected by the company. I find an order from him to Sergeant John Stone to warn all the men hereinafter mentioned to appear on the parade at the Centre of the town, June 7, 1800, at 10 o'clock A. M., complete as the law directs. This notice has 11 names attached after the election of officers. Privates must have been scarce. No record of any officers occur after this, until 1808; but tradition tells us that Moses Stone was the next captain. In 1809, 27 soldiers' names are on the town record: Anthony Perry, captain; Solomon W. Osgood, ensign; 1810, 32 soldiers enrolled: Anthony Perry, capt.; John Stone, 1st lieut.; Joseph Stone, ensign; Anthony Perry was captain until 1817, when George Sumner was elected. The enrolled militia were now 52 men. They were not obliged to uniform, but they were furnished with a gun, 24 rounds of cartridge, priming wire and brush, and three flints.

From 1812 to 1816, the military spirit seems to have run at a very high pitch; our country having come to the point when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and having declared war on Great Britain, patriotism rekindled in all those who but a short time before had laid aside the weapons of war in the Revolutionary struggle. They were alive all through, those old veterans, as well as those that had more recently come to the age to bear arms, and were emulous to equal the old warriors.

The regular militia of the town was called out and put in thorough fighting order, and in addition to this, a company of minute men enlisted in this town, Woodbury, and Calais, and Anthony Perry, who also was a captain of the regular militia, was elected captain, and Nathaniel Perry, lieut. These men were to be ready to march to the front at any time they were called by their captain. For this roll I have made diligent search, but have not been able to find it; the last traces I got of it, was among the papers of Reuben Waters of Calais.

The battle of Plattsburg, Sunday Sept. 11, 1814, our townsmen had been expecting for some days. The cannon was distinctly heard all day. Captain Perry at once dispatched lieut. Perry to Woodbury and Calais, and his other officer through Cabot to rally the men, while he proceeded directly to Montpelier. The company here at once rallied and camped the first night near Montpelier Centre; but on arrival next day at Montpelier, to their great disappointment learned the Britishers had been beaten. They were discharged and returned to their homes, except a few that were on horseback and wished to get a stronger smell of powder, who pushed on to Burlington.

John Stone, who in 1800, held the office of Sergeant, held all the various commissions in the military rank; 1809, was commissioned Col. of the First Regiment, 3d Brigade 4th Division of the Militia of the State. A petition was presented to him signed by John Damon, Ira Atkins and Horace Warner for permission to enlist a company of Light Infantry to be attached to his regiment. The petition was granted; roll of the men enlisted: Ira Atkins, Horace Warner, M. O. Fisher, Benj. B. Hoyt, Zacheus Lovell, Avery Atkins, John Edgerton, Abram Hinks, Thomas Caldwell, Jabez Page, Jeremiah Atkins, John Hall, David Connor, Jr., David Bruce, Ebenezer Sperry, Hugh Wilson, Benjamin Sperry, Samson Osgood, John Goodale, James Blanchard, Benjamin Hoyt, Caleb Fisher, Anson Coburn, Benjamin Durrill, Reuben Atkins, Samuel Hall, Parker Chase, Jr., Stephen Hoyt, Luther Swan, Benjamin Preston, Nathaniel Gibbs, Squier Boinin, Joseph Cate.

The company mustered 34 men; organized Aug. 26, 1819, by the choice of the following officers, John Damon being the first petitioner, was elected captain. In a neat little speech in which he thanked the company for the honor, he said, owing to bodily infirmities he wished to be excused. He then treated the company well to whisky and sugar, and was excused. Ira Atkins was then elected captain; Horace A. Warner, lieut.; Avery Atkins, ensign; M. O. Fisher, 1st sergt.; John Goodale, 2d do.; Caleb Fisher, 3d do.; Parker

Chase, 4th do.; Thomas Caldwell, 1st corp.; Jabez Page, 2d do,; Jeremiah Atkins, 3d do.; David Bruce, 4th do.; Benjamin Hoit, fifer; Luther Swan, drummer; Stephen Hoyt, bass drummer.

The uniform adopted was black hat, white cockade, red parchment with star with No. of company and regiment, white feather with red top, white cord with two large tassels, black coat with red facings, yellow buttons, black pants corded with red, white vest, white neck scarf, yellow gloves, canteen and cartridge-box, with white belt. The records show company drills were frequent; Oct. 3, 1820, they attended the regimental muster at Peacham; Oct. 3, 1822, mustered at Danville; 1824, Horace Warner was elected captain, and in 1825, Marcus O. Fisher, captain.

This company kept up its organization 7 years, when by a vote of the company July, 1826, it was transformed into an artillery company, and a cannon and all the necessary equipments for the same was bought by subscription of the citizens of the town.

Nearly the same officers were elected that were in command in the infantry, Marcus O. Fisher, being the first captain, Ira Atkins, 1st lieut., Caleb Fisher, 2d lieut. The uniform with some slight changes was very much like that of the infantry. It mustered 84 men, and was said to be the finest looking and appearing company in the regiment.

List of Captains: May 23, 1827, Jeremiah Atkins was elected Capt.; 1828, Caleb Fisher; 1829, William Fisher; 1832, Levi H. Stone; 1835, Roswell Farr; 1836, Enoch Hoyt; 1838, John Clark.

This completes the list. It was a fine company, and often called to assist in celebrations in the adjoining towns. And not unfrequently was the Fourth enlivened by the old-fashioned sham fight, in which they would become so much engaged frequently, that the cannon would be charged full too high for the safety of the glass in surrounding buildings, and those standing by. On one occasion one of the gunners, Mitchell Whittier, standing near the wheel had the top of his hat torn out. This was at an engagement with the cavalry at Marshfield. On another occasion, Capt. Levi H. Stone had his face filled with powder by a musket being carelessly discharged. This company kept up its organization until an act was passed by the Legislature disbanding all military companies throughout the State June 1, 1838, when this company reluctantly voted to disband, after first entering upon their record that the act of the Legislature ought to be considered a lawless act in very deed.

About 1842, a Light Infantry company was organized with John McLean for its first captain. Of this company I am not able to find any record.

During the organization of these independent companies all persons that did not belong to them, obliged to do military duty, were called out once a year for drill and inspection. They received the name of the Flood-wood Company. The training of this company ended by electing a clerk that soon moved to the West, and took with him all the records and papers of the company, the members of the company bidding him *God speed*.

Many funny and characteristic anecdotes of military acts and deeds are related by the old inhabitants it would be pleasant to record, but our space forbids. We will only mention the Sutton Muster, in which the Cabot Artillery and Flood-wood both joined, taking one week in which to get through it, and in that time it is said there was a good many of them that did not get sober enough to get home.

During these military organizations quite a number from this town belonged to the Cavalry in the late war, raised in the towns of Cabot, Hardwick, Danville and Peacham.

WALTER STONE,

who was in the 1st Vt. Cavalry, Co. D., taken prisoner March 4, 1863, and died in Libby Prison, was at one time captain of this old cavalry company.

The last military organization in town was in 1866. After the close of the War of the Rebellion an infantry company was organized, with W. H. Fletcher for cap-

tain; also a cavalry company, with Hiram Perkins for captain. These companies were both finely equipped by the State, but never did any great military service. They were disbanded by an act of the Legislature, 1868.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION

who settled in town: Lieut. Thomas Lyford, Jonathan Heath, Starling Heath, Thomas Osgood, Samuel Warner, Nathaniel Webster, Fifield Lyford, Nathan Edson, Trueworthy Durgin, Lieut. John Whittier, Maj. Lyman Hitchcock, Lieut. David Blanchard, Ensign Jerry McDaniels.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Volunteers from this town: Luther Swan, Simeon Walker, Leander Corlis, Samuel Dutton, Ezra Kennerson, Peter Lyford, Jesse Webster, David Lyford, Royal Gilbert.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

Demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter made April 11, 1861, promptly refused by Maj. Anderson, in one hour hostilities commenced. The President's call for 75,000 men was received in this town by the journals of the 15th of April. A war meeting was at once called, to take the matter into consideration. Stirring speeches were made by several citizens, and it was at once voted to recruit a company, and offer their services to the Governor. A paper was drawn up, and volunteers called for, and the following young men enrolled their names: J. P. Lamson, John Derine, F. L. Drown, H. L. Collins, H. M. Paige, G. W. Wright, E. S. Hoyt, Nathaniel Perry, Chas. H. Newton, L. B. Scott, S. H. Bradish, L. S. Gerry, H. Perkins, Horace Carpenter, Luke A. Davis, C. H. Goodale, G. P. Hopkins, E. H. Scott, E. Gerry, Lyman Hopkins, Fayette Hopkins.

The services of these volunteers were at once tendered to the Governor by Nathaniel Perry and H. M. Paige. The first regiment was already full, but a large portion of them enlisted in other regiments as soon as an opportunity offered, as the following roll will show:

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS,

Credited previous to call for 300,000 *Volunteers of Oct.* 17, 1863.

Names.	*Age.*	*Enlistment.*	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Remarks.*
Aiken, Hiram	36	July 12, 62.	10	A	Tr. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 17.
Ainsworth, Henry A.	18	June 16, 62.	9	I	Pro. July 15, 64; must. out June 13, 65.
Bascom, William	45	Feb. 62.	1	Bat.	
Bacon, William W.			1	Bat.	
Balaw, Simeon	36	Feb. 10, 62.	3	K	Dis. Dec. 16, 62.
Balaw, William	24	" "	3	K	Re-en. Mar. 19, 64; deserted May 3, 64.
Bailey, Nathaniel	21	Aug. 31, 61.	4	H	Killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.
Batchelder, Ziba	21	July 3, 61.	3	H	Died Feb. 13, 62.
Blake, Daniel	38	June 30, 62.	7	H	Discharged June 22, 63.
Blodgett, Stephen B.	18	Sept. 5, 61.	4	K	Discharged Dec. 19, 62.
Barnett, Geo. W.	22	Sept. 2, 61.	4	K	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. E. Feb. 25, 65.
Carpenter, Amasa	20	Sept. 3, 61.	4	G	Must. out of service Sept. 30, 64.
Cheever, Moses R.	19	" "	"	"	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. F.
Clark, William H. H.	20	Feb. 28, 62.	"	"	Died June 7, 62.
Collins, Hartwell L.	26	June 1, 61.	3	G	Re-en. Jan. 22, 64; pro. 2 lieut. Co. E. Aug. 4, 64.
Desilets, Carlos	19	June 12, 62.	9	I	Promoted Corporal.
Dereen, John	22	June 1, 61.	3	G	Pro. Sergeant; dis. Jan. 5, 63.
Dow, Harrison	41	Aug. 21, 61.	4	G	Discharged July 8, 62.
Dow, Harvey S.			Cav	C	
Drown, Frederick L.	34	June 1, 61.	3	G	Pro. Sergt.; discharged June 5, 63.
Eastman, Curtis O.	27	Aug. 8, 62.	11	I	Sept. 27, 64; dis. June 29, 65.
Fales, John W.	18	Sept. 30, 61.	6	F	Must. out of service, Oct. 28, 64.
Farr, Jacob	22	Mar. 22, 62.	3	K	Discharged Oct. 31, 62.
Fisk, Frederick W.	23	Sept. 3, 61.	4	G	Reduced; must. out Sept. 30, 64.
Gerry, Eli P.	33	Aug. 30, 61.	4	H	Pro. Cor.; re-en. Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. C. Feb. 25, 65.
Goodale, Chauncey	18	Sept. 4, 61.	"	"	Must. out of service Sept. 30, 64.
Goodwin, David M.		June, 61.	3	A S	Pro. surgeon of the 3d reg.
Gray, Joshua C.	21	Aug. 13, 62.	11	I	Must. out of service June 24, 65.
Griffin, Clarendon			1	Bat.	

Names.	*Age.*	*Enlistment.*	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Remarks.*
Hall, Mark P.	22	Aug. 28, 61.	4	G	Pro. Sergt.; must. out Sept. 30, 64.
Hall, Merrill K.	22	Aug. 31, 63.	"	"	Tr. to Co. B. Feb. 25, 65; out July 3, 65.
Hatch, Gonzalo C.	27	June 1, 61.	3	"	Re-en. Dec. 21; tr. to Co. I, July 25, 64.
Hatch, Jerome B.			Cav	C	Promoted to Lieut.
Hatch, Marshall E.			"	"	
Heath, Nathan L.	27	June, 1, 61.	3	C	Reduced to rank Oct. 31, 62.
Heath, Jeremiah A.			1	Bat.	
Hill, Andrew	22	May 7, 61.	2	D	Died June 14, 62.
Hill, Lorenzo D.			1	Bat.	
Hitchcock, Henry C.	18	July 25, 62.	11	I	Must. from service June 24, 65.
Hooker, Amos O.	19	Jan. 31, 62.	7	H	Pro. Cor. Feb. 18, 64; re-en. Feb. 20, 64.
Hooker, Sanford O.	21	June 9, 62.	9	I	Pro. Sergt. Nov. 63; died Mar. 12, 64.
Hopkins, William J.	28	May 29, 62.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 22, 62.
Hoyt, Alonzo A.			Cav	C	
Hoyt, Asa	41	Aug. 8, 62.	11	I	Must. from service July 5, 65.
Hoyt, Enoch S.	25	June 1, 61.	3	G	Discharged Feb. 19, 63.
Hoyt, Jonathan P.	44	Aug. 10, 63.	"	H	
Ingram, John			Cav	C	
Kenerson, Albert			"	D	
Kenerson, William T.	19	Mar. 20, 62.	4	H	Dropped Apr. 10, 63.
Lyford, James M.			Cav	C	
Mack, Asa B.	33	Sept. 3, 61.	4	G	Must. out of service Feb. 4, 61.
Marsh, Henry O.	18	Sept. 3, 61.	"	"	Died of wounds received in action June 6, 64.
Marsh, James Jr.	38	Aug. 12, 62.	"	"	Pro. to Cor. Nov. 1, 63; do. Ser.; tr. to Co. B.
McCrillis, Rufus			1	Bat.	
McLean, Samuel E.	32	Sept. 4, 61.	4	H	Re-en. Dec. 12, 63; tr. to Co. E. Feb. 25, 65.
Morrlll, Abel K.			3	E	
Newton, Charles H.	22	Aug. 27, 61.	4	G	Pro. Sergt.; re-en. Dec. 15, 65; 1 Lt. Co. E. Oct. 1, 64.
Oken, John E.			4	H	
Page, Henry M.			Cav	C	Pro. to Major.
Page, Wallace W.	23	June 1, 61.	3	G	Re-en. Jan. 22, 64; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 64.
Paine, Geo. W.	25	" "	3	G	Re-en. Dec. 21, 63; tr. to Co. I July 25, 64.
Perry, Adolphus B. Jr.	21	Sept. 11, 61.	4	H	Re-en. Jan. 15, 63; tr. to Co. C. Feb. 25, 65.
Perry, Charles H.	21	Sept. 3, 61.	4	G	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Perry, William A.	18	Apr. 20, 63.			Brigade Band.
Putnam, Chas. B.		May 11, 63.			" "
Rudd, John	18	June, 26, 63.	11	L	Died June 23, 64, of wounds recd. in action May, 64.
Rudd, William	26	June 8, 63.	11	L	Died May 6, 64.
Russell, Hiram L.	20	Aug. 6, 62.	"	I	Must. out of service June 24, 65.
Scott, Erastus H.		Aug. 11, 62.	3	G	Killed.
Scott, Luther B.	26	Sept. 4. 61.	4	G	Pro. 2d Lt. Co. E. Aug. 1, 62.
Smith, Jarish S.	18	Sept. 4, 61.	4	G	Died Nov. 9, 62.
Stone, Edward G.	26	Sept. 3, 61.	"	"	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 10, 64.
Sumner, Alonzo L.	22	Feb. 8, 62.	7	H	Re-en. Feb. 20, 64; pro. Cor. Oct. 1, 64.
Thompson, Sam'l H.	36	Aug. 20, 61.	4	H	Pro. Cor.; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 65.
Walbridge, Don C.	23	June 29, 62.	7	"	Died Nov. 27, 62.
West, William N.	24	Sept. 7, 61.	4	"	Pro. Sergt.; re-en. Dec. 15, 63; pris. of war since June 23, 64.
Wheeler, John Q. A.			Cav	C	
Wilson, Nathaniel L.	22	July 10, 61.	3	K	Discharged Oct. 31, 62.
Wright, Geo. W.	28	June 18, 61.	3	G	Pro. Sergt.; re-en. Dec. 32, 61; died May 11, 64, from wounds received in action.
Writer, Anson S.	21	June 1, 61.	3	G	Re-en. Dec. 21, 63; died July 15, 64, of wounds received in action.
		Volunteers for Three Years.			
Farr, William H.	20	Dec. 7, 63.	3	G	Tr. to Vet. Res. Corps May 23, 64. Disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
Hopkins, Oliver W.	18	Sept. 1, 63.	17	C	Must. out of serv. July 14, 1865.
Hoyt, Edwin A.			3	Bat.	
Kimball, Isaac N.			3	Bat.	Died.
Mason, Henry L.	27	Nov. 10, 63.	11	I	Died Sept. 13, 1864.
Trow, Kendrick	44	Sept. 23, 63.	17	D	Died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 24, 1864.
		Volunteer for One Year.			
Brickett, Willard P.			Cav.		

Volunteers Re-enlisted.

Names.	*Age.*	*Enlistment.*	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Remarks.*
Barnett, George M.	22	Sept. 2, 61.	4	H	Re-en Dec. 15, 1863, tr. to Co. E. Feb. 25, 65.
Cheever, Moses R.	19	Sept. 3, 61.	4	G	Re-en Dec. 15, 1863, tr. to Co. F. Feb. 25, 65.
Collins, Hartwell L.	26	June 1, 61.	3	G	Re-en Jan. 26, 1864, pro. to 2d lieut., Co. E. Aug. 4, 1864,
Gerry, Eli P.	33	Aug. 30, 61.	4	H	Pro. to corp.; re-en Dec. 15, 1863; tr. to Co. C. Feb. 25, 1865
Hatch, Gonzalo C.	27	June 1, 61.	3	G	Re-en Dec. 21, 63; tr. to Co. I. July 25, 64.
Hooker, Amos O.	19	June 31, 62.	7	H	Pro. corp. Feb. 18, 64; re-en Feb. 20, 64.
Hopkins, Daniel F.			2	Bat.	
McLean, Samuel E.	32	Sept. 4, 61.	4	H	Re-en Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. E. Feb. 25, 65.
Page, Wallace W.	23	June 1. 61.	3	G	Re-en Jan. 22, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Paine, George W.	25	June 1, 61.	3	G	Re-en Dec. 21, 63; tr. to Co. I. July 25, 64.
Perry, Adolphus B. Jr.,	21	Sept. 11, 61.	4	H	Re-en Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. C. Feb. 25, 65,
Wright, George W.	28	June 10, 61.	3	G	Pro. sergt.; re-en Dec. 31, 63; died May 11.
Writer, Anson S.	21	June 1, 61.	3	G	Re-en. Dec. 21, 63. Died July 15, 64, of wound received in action.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Hoyt, Jonathan P.	44	Aug. 10, 63.	3	H	Tr. from Vet. Res. Corps; tr. to Co. K. July 25, 64.

McCauley, Kenneth

Miscellaneous not Credited by Name.

Two men.

Volunteers for Nine Months.

Adams, Chas. S.	13	C	
Boyle, Orvis P.	"	"	
Corles, Frederick	"	"	
Dow, John K.	"	"	
Fletcher, William H.	"	"	
Gibson, Charles	"	"	
Houghton, Charles L.	"	"	
Johnson, Silas G.	"	"	
Kimball, Isaac	"	"	
Maberny, William	"	"	
Osgood, Andrew E.	"	"	Killed at Gettysburg.
Perkins, Eben S.	"	"	
Perkins, Hiram	"	"	
Shaw, George E.	"	"	
Wilson, Joseph	"	"	
Wilson, Freeman	"	"	

Furnished under Draft. Paid Commutation.

Clark, Emery H.
Dow, Harvey S.
Haines, William J.
Hazen, Jasper J.
Heath, George R.
Perry, Anthony
Perry, Jewett
Smith, Henry D.
Sprague, Alonzo F.
Whittier, Harrison
Wood, Hiram T.

Procured Substitutes.

Fisher, Chas. M.
Smith, Geo. C.

Entered Service.

Hopkins, Lyman H.			6	A	
Howe, Samuel W.			6	D	
Knapp, Francis L.			"	"	
Wazey, Parker	32	July 29, 63.	2	I	Missing in action May 5, 64.

Total, 138. Of this number 9 were killed in action, 18 died from disease, 5 from wounds received in action; of the number that returned, many of them contracted disease from which they have since died, or are now suffering.

The town paid about $9000 bounty, and at the close of the war, to the credit of the town be it said, we had no war debt upon us. Taxes were levied, and promptly paid when money was plenty.

After the close of the war, and when those who had gone first and done battle so valiantly for their country had returned to their peaceful avocations of life, the thoughts of the inhabitants of the town were turned to those who had given their lives to continue the life of our nation, and wishing to hand down their names in grateful remembrance to generations yet unborn, an article was inserted in the warning for March meeting, 1873, to take into consideration the subject of erecting a monument to their memory.

At this meeting a committee was elected to obtain diagram specimens of material, cost of the same, place of location, and report at the next March meeting; J. P. Lamson, M. P. Wallace and Milton Fisher, com. Final action was not reached until the annual meeting, 1875, when $1500 was voted for a soldiers' monument on the Common, and the committee before appointed were instructed to purchase and locate the same. The committee contracted with Mr. Harrington, of Barre, to erect a monument of Barre granite, at a cost of $1500, on the highest point on the Common, in front of the Congregational church. The height of the monument is 21 feet; upon the die, inscriptions:

WEST SIDE:

TO THE MEMORY OF CABOT SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN THE GREAT REBELLION OF 1861–1865.

Dulcet Desuum est. Pro patri amori!

NORTH SIDE.—Adjutant, Abel Morrill, Jr.; 2d lieutenant, Luther B. Scott; Sergeant, Sanford O. Hooker, Eli P. Gerry, Samuel H. Thompson, George W. Wright, Anson S. Writer; privates, Ziba Batchelder, Nathaniel Bailey, William H. Clark, Carlos Desoletts, John H. Dow.

EAST SIDE.—Privates, Wm. G. French, Jeremiah A. Heath, Andrew Hill, James C. Hill, Enoch S. Hoit, Isaac Kimball, Albert Kenerson, Rufus McCrillis, Henry O. Marsh, Henry S, Mason, Andrew E. Osgood, Wallace Page.

SOUTH SIDE.—Privates, Adolphus B. Perry, Charles H. Perry, Jewett W. Perry, John Rudd, William Rudd, Erastus H. Scott, Parker Swazey, Don C. Walbridge, Jarvis S. Smith, George E. Stone, Kendrick Trow, Edward E. Hall.

This monument was dedicated to the memory of these deceased soldiers July 4, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., with singing by the choir, prayer by Rev. B. S. Adams, dedicatory address by J. P. Lamson, Esq., music by the Montpelier Band, and memorial and dedication services by Brooks Post, G. A. R., from Montpelier. From the able address of Mr. Lamson we make the following brief extract:

We meet to-day around this monumen of the fallen heroes of Cabot to join in th ceremonies of its dedication. By th people of Cabot this structure has bee reared in commemoration of those nobl men, who, when rebellious hands wer raised against their country's life, bade last farewell to kindred and home, an went forth to die in its defence. The sacred names are enshrined in our men ories, and engraved on the tablets of ou hearts; as long as life shall last, we, this generation, shall cherish the reco lections of their heroic deeds and nob martyrdom with a devotion which no mo ument can kindle, and no inscription ca keep alive. But time will pass, and men ories and traditions shall fail, and th tablet of flesh must moulder into dust. is fit, therefore, that we should carve o the everlasting granite the names of th noble band, that our children and o children's children may learn by who blood our country was baptized into ne life, and the bonds of its union were c mented for all coming time.

Let this monument stand, then, a pro memorial of the dead, and may time tou it with a gentle hand as it bears to su ceeding generations its just and deservi record.

At this time I am oppressed with a sen of the impropriety of uttering words on th occasion. If silence is ever golden, it m

be here beside this monument, which bears the names of thirty-six men whose lives were more significant than speech, and whose death was a poem, the music of which can never be sung. For love of country they accepted death. That act resolved all doubts, and made immortal their patriotism and their virtue.

Fortunate men! Your country lives because you died; your fame is placed where the breath of calumny can never reach it; where the mistakes of a weary life can never dim its brightness. Coming generations will rise up to call you blessed. So unselfish, so little looking for reward, so trusting for the final good, so venturing for the brotherhood of man on the fatherhood of God. And it was for this sentiment of country, and nothing else, that these whose names are engraved on this monument first sprang to arms and offered themselves as martyrs. "My Country" and the "old flag," how these thoughts quickened the elastic step, which bore them to the strife. How it lingered on dying lips when the bloody fray was over, "Tell her I die for my country." Softly would we touch the strings that vibrate only to plaintive notes—husband, father, brother, son, the loved, the fondly cherished.

Nobly did they fall, and in a righteous cause. Their country called, and in the great cause of humanity they died. And though their bones lie bleaching on a Southern soil, far away from friends and home, yet ever fresh will be their memories in the hearts of the living and the loved. And their records will remain from everlasting to everlasting, after this monument dedicated to them shall have crumbled into dust.

To you, soldiers of this town, this monument is dedicated; make yourselves worthy of the honor. Your past is at least secure. May you so conduct yourselves in the conflicts of life as to preserve unfaded those wreaths of glory, which your deeds have so nobly won.

Let generation after generation, as they pass from the cradle to the grave, be reminded, as they look on this enduring monument, of the conflicts which inaugurated the birth of our country, of the hardships and sacrifices by which it was pursued, and the serious part they may be called upon to perform for its further perpetuation.

Let it stand, then, an everlasting memorial and teacher, and in the ceremonies of this day let us invoke Almighty God to bless it tenderly in the hollow of his hand, and consecrate it with his continual blessings.

LIEUT. COLONEL KIMBALL.

BY J. C. JULIUS LANGBIEN, OF NEW YORK CITY,

Civil Justice, and formerly Drummer of "R." C. 9th, N. Y. Vols. 1 Hawkins Zouaves.

ELIPHALET ADDISON KIMBALL was born June 3, 1822, in Pembroke, N. H. His mother survived his birth but 11 days. His father, soon after the death of his wife, removed to Cabot, Vt., where Addison's aunt and uncles resided, and it was here he and she, who mourns him as his devoted widow, lived in childhood together until his 17th year, when he went to Concord, N. H., learned the printer's trade, returned to Vermont, and entered the office of the *Woodstock Age*, Charles G. Eastman editor and owner, a man of education and accomplishments, poet and politician. Young Kimball in two years bought the *Age*, and became its editor and publisher, Mr. Eastman purchasing the *Vermont Patriot*, and removing to Montpelier. While editor of the *Age* the war with Mexico was agitated. The *Age*, a democratic paper, took strong sides with the government, then under democratic control. The young editor wrote with instinctive force and character, and his editorials attracted attention. By a sort of magnetism, which he even then possessed, he soon gained influential friends. It was remarked there was no other young man 24 years of age who had more friends among the democratic leaders, and that took the pride and interest in him they did. This influence and friendship secured him a captain's commission from President Polk in the 9th N. E. reg., Col. Ransom, from Woodstock, commanding.

He gave up his paper and post-office to be a soldier—he was postmaster at Woodstock, and the quartermaster office; he had been appointed by Gov. Slade, of Vermont, quartermaster of the 3d. Div. of the Vt. militia, Feb. 1, 1840. He sailed for Mexico, May 27, 1847. He was in the first engagements at Contreras and Churubusco.

For his brave conduct in these engagements he received a brevet, and from that time was mentioned and thanked in gen-

eral orders in nearly every engagement under Gen. Scott. Col. Ransom, the commander of the regiment, loved him as his son, and was as proud of him as one brave man can be of another. At Chepultepec, where Ransom fell, young Kimball with the Vermont boys, was the first to reach the Mexican flag on the heights, which he tore down quick as a flash, and surmounted with the stripes and stars.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the credit of this achievement was given to Major Seymour, of the regiment, whom it made so famous that he became the governor of Connecticut.

After the fight, he was given a picket body of men to open communications with the city of Vera Cruz, and to bring up supplies and recruits for the army. This duty having been satisfactorily performed, he was placed in command of the vessel, taking the troops home to Ft. Adams, R. I. He had also received his commission as brevet major, Aug. 20, 1847, and his welcome home was an ovation from the time he left Fort Adams until he visited Cabot, the scene of his childhood days, where the oldest and most respected citizens, headed by Captain Perry, a soldier of the Vt. Militia, as their Grand Marshal, paraded and marched through the town in his honor, and in the evening a grand banquet was spread, where he was welcomed home by people of all shades of political and social life.

During all these stirring records of his life there was one who watched his every movement, and shared with him in his triumph and glory, and 2 years later, Nov. 1, 1849, Major Kimball was married at the church where they had both been baptized, to her in whose heart his memory will ever be green. At this time he was the Route Agent from Wells River to Boston. The following year the young couple came to New York City, where Major Kimball obtained a responsible position on the New York *Herald*. He remained on the *Herald* until 1853, when he was appointed by President Pierce in the New York Custom House. It was while there employed that the Southern rebellion broke out.

Apr. 16, 1861, Major Kimball wrote to Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, offering his services. The Governor was unable to give him a command. He next offered his services to the 9th New York Vols. (Hawkins Zouaves) and was elected. This regiment was first ordered to Riker's Island, in the East river. While here the news agents of New York City presented to Major Kimball an elegant sword, and his friends of the Custom House a beautiful pair of epaulettes. The march of the "Ninth" down Broadway to the seat of war was one of the grandest ovations of the kind ever witnessed in the metropolis.

The Major, by his soldierly bearing, fame, bravery and experience in the Mexican War, inspired the men with confidence, and the regiment had perfected itself in drill and discipline. They were looked upon with pride and affection by the city of New York. June 5, the regiment left New York, embarked on the "Marion" and "George Peabody"; June 10, it covered the rear of our retreating forces at Big Bethel. It was not otherwise actively engaged with the enemy in this engagement. Aug. 4, '61, Major K was surprised by the following communication:

CAMP BUTLER, NEWPORT NEWS, Va.,
August 4, 1861.

Maj. E. A. Kimball, 9th Reg. N. Y. Vols

We, the undersigned officers of the 1 Regiment Vermont Volunteer Militia, being about to depart to our native State be mustered out of the service of the U. Government, do hereby tender to you o kindest regards, and hope ere long to s you in your appropriate position, t Commander of a Regiment of Gre Mountain Boys of such men as you ha heretofore led to victory on six differe battle-fields in support of the honor a flag of your country, and we ardently desire to see you again manfully fighting the head of a regiment, leading to victo honor and glory, the citizen soldiery your own much-loved State of Vermont

To command a regiment of Gre Mountain Boys was an ardent, long- desire of Major Kimball's. He was on

the first to offer his services to Governor Fairbanks. It was always a regret that tinged the remainder of his life that a command had not been offered him from that State, for he felt that his services in Mexico entitled him to such an honor. A few days after the battle of Roanoke Island he wrote home to his wife:

We have had a big fight and a splendid victory. I have not time to tell you the particulars, except that I charged the battery at the head of my New York boys. God bless them! we carried it. It was fully equal to anything I ever saw before. The prisoners say they fired at me time and time again, and that I must bear a charmed life. They did fire at me smartly. You will see the papers. I am well now, but can't go through many more as I did the other. *I wish I could have made the same charge at the head of a Vermont Regiment*, but it was not to be so.

A sore spot in his heart; he loved the Vermont boys. In another letter to his wife:

You may rest assured if we have a chance, you will hear a good account of us. Our regiment numbers 950 men, and next to the "old Mexico 9th," is the best I ever saw.

Feb. 8, '62, the battle of Roanoke Island, where the regiment gained its first fame, making the first decisive, successful bayonet charge of the war. The battle had been raging for some time when the Third Brigade was sent for, and they began to advance, the "Ninth" taking the lead. The road was a long, narrow causeway, flanked by marsh and ditches, and at the head a three-gun battery had a range of the field. The left wing advanced, led by Kimball, sword in hand, cheering on his men. "Now is the time, and you are the men," cried Gen. Foster, and the Zouaves rushed forward, with their peculiar cry of "Zou! Zou! Zou!" their red caps and blue, baggy uniform filling the narrow causeway, the intrepid Kimball leading them. The thunder of the rebel guns was heard; quick as their flash every man prostrates himself upon his face; the iron grape and cannister speed overhead, and lodge behind, scattering death among the other troops. The Zouaves mount the parapet upon which their colors are planted, and before the rebel gunners have time to reload, their soldiers are flying in terror to the rear. A prisoner after the battle said: "It was perfectly frightful to witness the mad career in which the Zouaves advanced upon a work which, until that moment, every one in it had supposed to be impregnable."

From report of General Parke to General Burnside:

The delay in the progress of the troops through the swamp being so great, it was decided to change the course of the 9th N. Y. Regiment, and the order was sent to the Colonel to turn to the left, and charge the battery directly up the road, and the regiment, with a hearty yell and cheer, struck into the road, and made for the battery on the run. The order was given to charge the enemy with fixed bayonets. This was done in gallant style, MAJOR KIMBALL *taking the lead*. The Major was very conspicuous during the movement, and I take great pleasure in commending him to your favorable notice.

Col. Hawkins in his report:

Upon reaching the battle-ground, I was ordered to outflank the enemy on their left, where they were in position behind an intrenchment, mounting three guns. After leading the Ninth New York into a marsh, immediately in front of the enemy's work, amidst a heavy fire from them of grape and musketry, the order was given to charge the regiment with fixed bayonets. This was done in gallant style, MAJOR KIMBALL *taking the lead*.

A friend who served with the Major in Mexico writes to him:

My Dear Major:—Glory to God in the highest! I have just been reading an account of your gallant charge at the head of your boys on Roanoke Island. It fairly made the tears come into my eyes when I read of my old commander's offer to lead the charge, and doing it, too, as no one but he could do it. I would give ten years of my life to have been by your side. I glory in your glory, and would like to shake the hand of every boy of the 9th. God bless the number! The glorious news from Roanoke tells me that you have been doing to the flag of the rebels what you did to the Mexican flag in '47. I am not disappointed, for I knew that you would allow no one to get nearer the enemy than yourself.

Shortly after this battle, Lieut. Col.

Betts, of the regiment, resigned, and Maj. Kimball was promoted to Lieut. Colonel, Feb. 14, 1862.

At the battle of South Mills, N. C., Ap. 9, '61, Col. Kimball displayed the same bravery, riding in the midst of the battle, at the head of the "Ninth," ordered to charge the enemy. This battle, comparatively unheard of, was of the utmost importance to the country, as it led to the evacuation of the city of Norfolk. The regiment marched 46 miles in 26 hours, in addition to battle. Col. Kimball, writing of it to his wife, says:

We have had a terrible fight, the hottest fire I was ever under. My horse was shot under me. We lost 73 men from our regiment. I escaped, as usual, unhurt.

At South Mountain, September 14, the "Ninth" supported Clark's Battery of Regulars, the prelude to "Antietam." Major Judevine had command of the 89th N. Y. The enemy made several fierce charges upon this battery, which was gallantly supported by the "Ninth" under its gallant Colonel. After crossing Antietam Creek, in the face of a heavy fire by the enemy's sharp-shooters, the enemy took position under the brow of the steep heights, many of the enemy's shells striking in front of them, and ricocheting over their heads before exploding, while others burst in the ranks, killing and wounding the brave boys. Kimball in command, impatiently waiting the order to advance, with sword in hand, stood upon the brow of the hill, the perfect picture of the hero.

The long-expected command came, the regiment rushed to the top of the hill, their leader in advance. Storm of shot and shell greeted them. Zou-Zou-Zou! their war-cry rang wildly above the battle's din. Outstripping far the rest of their line in their daring charge, on they swept. . . . . Men falling at every step far back as could be seen, the track of the regiment strewn with the slain, the brave Kimball ordered his bugler, Flocton, by his side, to blow the "Assembly of the Ninth." It was done; the regiment rallied; they encounter a stone wall; with a wild cheer they surmount it. Here a terrific bayonet fight takes place; the Zouaves hold their own; re-inforcements arrive; the enemy retreat in wild confusion. Kimball writes to his beloved wife:

I am out of the hardest-fought battle I was ever in, and probably the hardest fought on this continent. I lost 221 out of 469 of my regiment which I took into action. I got a slight bruise. It was only by the mercy of Divine Providence that any of us escaped. We have fought a great battle, and won a great victory, but the cost has been immense. . . . . I had my horse shot under me by a shell explosion. He is well, however.

For his meritorious conduct in this battle, Col. Kimball was especially mentioned and thanked in the official report of Gen. Cox, commanding the 9th army corps.

At Fredericksburg, under General Burnside, the regiment was engaged, Colonel Kimball in command. He writes:

Dear Lue:—The cannon are now firing so the very earth quakes; near 400 of them in action. We get in line in a few minutes. God knows how soon the line may be broken, and who comes out of to-day. To-day will undoubtedly decide the fate of our nation, and if I fall, God knows I shall do so loving my country. Already has commenced one of the greatest battles of the world. My horse is saddled and before my tent, and we shall attempt to cross the river in a few minutes. God bless you all!

ADDISON.

But with all his dash and intrepidity, many an officer and soldier in the ranks can bear witness that in battle he was cool and collected as on parade. He was no holiday soldier; he dreaded the horrors of a battle-field, but personally knew no fear; a braver man and truer soldier never lived. He was a patriot, and that patriotism was not born of the rebellion. He had a reverence for the old flag. He was often heard to say: It is the proudest flag that floats, and his right arm and his life were always ready in its defence.

He fought in other battles as heroically. When Col. Kimball commanded, he always led his men into the battle; and yet how reluctantly we come to that fatal night, Apr. 12, 1863. On that night the regiment lost its father and the nation one of

its most gallant and heroic defenders—the hero of sixteen battles, in which he had been the "bravest of the brave," and that not by the sword, nor by the bayonet of the enemy; the regiment could have borne that; but he was mercilessly shot down in cold blood by an officer of the same army, most recreant deed!

By order from Gen. Dix, the regiment in command of Gen. Peck, left Pittsmouth for Suffolk the eve of the 12th, marching the distance of 30 miles, and coming in at 1 o'clock at night the 13th. The troops were ordered to be under arms at 3 o'clock. Col. Kimball was tired and worn out, but his soldierly instincts would not let him sleep until, an attack being expected, he had made inspection of the ground. While thus engaged, on foot, with no weapon but his sword, he encountered a body of horsemen, and soldier as he was, on his own camp-ground, he immediately ordered a halt, and demanded the countersign, placing his hand at the same time upon the hilt of his sword, as if in the act of drawing it. The body of horsemen were Brigadier General Michael Corcoran, who was officer of the day, and his staff, who, without a word of warning, drew a pistol from his holster and fired, the ball striking the Colonel in, and passing through, his neck. For hardy and terrible blunder! The news spread through camp like wildfire. The regiment was frantic. They could not realize at first the lamentable, and to them costly, situation of affairs He, for whom they all thought no bullet was ever cast, shot down in cold blood. Their indignation knew no bounds, and they demanded immediate court-martial, and refused to do duty, and threatened direst vengeance unless it was done. It was not until Gen. Getty promised immediate investigation, they were restrained. There was no justification for the act. It was entirely dastardly. Col. Kimball was alone, without his fire-arms, on foot; Gen. Corcoran was accompanied by his staff, himself and all armed, on horseback. He could have had Kimball arrested by one of his staff officers if he had deemed it proper, but Col. Kimball was only in the performance of a duty upon his own ground. The arrogant and hot Corcoran was piqued by having the countersign demanded of him. Napoleon was stopped by a sentinel. Washington was stopped by a sentinel; Frederick the Great. Did any of these great commanders shoot their sentinel? Would it not have been more manly, more soldierly, in General Corcoran to have either given or demanded the countersign, than thus hastily to have shot that brave man and officer on his own ground. In any other country it would have been murder. But General Corcoran met his deserts. Not long afterwards, while out riding, he fell from his horse and broke his neck.

The body was embalmed, and under an escort detailed from the regiment, and a committee from the city authorities, was brought to New York, where it lay in state in the Governor's rooms at the City Hall, and thousands of people viewed the remains, and shed tears as they gazed upon the dead soldier, whose bravery in battle was upon the lips of all. Never was the dead admired more by his audience. Of what avail to him so ruthlessly slain? The flag draped his coffin, and the flag was covered with the most beautiful flowers; depended from the sweetest flower-cluster, "We mourn our loss." The sword, belt and cap lay among the flowers. The dog which had followed its master through all his campaigns, lay crouched beneath, desolate and inconsolable, faithful and true to the last.

Six war-worn Zouaves bore the coffin to the hearse; the military escort presented arms; a salvo of 21 guns was fired from a battery in the park; Battalion of police, under Capt. Mills; First Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. (Cavalry) Lieut. Col. Minten, commanding; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Major Bagley, commanding; Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Trafford, commanding; with arms reversed; volunteer officers; with the faithful dog; the Col's. horse, led by his old, orderly Sergeant; hearse drawn by six horses draped in mourning, flanked by the pall-bearers and Cols. Roome, Varain, Maidhoff, Ward, Mason, Lieut. Cols. Grant

and Burke; widow and friends in carriages; officers of the 1st Division N. G. S. N. Y. Detachment of the original Hawkins Zouaves; Detachment of the Second Battalion of Hawkins Zouaves; the Mayor and Common Council in carriages; citizens in carriages; upon public and private buildings flags at half-mast; the procession moved to Greenwood.

The regiment placed a handsome monument over his grave. Colonel Kimball was 40 years of age, 10 mos. The Zouave Militia Regiment, formed of the surviving members of the regiment, named for him their first Co. in 1865: "E. A. Kimball Post 100." A large and handsome painting of him adorns the Post-room, and every May, the remnant of that old regiment go down to Greenwood to decorate his grave.

Nor shall your glory be forgot,
While fame her record keeps;
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

HISTORIAN'S NOTE.

THE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF THE WRITER.

At the regular March meeting, 1881, the selectmen were instructed to agree with some one, at a reasonable compensation, to write the history of Cabot. Accordingly the one whose name stands at the head of this paper was engaged for the task. To me it has been a very pleasant undertaking, although at times somewhat discouraging, on account of the difficulty in gathering statistics and information as closely as I wished; but I have discharged the duties to the best of my ability, with what I had to do with, and I hope that my labors have not been wholly in vain, but that these pages may be of some interest to those who shall read them now, that we may see something of the sufferings and privations that the first settlers endured to bring about the comforts with which we are surrounded; and when another century shall have passed, and the historian shall take his pen to record its history, may he find as many noble and commendable acts in those upon the stage at the present time to record, as we have found in those who have preceded us in the past one hundred years.

Those who have most kindly assisted me in this labor are not only worthy of my thanks, but the unfeigned gratitude of the whole town, and the Editor who has undertaken, and carried so near to completion, the noble work of gathering up the history of each town in the State, coming generations should rise up and call her blessed.

J. M. F.

July, 1881.

CALAIS.

BY JAMES K. TOBEY AND EDWIN E. ROBINSON.

Location: In the north-easterly part of Washington Co.; bounded northerly by Woodbury, easterly by Marshfield, southerly by East Montpelier, westerly by Worcester. The easterly line passes its entire length along the summit of the ridge, dividing the valley of the Winooski in Marshfield from the territory drained by Kingsbury branch, and the westerly line about half a mile west of, and nearly parallel with, the ridge dividing the waters o Kingsbury branch from those of Nort branch in Worcester. The northerly li crosses the southern portion of two qu large ponds, that receive the strea draining the southern and central port of Woodbury about one-third of the su ce of that town.

From Sabin pond, the most easte of these, Kingsbury branch flows sou rly, leaving the town near the S. E. ner. Nelson pond, near the middle of th orth line, discharges its waters southe into Wheelock pond, the largest in to , and thence by the Center branch sout ly and easterly into Kingsbury branch ome 2 miles from the S. E. corner of e town. About a mile from the west line nd near its middle, is Curtis pond, discharging its waters S. E. into the Cent branch. Near the center of the town, d a mile and a half farther south, this branch receives the waters from Bliss nd, in the S. W. part of the town. All t ponds and streams above mentioned, cept Center branch, received their nam s from early settlers in their vicinity. Nar the middle of the south line is Sodom nd, discharg-

ing its waters into the Winooski near East Montpelier village. Kingsbury branch drains about four-fifths of the surface of the town; of the remainder about two-thirds is drained into North branch, and the rest into Sodom pond.

Among our highest points of land are Hersey and Robinson hills, in the western ridge near Worcester line. These are cleared to their summits, excellent pasture, and affording fine views of nearly the whole town, and eastward to the eastern range of the Green Mountains, with an occasional glimpse of the White Mountains beyond, while at the west the view includes nearly all of Worcester, and is bounded by the mountains in the western part of that town. The surface is quite broken, but there is very little land in town not available for farm purposes. The soil is generally a fertile loam, in places of a lighter character, inclining to sand. The underlying rock is slate and limestone, often intermixed, and furnishing enough small stones in the surface soil to constantly remind the ploughman that, having put his hand to the plough, he should not look back. At the same time the soil is comparatively free from "cobble stones" and boulders except in limited localities.

The General Assembly of the State, in session at Arlington, October 21st, 1780,

Resolved, that there be, and we Do hereby, grant unto Colonel Jacob Davis, Mr. Stephen Fay and Company, to the Number of Sixty, a Township of Land by the Name of Calais, Situated in this State, Bounded as follows, and lying East of, and adjoining to, Worcester, and north of Montpelier, Containing Twenty-three Thousand and forty acres, and the Gov-ernor and Council are hereby Requested to State the fees for Granting Said tract, and Issue a Grant under such Restrictions and Regulations as they shall Judge Proper. —Extract from the Journals. R. Hopkins, Clerk.

The same day in Council it was

Resolved, that the fees for granting the said tract be, and they are hereby, set at four hundred and Eighty Pounds Lawfull Money in silver, or an Equivalent in Continental Currency, to be Paid by the said Jacob Davis, Stephen Fay, or their Attorney, on the Execution of the Charter of incorporation on or before the first Day of January Next.—Extract from the minutes. JOSEPH FAY, Sec'y.

One month after the grant was made, the first recorded meeting of the proprietors was held, and the following record made:

At Public Meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of Calais, at the house of Mr. Elisha Thomson, Inholder in Charlton, Mass., November 20th, 1780, came to the following votes. [viz.] [58 Present]:

1stly. Voted and Chose Colo. Jacob Davis, Moderator.

2dly. Voted and Chose Stephen Fay, Proprietor's Clerk.

3dly. Voted that Mr. Stephen Fay to apply to the Authority of the State of Vermont for the Charter of incorporation of s'd Township, and for Each Proprietor to pay their Money to him, the s'd Fay, the sum of Eight Pounds silver money, or Cont'l. Currency equivalent thereto, it being in full for Granting fees for each Right in said Township. By the thirtieth day of December Next (or be excluded from any further Right or Property in Said Township.)

4thly. for the Clerk to give Notice of the above article by Posting.

5thly. Voted for each Proprietor to Pay their Equal Proportion of their Agents time and expenses to obtain the grant of said Township by the 11th Day of December next, and for the Clerk to enter their names, or cause their names to be entered, in the Charter of said Township.

6thly. Voted to adjourn this Meeting to the first Wednesday in April next, at one o'clock afternoon, to this place. Errors Excepted. Attest, STE'N. FAY, *Pro. Clerk.*

There is no record of the adjourned meeting, and probably none was held, and the proprietors do not seem to have met the requirements of the grant in regard to payment of the granting fee, as shown:

ARLINGTON, 29th of Jan'y. 1781.

Rec'd of Mr. Stephen Fay, Two Hundred and Thirty-three Pounds, fourteen Shillings and three Pence, Lawfull money, Towards Granting fees of the Town of Calais. Rec'd.

Pr. Me, THOMAS CHITTENDEN, *Committee.*

The time of paying the balance was extended to March following:

ARLINGTON, 10th of September, 1781.

Rec'd of Stephen Fay, By the hand of Noah Chittenden, three Pounds, thirteen

Shillings, as Part of the Granting fees of the Town of Calais. Rec'd by me,

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

BOSTON, 28th of September, 1781.

Rec'd of Col. Jacob Davis, Two Hundred and forty-two Pounds, Twelve Shillings and Ninepence in full of the Granting fees of the Town of Calais, in the State of Vermont, within mentioned.

Pr. NOAH CHITTENDEN.

Previous to the payment of the two last mentioned sums, the charter was issued:

Unto the said Jacob Davis, Stephen Fay, and to the several persons hereafter named, their associates [viz]: Ephraim Starkweather, Lemuel Kollock, Noah Goodman, Seth Washburn, Joseph Dorr, Justin Ely, Abel Goodell, Shubal Peck, Nathan Tyler, David Wheelock, Nehemiah Stone, Nehemiah Stone, Jun'r., Phinehas Slayton, Phinehas Slayton, Jun'r., Daniel Bacon, Jun'r., Henry Fisk, Jun'r., Peter Wheelock, Sarah Davis, Ezra Davis, Daniel Steeter, Eli Jones, Josiah Town, Peter Sleeman, Salem Town, Samuel Robinson, of Charlton, Ebenezer White, Jun'r., Eli Wheelock, John Mower, David Hammond, Elisha Thomson, Caleb Ammidown, Nathaniel Wellington, Peter Taft, William Ware, David Fisk, David Fay, of Charlton, Thomas Foskett, Marvin Mower, Jeremiah Davis, Job Rutter, Jonathan Tucker, Richard Coburn, Jonathan Rich, Ebenezer Allen [Clerk], Abijah Lamb, Ebenezer Lamb, Edward Woolcott, Lemuel Edwards, Abner Mellen, Job Merrit, William Comins, Isaiah Rider, Samuel Fay, Elisha Town, Oliver Starkweather, John Starkweather, Bezaleel Mann and John Morey.

The usual reservation of five rights for public uses follows in the charter, and then the boundaries. And that the same be, and hereby is, incorporated into a township by the name of Calais.

The charter closes with the following:

Conditions and Reservations, viz.: that each Proprietor in the Township of Calais, aforesaid, his Heirs or Assigns, shall Plant and Cultivate five acres of land, and build an house at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective Right within the term of three years next after the circumstances of the War will admit of a settlement with safety, on Penalty of the forfeiture of each respective Right of land in said Township not so improved or settled, and the same to revert to the Freemen of this State, to be by their Representatives regranted to such Persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same. That all Pine Timber suitable for a Navy be reserved for the use and Benefit of the Freemen of this State.

In Testimony whereof we have caused the seal of this State to be affixed, In Council this Fifteenth Day of August, Anno Domini, one Thousand seven Hundred and Eighty-one, In the 5th year of the Independence of *this*, and Sixth of the United States. THOS. CHITTENDEN.

Joseph Fay. Sec'y.

As to the name given this town, we have no positive knowledge, and even tradition is silent, but it seems reasonable to suppose that Colonel Jacob Davis suggested the name of Calais, as he is known to have done of Montpelier. He was largely interested in these two proposed towns, the petitions for both grants were probably made at the same time, as they came before the General Assembly together, and as the leading, active spirit in the enterprise, it was but natural that he should suggest the names. He had become prejudiced against the custom, so common among the settlers, of giving the name of the old home to the new, and wishing to avoid this in his selection of names, his attention was naturally drawn to France, rather than England, by her attitude toward this country at that time, and perhaps, also by thought of a prior claim upon *Verd Mont* through her daring and gallant son Champlain. And so it came about that two of the beautiful old cities of France had namesakes in the Green Mountain wilderness.

The second proprietors' meeting on record was held at the house of Maj. Salem Town, in-holder in Charlton, May 18, 1783, when the following officers were elected:

Col. Jacob Davis, moderator; Stephen Fay, Pr. clerk; Dea. Nehemiah Stone, treasurer; Maj. Salem Town, Capt. Sam'l Robinson, Mr. Peter Taft, assessors; Capt. Peter Sleeman, collector; Col. Jacob Davis, Capt. Peter Sleeman, Capt. Sam'l Robinson, a committee to lot out s'd lands. Adjourned, to meet at the same place, August 20, 1783, (when there was) "granted a Tax of three silver dollars on each Right of Land (exclusive of the Public Rights) to Defray the back charges that have arisen

and also to enable the Committee to Lott out said Township."

This was the first tax laid upon the town of Calais, and it was probably immediately following this meeting the first attempt to survey the town was made.

The following is from Hon. Shubael Wheeler's account of Calais, published in Thompson's Gazetteer:

In the summer of 1783, the proprietors sent a committee, consisting of Col. Jacob Davis, Capt. Samuel Robinson and others, to survey a division of this town of 160 acres to the right. "A Mr. Brush, from Bennington, was the surveyor. The committee and surveyor found their way to Calais with their necessary stores, and after running four lines on the north side of the first division, they abandoned the survey. Of their stores, then left, was a much-valued keg, containing about 10 gallons of good W. I. rum, which in council, they determined should be *buried*, which ceremony was said to have been performed with much solemnity, and a sturdy maple, towering above the surrounding trees on the westerly side of Long (Curtis) pond, with its ancient and honorable scars, still marks the consecrated spot."

At the next meeting of the proprietors, held Dec. 25, 1783, "the Committee Reported by Presenting a Plan of said Township, Part of the first Division Lotts surveyed as said Committe saith."

Sixty-four of these first division lots, each one-half mile square, are included in a square of 4 miles on each side. It is supposed that these lots were intended to have been in the center of the town, leaving an undivided space one mile wide on either side of them, but by some mistake, their north-easterly boundary is only 37 rods from the town line.

At the s'd meeting, Dec. 1783, this first division was drawn by lot to the several proprietors, and they also voted and granted a tax of 54 £, 8s. 8d. silver money, assessed on the rights of land, exclusive of public rights.

Apr. 26, 1784, a meeting was held, and the following officers elected to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations:

Major Salem Town, treasurer; Caleb Ammidown, Esq. and Lieut. Jonathan Tucker, assessors; after, nothing for 2 years seems to have been done toward completing the survey or settling the township.

May 29, 1786, a meeting held; Capt. Samuel Robinson chosen to make application to a justice in Vermont, for a warrant to call a proprietors' meeting agreeably to the laws of that State, at the house of Maj. Calvin Parkhurst, in Royalton, August 15, following, Aug. 1, 1786, a meeting held; instructions given to proprietors who should attend the meeting at Royalton. The design seems to have been at this time to bring the transactions of the proprietors within the jurisdiction of Vermont, by authorizing the surveying party about to leave for this State, to hold meetings here.

Warrant granted by the Hon. Moses Robinson, published in the *Vermont Gazette*, June 26, 1786; this being the first meeting held in Vermont, we will give the record in full:

At a Proprietors' Meeting, held at Maj'r Calvin Parkhurst's, in Royalton, in the State of Vermont, on Tuesday, the fifteenth Day of August, 1786, Proceeded as followeth [viz.]:

1stly. Voted and chose Capt. Samuel Robinson, Moderator.

2dly. Voted and chose Mr. Stephen Fay, Pro. Clerk.

3dly. Voted and chose Mr. Eben'r Waters, Clerk pro tem; Voted and chose Maj'r Calvin Parkhurst, Collector.

4thly. Voted and chose Dea'n Nehemiah Stone, Treasurer.

5thly. Voted to establish the former Votes of said Proprietors (except such as refer to the sale of Lands and a former vote to Raise Twelve Shillings on each Proprietor's Right, to Defray Charges.)

6thly. Voted that the Proprietors complete the Survey of the first Division Lotts already begun in said Township; also to lay out a second Division of Lotts in said Town to each Proprietor.

7thly. Voted and chose a Committee of five for the above Purpose.

8thly. Voted and chose Mr. Eben'r Waters their Surveyor and one of the Committee, and Capt. Sam'l Robinson, Lieut. Jonathan Tucker, Mr. Eben'r Stone and Mr. Parla Davis for their Committee.

9thly. Voted that the above Committee be Empowered to Draw the Second Division Lots when the survey of the same is completed.

10thly. Voted for those Proprietors that have advanced Money more than their Proportion of Taxes, Interest until paid.

11thly. Voted to adjourn this Meeting to Thursday, Seventh Day of September Next, one o'clock P. M., to the Grand Camp in Calais, in the County of Addison, in the State of Vermont.

After the above meeting, the committee started for "Grand Camp." I again copy from Judge Wheeler's account:

In August, 1786, Capt. Samuel Robinson, E. Waters, J. Tucker, E. Stone and Gen. Parley Davis came from Charlton to complete the survey of the first division and survey another. This party, after arriving at the settlement nearest this place, which was at Middlesex, laden with provision, cooking utensils, blankets, axes, surveying instruments, etc., passed a distance of 13 or 14 miles to the camp erected by the party, who commenced the survey three years previous; often on the way expressing their anxiety to arrive, that they might regale themselves with the pure spirit which had been permitted to slumber three years, and which they imagined must be much improved in quality by its long rest; but judge of their surprise, astonishment and chagrin when in raising the earth they discovered the hoops had become rotten, the staves parted, and the long-anticipated beverage had escaped. Whatever tears were shed, or groans uttered, at the burial of the keg, they were not to be compared with the bitter agonies of its disinterment.

The party must have soon recovered from their disappointment, and proceeded to their work with a will, for in less than a month from the meeting at Royalton, they were on their way homeward, with the survey of the first and second divisions completed.

The following record was made of the first meeting held in town:

Sept. 7th, 1786, Grand Camp in Calais, the Proprietors met according to adjournment.

1stly. Voted to and Drawed the Second Division Lots in said Calais.

2dly. Voted to adjourn this Meeting to Wednesday, the thirteenth Day of September, this Instant Month, at eight o'clock P. M., to the house of Mr. Seth Putnam, in Middlesex. EBEN'R WATERS,
Clerk, Pro tem.

The two next meetings were held by the party while on their homeward journey. From the record of the first of these:

1stly. Voted to give to any Person that will erect a Good Grist-Mill and a good Saw-Mill within Two years from this date, as near the Middle of said Township of Calais as he conveniently can, shall have one hundred Spanish Milled Dollars and one hundred acres of Land in said Township.

2dly. to give to Mrs. Dolley Putnam, wife of Mr. Seth Putnam, one hundred acres of Land in said Calais, Provided she shall Move into said Town before the last Day of June next, and continue to Live in said Town of Calais Two years at least.

Adjourned, to meet two days afterward at the house of Calvin Parkhurst, in Royalton.

The following record shows the party to have been early risers; given for an example:

September 15th, 1786, the Proprietors met, according to the adjournment.

1stly. Voted and chose Lieut. Jonathan Tucker, Clerk, Pro tem.

2dly. Voted to adjourn this meeting until to-morrow Morning, at six o'clock, to this Place.

The following day (Saturday) was spent in adjusting and allowing accounts for services and money advanced, and providing for their payment, and in arranging various other matters mostly pertaining to the finances of the proprietary.

The Record closes:

15thly. voted to adjourn this meeting to the second Tuesday in June next, at Nine o'clock A M., to this Place.

Attest, JONA. TUCKER,
Clerk Pro tem.

Previous to the time to which the meetings in Vermont were adjourned, as above three meetings were held in Charlton, Jan 1, 1787, at the house of Capt. Samuel Robinson, the accounts of the surveying committee under consideration.

Voted to leave it with the Committee generosity whether to abate any of the Charges or not.

Mar. 1, 1787, Daniel Streeter, Cale Ammidown, Phinehas Slayton, Sam'l Robinson and Peter Wheelock chosen a committee to agree with Esquire Kollock (who had drawn the lot on which the first mill was built some 6 years afterwards) to build mills on his right, or dispose of it to some one who would agree to build.

The last recorded meeting of the proprietors in Massachusetts was May 21, 1787, at the house of Salem Town, in Charlton, where all previous meetings not otherwise noted had been held. Dea. Daniel Streeter was chosen agent to act for the proprietors, under instructions at this time given him, at the meeting to be held in Middlesex the next month.

In accordance with a warrant published in the *Vermont Gazette* of May 21, 1787, a meeting was held the 15th of June following, at the house of Seth Putnam, in Middlesex, when Jacob Davis, Daniel Streeter and Peter Wheelock were chosen to lay out and make roads, and a tax of 12s. per right voted for that purpose.

At a meeting held at the house of Col. Davis, in Montpelier, in September following, $1 per right was added to the road tax, and each proprietor was to have the privilege of working out his portion of the tax at 5s. per day, "they finding their own boarding."

The following account of settlements begun this year is given by Judge Wheeler:

The settlement was commenced in the spring of 1787, by Francis West, from Plymouth Co. Mass., who begun felling timber in a lot adjoining Montpelier.

The first permanent settlers, however, were Abijah, Asa and Peter Wheelock, who started from Charlton, June 5, 1787, with a wagon, two yoke of oxen, provisions, tools, etc., and arrived at Williamstown, within 21 miles of Calais, the 19th.

They had hitherto found the roads almost impassable. Here they were obliged to leave their wagon. Taking a few necessary articles upon a sled, they proceeded towards this town, cutting their way and building causeways as they passed along. After a journey of two days, and encamping two nights in the woods, they arrived at Col. Jacob Davis' log hut, in Montpelier, where they left their oxen to graze upon the wild grass, leeks and shrubbery with which the woods abounded, and proceeded to Calais, and opened a resolute attack upon the forest.

They returned to Charlton in October. Francis West also left town, and returned the following spring, as did also Abijah and Peter Wheelock, accompanied by Moses Stone. This year they built log houses, the Wheelocks and Stone returning to Massachusetts to spend the following winter, and West to Middlesex.

In this year, also, Gen. Parley Davis, afterward a resident of Montpelier Center, cut and put up two or three stacks of hay upon a beaver meadow in Montpelier, upon a lot adjoining Calais, (now known as the Nahum Templeton farm) a part of which hay was drawn to Col. Davis', in Montpelier, in the following winter, which served partially to break a road from Montpelier to Calais line.

In 1788, two proprietors' meetings were held, one June 3, at the house of Col. Davis, and Sept. 30, at Peter Wheelock's new house, in Calais. At the last meeting Peter Wheelock was chosen proprietor's clerk, and the meeting adjourned to June 2, 1787, at the same place, but as Wheelock had not returned from Charlton, the record simply shows an adjournment to the 16th of June, at the house of Col. Davis, in Montpelier, when Moses Stone was chosen collector, and the meeting adjourned to meet Nov. 10, at his house in Calais.

In 1790, four proprietors' meetings were held at the house of Peter Wheelock. At the one June 8, 1791, Dea. Daniel Streeter, Samuel Fay, Peter Wheelock, Godard Wheelock, Daniel Bacon, Moses Stone, James Jennings, Abijah Wheelock, Shubel Short, Jesse Slayton, Capt. Samuel Robinson, Ebenezer Stone, Parley Davis, Col. Jacob Davis, Moses Harskell, Francis West, presented accounts for work done on the highways in town. The whole amount allowed was 72 £.

There were recorded present at this meeting:

James Jennings, Samuel Twiss, Shubel Short, Asa Wheelock, Francis West, Edward Tucker, Abijah Wheelock, Moses Harskell, Peter Wheelock.

June 6, 1792, Col. Jacob Davis, Abijah Wheelock and Peter Wheelock were chosen a committee to survey the undivided lands, and make a 3d division, and Col. Davis and Samuel Twiss were given the privilege of "pitching" 400 acres of the undivided land, provided they should build and complete a good saw-mill and a good corn-mill within a year.

From record of a meeting, Oct. 2, 1793:

1stly. Voted to accept of the Corn-Mill & Saw-mill built in Calais, by Col. Jacob

Davis and Mr. Sam'l Twiss, they being done according to agreement.

Jan 21, 1794, Joshua Bliss was chosen pro treasurer; at a meeting held Feb. 6, 1794, 40 rights were represented as follows:

Jacob Davis, 26; James Jennings, 1; Sam'l Twiss, 5; Sam'l Fay, 3; Jedediah Fay, 1; Peter Wheelock, 4.

Voted to accept the survey of the Third Division, and establish the Corners as the Committee have made them.

The proprietors' record closes with a meeting held June 5, 1794, when the third division lots were drawn to the several proprietors, by Kelso Gray and Spaulding Pearce, appointed for that purpose, and in March following the town was organized.

The first families settling in town came in the spring of 1789. Judge Wheeler tells the story of their journey as follows:

In February or March, 1789, Francis West moved his family on to his farm, where he lived several years. Also, in March of this year, Abijah Wheelock, with his family, Moses Stone, Samuel Twiss. with his new married lady, accompanied by Gen. Davis, from Charlton, arrived at Col. Davis' house, in Montpelier, with several teams. His house was a mere rude hut, constructed of logs 20 feet in length, with but one apartment, a back built at one end for a fire-place, and covered with bark. with a hole left in the roof for the smoke to escape; and this on their arrival they found to be preoccupied by several families, emigrants from Peterboro, N. H., and in that mansion of felicity there dwelt for about a fortnight, three families with children in each, one man and his wife recently married, three gentlemen then enjoying a state of single blessedness, and a young lady; and among the happy group were some of the first settlers of Calais.

On the 13th of April, racket-paths having been previously broken, Messrs Wheelock, Twiss and Stone prepared hand-sleds, loaded thereon their beds, and some light articles of furniture, and accompanied by Mrs. Wheelock and Mrs. Twiss, and Gen. Davis, proceeded to this town over snow 3 feet in depth, Mrs. Wheelock traveling the whole distance on foot, and carrying in her arms an infant 4 months old, while their son, about 2 years of age, was drawn upon the hand-sled. Mrs. Twiss, the recently married lady, also performed the same journey on foot, making use of her broom for a walking-cane.

During the day, the snow became soft, and in crossing a marshy piece of ground, Mrs. Twiss slumped with one foot, and sank to considerable depth, and was unable to arise. Gen. Davis, with all the gallantry of a young woodsman, pawed away the snow with his hands, seized her below the knee, and extricated her. This incident was a source of no small merriment to the party generally, of mortification to the amiable sufferer, and gratification to Mrs. Wheelock, who felt herself secretly piqued that Mrs. Twiss did not offer to bear her precious burden some part of the distance.

They arrived in safety the same day, and commenced the permanent settlement of the town. A large rock, now in the orchard on the farm owned by J. W. E. Bliss, once formed the end and fire-place to the log cabin of the first settlers of Calais.

In 1790, James Jennings arrived with a family. In the winter of 1794, Mr. Jennings, being upwards of 60 years of age, lost his life by fatigue and frost, while on his return through the woods from Montpelier to this place. There was not at this time a sufficient number of men to constitute a jury of inquest.

The first settlers lived at some distance from each other, and it was not uncommon for a woman to travel several miles to visit a neighbor, and return home after dark through the woods, brandishing a fire-brand to enable her to discover the marked trees. For one or two years the settlers brought the grain for their families and for seed from Williamstown, Brookfield and Royalton, a distance of 30 miles or more. After they began to raise grain in town, they had to carry it 15 miles to mill. This they did in winter, by placing several bags of grain upon the neck of an ox, and driving his mate before him to beat the path.

Dates, as near as can be determined, when some of the first settlers moved their families into town: Francis West, Abijah Wheelock and Samuel Twiss in the spring of 1789; Peter Wheelock and Moses Haskell in the fall of that year; James Jennings in 1790; Asa Wheelock and David Goodale in 1791; Edward Tucker and others in 1792, and in 1799, considerable additions were made to the settlement.

On Mar. 2, 1795, David Wing, Jr., of Montpelier, issued a warrant notifying the inhabitants of Calais to meet at the house of Peter Wheelock, on the 23d of that month, to choose all necessary town officers and transact any other necessary business.

At this, the first town meeting, the officers chosen were: Joshua Bliss, moderator; PeterWheelock, town clerk; Joshua Bliss, Edward Tucker and Jonas Comins, selectmen; Samuel Fay, treasurer; Jonas Comins, collector and constable; Jedediah Fay, Abijah Wheelock and Aaron Bliss, listers; Amos Ginnings, grand juryman; Edward Tucker, Frederick Bliss and Goddard Wheelock, surveyors of highways; Amos Ginnings, sealer of leather; Moses Haskell, keeper of the pound; John Crain, tithingman; Aaron Bliss, James Ginnings, Samuel Fay and Jennison Wheelock, hay wardens; Asa Wheelock, Stephen Fay and Abraham Howland, fence viewers; Jonathan Tucker, sealer of weights and measures.

Voted that the place of posting and holding freeman's, and other town meetings, be at the house of Peter Wheelock.

In September following, Peter Wheelock was chosen to the General Assembly. Thos. Chittenden received 8 votes for Governor, and Isaac Tichenor, 7 votes. For David Wing, Jr., for treasurer, and for each of the councillors, 17 votes were cast.

At a town-meeting Sept. 5, 1797, it was

Voted that the Town petition the General Assembly of the State at their next session to alter the name of this town from Calais to Mount Vernon, and that the expense of such alteration be paid from the town treasury.

In the same year, a meeting was warned for the purpose of electing a Representative to Congress, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the member-elect refusing to serve. The record of the meeting closes as follows: "No votes being offered, the meeting was dissolved."

The warning for the town meeting, March, 1800, contains: "6th. To see what measures the Town will take to keep in employ Idle and Indolent persons who do not employ themselves," but at the meeting the article was "passed over."

In 1813, what funds had accumulated for "support of worship," nearly $40 were given to Elder Benjamin Putnam, and in 1815, the amount then on hand was voted to Elder Benjamin Page. At this time there had been received on the right granted to the first settled minister, $628.34. Of this, $284.80 had been appropriated for town expenses, and $100 for support of schools.

In March, 1815, the committee to settle with the town treasurer found that 38 pounds of lead had been lent out of the town stock to Samuel Rich, Esq.

In 1818, it was voted that the selectmen provide a house for the poor, and that the money arising from lands appropriated to the use of first-settled ministers be used for town expenses. In 1829, that town officers be allowed $1 per day.

1827, Caleb Curtis was authorized to sell the town military stores, and in 1828, the powder on hand was presented to the La Fayette Artillery Co.

In 1836, Alonzo Pearce, Jesse White and Lovel Kelton were chosen a committee to locate and build a town-house near the center of the town, and the freeman's meeting, held Sept. 5, 1837, was called at the center school-house, and adjourned to the new town-house, but it was not completed at that time, and the first meeting warned there was in March, 1839. Previous to this, meetings had been held:

In 1795, and '6, and freeman's meeting in '97, at Peter Wheelock's: town meetings, 1797, 1800, '2 and '4, at Asa Wheelock's; freeman's meetings, 1798, '9, 1800, and town meeting, '99, at Abdiel Bliss's; town meetings, 1801 and '3, and freeman's meeting, from 1801 to 1804, at Alpheus Bliss's; all meetings from 1805 to spring of 1808, at Isaac Kendall's; from fall of 1808 to 1817, at Gideon Wheelock's; then at Center school-house until 1839; since 1868, at the vestry of the Christian church.

TOWN OFFICERS.

CLERKS.--Peter Wheelock, 1795 to 1801; Gideon Hicks, 1802 to 9, and 1818 to 47; Gideon Wheelock, 1810 to 15; Lemuel Perry, 1816, 17; Nelson A. Chase, 1848 to 64; Alonzo Pearce, 1865; Marcus Ide, 1866 to 75; Samuel O. Robinson, 1876 to 81.

[For remainder of tables, see last page.]

ROADS.

The first record of the roads in town was made Mar. 4, 1799, the names of presen

owners or occupants being in parenthesis; Beginning at the south line of the town by Duncan Young's (Sodom), Capt. Abdiel Bliss' (A. S. Bliss), Edward Tucker's, (W. H. Kelton), Peter Wheelock's (S. S. Fuller's) Jedediah Fay's (A. C. Guernsey), the mills (S. O. Robinson) Gideon Wheelock's (J. W. Hall) and Levi Wright's, (Otis Rickord) to the north line of the town. A road leaving the above north of Levi Wright's, by Holden Wilbur's (J. Q. Haskell) to Amos Jennings' (Mrs. Balentine). A road from Edward Tucker's by Joshua Bliss, 2d, (J. W. E. Bliss) David Bliss (A. Sanders), Rufus Green's (Lewis Wood), Abijah Wheelock's (B. Wheeler), Joel Robinson's (Harvey Ainsworth), Thomas Hathaway (C. A. Watson), to Caleb Curtis' (A. J. Mower). From the N. W. corner of Abijah Wheelock's lot (Kent's Corner), to the first-mentioned road, below the mills (near T. C. Holt's). From near Edward Tucker's by Winslow Pope's (south of A. D. Sparrow), to Ethel Steward's (Q. A. Wood).

From Peter Wheelock's by his saw-mill, (on the brook north of Caleb Bliss) by Shubel Shortt's (T. LeBarron) and David Fuller's (A. P. Slayton) to Montpelier line. From Abdiel Bliss' by James Jennings', Isaac Kendall's (E. L. Burnap) Abraham Howland's (on lot east of Burnap's), crossing the East branch, and by Jennison Wheelock's (Alfred Wheelock's) and David Goodell's (S. Bancroft), to Asa Wheelock's (Isaac Stanton). From near Isaac Kendall's to Samuel White's (Kelso Gray). From near Isaac Kendall's, southerly by Simeon Slayton's, Jesse Slayton's (Jerra Slayton), Oliver Palmer's (Luther Converse), Goddard Wheelock's (E. Pray) and Elnathan Hathaway's (L. M. Cate) to Montpelier line. From Oliver Palmer's to Gershom Palmer's (W. P. Slayton). From the south line of the town by Stephen Fay's (Walter Merritt) Phinehas Davis' (J. P. Carnes), Joshua Bliss' (L. Converse), Elijah White's (G. Holmes), Asa Wheelock's, Samuel Fay's (Palmer Paine), Amasa Tucker's (Henry Wells) Aaron Bliss' (Elias Smith), Noah Bliss' (C. H. French), Jonathan Tucker's, (Marcus Waite), Jonas Comings' (N. W. Bliss) and Noah C. Clark's, to Marshfield line. From Jennison Wheelock's by Asahel Pearce's (W. Lilley) to Aaron Lamb's. From Joshua Lilley's (L. G. Dwinell), to Aaron Bliss'.

This record no doubt describes all the roads in town at that time, but some other settlements had been made.

Ebenezer Goodenough was on the farm where C. B. Marsh now lives; John Crane where Zalmon Pearce lives; Moses Haskell had been ten years or more on C. S. Bennett's farm; at about the date of this record, Zoath Tobey began on C. O. Adams' farm; Elisha Doan on the lot north of Harvey Ainsworth's; Frederic Bliss owned the lot where G. B. W. Bliss now lives; Simon Davis the land where W. C. Bugbee lives, and Solomon Janes, Salem Wheelock and Jonathan Eddy were residents, but their location at that time is not satisfactorily determined.

In 1810, 11, all the roads in town were surveyed, and the record shows the following roads not described above: The west county road was surveyed in 1808, and the road from it to Sodom was opened previous to 1810; also from the county road to Edward Tucker's. From the county road near Thomas Hathaway's, by the center of the town, to Aaron Lamb's. From Marshfield line westerly by Aaron Bliss', Zoath Tobey's (Dr. Asa George) Lilley's Mills (Moscow), Artemas Foster's (M. C. Keniston), Phinehas Goodenough's (O. W. White), to the road near Amos Jennings', (Mrs. Balentine).

From Lilley's Mills by Emerson's, to Woodbury line. From Woodbury line by E. Goodenough's, to Jonathan Tucker's. From the center of the town, through Pekin, and by where A. N. Chapin and W. C. Bugbee now live, to John R. Densmore's (J. P. Carnes). From near Oliver Palmer's, southerly by Moses Haskell, to the south line of the town.

In 1809, Reuben D. Waters bought the lot on which Andrew Haskell lives, and soon after a road was laid from the mills near the center to his house, and in 1814, this road was extended northerly to Wood-

bury line. The road from near Harrison Bancroft's, and by W. V. Peck's to the East branch was surveyed in 1814. The center county road in 1815, and the road from Woodbury line to Moscow in 1821; from Maple Corner to Worcester in 1825.

The first action of the town in regard to schools, was in March, 1796. "Voted to raise two pence on the pound on the Grand List of 1796, for schools," and the selectmen divided the town into the East and West school districts.

In 1798, what is now No. 4 and the easterly half of No. 13, was made the South-east district, what is now No. 2 was named the East district, and the remainder of the former East district was styled the North-east district. Ebenezer Goodenough was chosen trustee of the last-named district, and Oliver Palmer of the South-east.

School trustees chosen in 1800 were: Abijah Wheelock, West district; Joshua Lilley, east district; Doct. Samuel Danforth, South-east district; Noah C. Clark, North-east district; scholars in West district between 4 and 18, 96; in S. E. district, 27.

In 1802, the North and Center districts were set off; trustees, Abijah Wheelock, West district; Joshua Lilley, East district; Oliver Palmer, South-east district; Jonas Comins, North-east district; Levi Wright, Center district.

In 1805, scholars reported between 4 and 18 years of age, 207; of whom 100 were in the West district, and the next March the North-west district was set off; 1808, the South-west district was formed. In 1812, the town voted "to pay the school tax for the year ensuing in good corn, rye or wheat." This is the first year that we find a complete record of the families in town having children between 4 and 18 years of age, 100 having 329 children; 16 of these, 1 each; 25, 2 each; 18, 3 each; 4 each; 14, 5 each; 10, 6 each; Jason Marsh, 7; Isaac Wells and Frederic Bliss, each.

In 1818, the South district was established, and in 1825 the Blanchard district, and March, 1826, the districts were numbered: West district, No. 1; East, No. 2; Center, No. 3; South-east, No. 4; North-west, No. 5; North-east, No. 6; South-west, No. 7; North, No. 8; South, No. 9; Blanchard, No. 10; at the same time Nos. 11 and 12 were established; nearly the same territory as now.

In 1828, Shubael Wheeler, Asa George and E. C. McLoud were chosen a committee to examine teachers and visit schools. In 1829, district No. 13 was established; in 1832, No. 14.

THE SLAYTON FAMILY.

[From Genealogical and Biographical Sketch of the Slayton Family, 1879.]

PHINEAS SLAYTON, son of Thomas, and grandson of Capt. Thomas, from England, b. in Barre, Mass., 1736, m. Jane Gray, 1761. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and a magistrate of his town; children, Jesse, Simeon, Elijah, Abigail, Eleanor, Hannah, Elisha; moved to Montpelier about 1790, settled on a farm near the Calais line. He was called by his descendants and neighbors "Long Stocking," because he wore short velvet breeches, with long stockings and silver knee-buckles. His quaint old English style of dress will be remembered by many of the older residents of Washington County.

JESSE SLAYTON, b. Barre, Mass., 1764; m. Betsy Bucklin; children, Bucklin, Jesse, Phineas, Darius, Lucy, Betsy, Eleanor, Mahala, Aseanath. He moved to Calais about 1790, and built a house and cleared the farm where Jerra Slayton now lives. Many, if not all, of the children were born in Brookfield, and moved to Vermont with their parents, and all settled in Calais or vicinity, and most of them reared large families of children. Moving into the settlement before the town was organized, their father, Jesse Slayton, was one of the original 25 who voted on the organization of the town, and a revolutionary soldier.

BUCKLIN SLAYTON, son of Jesse, b. in Brookfield, Mass., 1783; moved to Calais with his father; m. 1804, Sally Willis, b. in Hardwick, Mass.; dau. of Edward Willis and Nancy Fuller, of Bridgewater, Mass., who were among the early settlers of Calais; children, Harriet, Dulcenia J.,

Orrin B., Aro P., Sarah, George J., Fanny and Hiram K. Slayton.

He was a master carpenter, and planned and set out many of the frame dwelling-houses and stores of Montpelier and Calais. He was the first man, according to common report, who set out buildings by square rule; previous to that time buildings had been built by scribe rule. Whether he was the originator of the square rule or not, is not known beyond a doubt by the writer; but it would seem there were few, if any, who set out by square rule at that time, for in 1827 and '29, he was sent for to set out the factories at Nashua, N. H., and when asked how long a building he could set out, he said if they would furnish the lumber, he could set out a building that would reach from Nashua to Boston. In the war of 1812–14, Bucklin, Jesse, Phineas and Darius all enlisted in the company from Calais and Montpelier, raised and commanded by Capt. Gideon Wheelock, to meet the British at Plattsburgh.

Orrin B., his son, m. Dulcena Andrews; children, Joseph, Austin C. Aro P. Jr., Rufus, Amanda, Amelia and Alfred.

Austin C. Slayton, son of Orrin B., enlisted in the 3d Vt. Regt., and served 4 years in the war of the Rebellion in the army of the Potomac. He was a good soldier and in a great many battles. His regiment belonged to that famous Vermont brigade called the "Old Iron Brigade," whose valor reflected imperishable honor on the State which furnished the men, and on the nation whose life they fought to maintain. He is now living in Chicago.

Rufus Slayton, brother of Austin C., enlisted in the 7th Vt. Regt., served faithfully, and died from sickness, occasioned by his service in the army, soon after reaching his home. Aro and Alfred still live in Montpelier, and Joseph in Calais.

Aro P. Slayton, son of Bucklin, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, was elected 1st lieut. of Co. H. 13th Regt. V. Vols. This company was composed largely of citizens of Calais. He was in the battle of Gettysburg, and in command of his company through that battle, and was promoted to the captaincy of that company. He represented Elmore in the Legislature. He married Lucy White, by whom he had seven children: Florence, Katie, Frank, Herbert, Lucy, Calvin and Orrin. He and his family now live in Elmore.

Geo. J., bro. of Aro P., m. Fanny Andrews; children, Willis, Marinda, Cortez, Henry, Fremont and Melvina. He and some of his children are living in Morrisville.

Hon. Hiram K. Slayton, son of Bucklin, b. in Calais, 1825, m. Eliza A. Mitchell, of Manchester, N. H., 1850; have one son, Edward M. Slayton. He was educated at the common schools and Montpelier Academy, taught school 2 winters; at 18 years entered as a clerk in a counting-room on India street, Boston, for three years; returned to Calais and opened a country variety store; also bought country produce; was appointed a delegate from Vermont to the first Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, in 1856, and alternate delegate in 1860; was elected a representative from his native town in 1858 and '59; moved to Manchester, N. H., in 1863; went to Cuba in the fall of '63; thence to New Orleans; wholesaled dry goods through the winter; returned to Manchester the spring of '64; commenced and built up a large wholesale and produce and provision business; was elected from Ward Three a representative to the New Hampshire Legislature in 1871; re-elected in '72; spring of '73 he gave up his mercantile business to his son, visited England, Scotland, and passed the summer in Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, Berlin, Dresden, etc.; at the World's Fair in Vienna at Augsburg, Basle, Paris, etc.; in 1876 was elected a member of the constitutional convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State; in '77, a senator to represent the city of Manchester in the New Hampshire Senate; re-elected in '78 and he is more widely known throughout the country for his efforts in favor of specie payments and able financial articles, originating the maxim, viz.: "The nation which has the most valuable legal tender dollar, (other things being equal), will

outrun in wealth and prosperity the nation whose dollar buys less, as sure as death follows existence"; is the author of the resolutions in favor of specie payments which passed the New Hampshire and Vermont Legislatures, and the resolution passed by the Vermont Legislature in the fall of '78 in relation to the Bland silver bill. His efforts in favor of resumption, an honest dollar and honest payment of debts were continuous for many years. His articles on finance are widely copied by the public press of the country, and their soundness is endorsed by such leading financial thinkers and writers as Amasa Walker, David A. Wells, B. F. Nourse, Abram S. Hewitt, Jas. A. Garfield and others.

EDWARD M. SLAYTON, son of Hiram R., b. in Calais, 1851; m. Jennie Hovey, of Rockland, Me., 1874; has one daughter, Olive May; sons, Hovey Edward and H. K. Slayton, Jr.; now living in Manchester, N. H., wholesale produce and provision merchant.

DARIUS SLAYTON, son of Jesse, had 2 sons, Henry and Edson, and 2 daughters. He is a good citizen, and still lives on his old homestead farm in Calais. His son Edson has reared a large family of children, and is a respected citizen of Wolcott.

OTIS SLAYTON married a daughter of Wm. Peck, has no children, and lives in Calais.

SILAS HATHAWAY AND FAMILY.

Among the few familiar names intimately connected with the early history and settlement of Calais, are found those of Silas Hathaway and his sons, Elnathan, Thomas and Asa. Cotemporaries of the Wheelocks, the Blisses, Slaytons, Fays and Tuckers, they shared their full measure the hardships incident to a new settlement.

SILAS HATHAWAY, son of Elnathan, who died at New Bedford, aged 90) was born in New Bedford, Mass., July 3, 1742. Silas married Mary Griffeth, of Rochester, Mass.; of their 9 children, all born at New Bedford, 6 married and raised families: Elnathan, Esther, Thomas, Eleanor, Asa, Sarah, West, in order of age. Mr. Hathaway emigated to Calais in 1796, whither some of his family had already preceded him. He resided for many years on the farm now (1879) owned and occupied by Caleb Bliss, his residence being near the old cemetery on that farm. He died June 1, 1812.

ELNATHAN, son of Silas, born Feb. 3, 1770, came to Vermont earlier than any others of his family, the exact date unknown; but certain it is that he came several years prior to his father's coming. He married 1st, Rhoda Tabor, of Mass.; 2d, Esther (Buel) Bassett, of E. Montpelier; 3d, Jane Burchard, of Starksboro; children by 1st wife, 3—but one, Alma, grew up—by 2d wife, 6; three, Rhoda, Alden, Martha, attained majority.

Elnathan was a farmer and blacksmith, and resided on the farm now (1879) of Lemuel Cate. He was for many years a prominent member of the society of Friends, who had a church in E. Montpelier, and were quite numerous in that and neighboring towns. His parents resided with him in their decline of life. He died Jan. 1835. Of his descendants, none in town. His daughter Alma m. James Lebaron, and lived many years in Calais, but removed some years since to Mass., where she died, Dec. 1872, leaving two daughters. His daughter Rhoda m. Alonzo Redway, and lives in East Montpelier. His son, Alden, m. Louisa, dau. of William Templeton, of E. Montpelier, where he died Jan. 1843, age, 47.

ESTHER, dau. of Silas, b. Sept. 1771, m. Smith Stevens, son of Prince Stevens, of E. Montpelier, and lived there in the decline of life with James Bennett, who m. Rhoda Stevens, a daughter. But two of this family living, Catherine and Smith Stevens, Jr., of E. Montpelier.

THOMAS, son of Silas, born Aug. 1773; m. 1st, to Susannah Coombs, of Rochester, Mass., Jan. 1797; 2d, to Philana Pray, of Calais, (from Oxford, Mass.) Sept. 1845. He came with his family from Rochester, Mass., to Calais in 1799, locating on the farm where he resided till his death. He first came to Calais in March, 1794, and cut the first tree on his land June 1, 1795.

He returned to Massachusetts in the fall, and came back in the spring, for several years before he moved his family on. He had 10 children; 8 married: Susan, Caleb Coombs, Loam, Earl, Sorton, Almeda, Lora, and Philander; Loam, Almeda and Lora only survive. Thomas lived in decline of life upon the old homestead with his son Lorton, dying Apr. 1856. Of his children, Susan, b. in 1800, m. Calvin Foster, of Moretown; died there July, 1874; no descendants; Caleb Coombs, b. 1801, m. Polly Ainsworth, of Calais. He died in N. Montpelier, where he had resided many years, Dec. 1878. He was a farmer; had 6 children. The widow and two daughters alone remain of his family.

LOAM, son of Thomas, b. 1803, a farmer, m. Catherine H., daughter of Lyman Daggett, a farmer of Calais, from Charlton, Mass. He removed to Hardwick in 1866; resides at the South Village; 4 children in this family. Lyman Daggett, the oldest son, is a lawyer at Hardwick; Fernando Cortez, the youngest, graduated at Dartmouth in 1868; was principal of Valley Seminary, N. H., Hardwick Academy, and People's Academy, Morrisville. He attained a high reputation as a teacher, but broke down from over-work, dying July 6, 1873. He was a member of the State Board of Education at his death.

EARL, son of Thomas, b. 1806, m. 1st, to Nancy, daughter of Gaius Allen, of Calais, (formerly of Maine); 2d, to Sarah Ann Stewart, dau. of David Stewart, of Duxbury. His farm was near his father's old homestead, in Calais. He died Feb. 1861. He had but one son, Mahlon S., with whom his mother resides. He was b. 1844, m. Stella C. Shedd, of Hardwick, b. 1851. He follows the same occupation as his father, varying it for some years past by school-teaching for a portion of the year. He has also filled positions of responsibility and trust in town affairs with much acceptance.

LORTON, b. Aug. 1808, m. Hannah N., dau. of Jonathan Hamblet, of Worcester, Vt.; he resided through life on the old homestead of his father, in Calais; died, 1858. His children were Mary Jane and Julia Emma. Mary J. m. Carlos Jacobs; resides in Calais. Julia E. m. Charles Watson; resides upon the old Hathaway homestead. His widow m. Jonas G. Ormsbee; resides at North Calais.

Almeda, dau. of Thomas, b. 1810, m. Martin W. Hamblet, who died 1869. She resides with her only son at Middlesex. Lora, son of Thomas, b. July, 1812, m. Judith Cilley, of Worcester; is a farmer in Woodbury; has 2 sons, 2 daughters.

Philander, son of Thomas, b. 1816, m. Nancy E. Coats, of Windsor. He was a mason by trade; died in Windsor, 1857; left a widow and two children; all reside in Boston. His widow m. John C. Hutchinson, of Windsor, a blacksmith and glazier.

ASA, son of Silas, b. Dec. 1777, came to Calais with his father in 1796; m. Mary, dau. of John Peck, of E. Montpelier, (from Royalston, Mass.) He resided the remainder of his life here for the most part on farms in the south part of the town, now (1879) occupied by E. H. Slayton and H. H. McLoud, where he died in 1830. He was a farmer and blacksmith; raised 7 children; 6 married; 5 are living: Tilmus, Elnathan, Hiram, Stillman, and Asa Peck.

Tilmus, b. 1805, m. Lois K., dau. of Enoch Blake, of Cabot; resided till recently on his father's old farm; now at E. Cabot; has two sons, Asa Sprague and Clarence Lockwood. Asa has for some years past been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston, Mass.

Clarence is a graduate of Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; studied theology with Rev. Dr. Hepworth, then of Boston; visited the Argentine Republic, South America, as an attachee of Prof. Gould's scientific expedition; after his return, studied medicine, and established himself in practice in Boston, where he now resides.

Elnathan, son of Asa, b. 1808, m. Dulcenia, dau. of Bucklin Slayton, of Calais; is a farmer; resides near the old homestead of his father.

Hiram, son of Asa, b. 1811, m. 1st, Ruth H. Johnson; 2d, Esther Ann Pren

tiss, both of Moretown; children, 5 by 1st and one by 2d marriage, of whom Chas. Johnson, Edna Ruth, Asa Peck and Frank Luce are now living. The two oldest sons, married, farmers, reside near their father; the youngest with; the daughter married Henry A. Slayton, a merchant of Morrisville. Hiram, farmer, resides in Moretown village; has long been a prominent citizen of that town, and leading member of the Methodist church.

Stillman, son of Asa, b. 1813, m. Calista D. Harrington, of Bennington; has resided in Boston, Philadelphia, Pt. Kent, Bennington, Wisconsin, etc. He was a photographer; now a farmer in Highland, Minn. He has 2 daughters, 1 son; all of Minnesota.

Asa Peck, son of Asa, b. 1817, m. 1st, Sarah Carlton, of Dorchester, Mass.; 2d, Ann Maria Hilton, dau. of John Hilton, Esq., of Lynn, Mass.; residence, Boston and Lynn, Mass.; a wholesale and commission dealer in grain, flour and provisions, senior member of the firm of Hathaway & Woods, 24 Commerce and 111 So. Market st., Boston. He went to Boston in 1836, and has resided there ever since, except 2 years spent at Huntsville, Ala. He is classed financially with the *solid*, and is certainly among the *heavy* men of Boston.

Lyman Daggett, son of David, (an officer of the Revolutionary war, dying in that service at Oxford, Mass., 1777) came as a member of his uncle, Peter Wheelock's family, with them to Calais, Sept. 1789, at the age of 14. He was a farmer; lived before married on the farm now of his grandson, Willard C. Bugbee, son of Chester Bugbee, with whom he lived in the decline of life; where he died, Apr. 1871. He m. Sarah W., youngest daughter of Silas Hathaway; b. Feb. 1785; d. Aug. 1872; children, 3; 2 attained maturity: Catherine H. who m. Loam Hathaway (noticed), Clarissa Amanda, widow of the late Chester Bugbee, of Calais, residing with her son upon the old homestead, cleared of the primitive forest by her father. Only two bearing the family name are now (1881) counted among our citizens: Elnathan, son of Asa, and Mahlon S., son of Earl Hathaway, the former standing upon the edge of the dark valley, wearing the snows of three score years and ten; the latter, but just passed the threshold of active business life. Beside these, there remain in town the descendants of Lorton Hathaway and Chester Bugbee, who can claim direct lineage from Silas Hathaway.

Charles Dugar, born in France, came to Nova Scotia with his father's family, and when about 12 years of age, to Charlton, Mass.

Gload, son of Charles, born in Charlton, 1775, married Sarah Dunton, of Sturbridge, Mass., and removed to Calais in June, 1809. He settled first near where Allen Morse now lives, then where John Sabin now is, and afterwards on land now owned by his son Abner, the only one of his 11 children now living in this vicinity.

Abner, son of Gload, was born 1805, in Charlton; when about 5 years old, an accident rendered him totally blind, and his career has been remarkable for one placed in the circumstances he was. His father was poor, and he was early thrown upon his own resources, but natural intelligence and energy have in great measure compensated for his loss of sight. He attended school, and made considerable progress by hearing the recitations of other scholars, and engaged in nearly all the sports and labors of boyhood, taking long tramps in the woods in fishing and trapping.

He began business for himself by peddling small articles from house to house, and when about 21, having accumulated a little capital, bought a farm, and married Hannah Jacobs, of Montpelier. Since that time he has made farming his business, and with more than average success. He has reared a family of 6 children, and given them as good advantages as are enjoyed by the average of farmers' families, and now owns a good farm, part in this town and part in Worcester. He performs nearly all kinds of farm labor, and upon a recent visit, was found going about his barns caring for the stock. He is a good judge of cattle, even distinguishing

their different colors by some unaccounted for sense.

Near his house when a boy was a saw-mill; this he clambered over until he became so familiar with it, that he has during the leisure hours of his busy life made two models of it, complete in all their details.

While clearing his farm, he made a considerable business of burning charcoal, and one winter drew 900 bushels to Montpelier, some 10 miles, with a pair of two-years-old steers.

He once engaged of a neighbor one of a lot of young pigs. One among them was of slightly better form than the others, and this the neighbor intended to keep himself. But when Dugar came, he could not quite refuse a blind man his choice; so Dugar entered the pen, and after careful examination, came out with the identical pig the other had selected.

PALMER FAMILY.

OLIVER PALMER married, Dec. 1786, Asenath Barnes; removed from Woodstock to Calais in 1796; lived some 20 years on the farm now owned by Luther Converse, and returned to Woodstock. While in Calais, he held the offices of town treasurer, selectman and lister. His children were: Orpha, b. 1789, m. 1808, Andrew Nealey; lived some years on the farm now owned by George Chase; Millie, Harriet, Alden, 1795, a mill-wright, married, lived in Calais, Montpelier and elsewhere; Walter, b. 1805; Laura, 1810.

GERSHAM PALMER, younger brother of Oliver, married Mercy Bennett in Woodstock, probably about the time of his removal to Calais in 1797; lived on the farm north of his brother Oliver; was prominent in town business; moderator in town meeting 6 years, selectman 8 years; lister 2 years; was the fourth representative from Calais; served 7 years; in 1810, judge of probate in what was then Caledonia Co.; 2d justice in town; served 12 years, and by act of the Legislature, Nov. 1, 1810, was made one of a committee of three to locate and build county buildings in the new County of Jefferson, now Washington.

He died Oct. 11, aged 37 years. His children, all born in Calais, were Hannah W., b. 1798, m. 1827, Alvah Elmore, lived on the Col. Curtis farm, where she died, Aug. 1843; Rispah, b. 1800, m. in Woodstock, 1820, Eben Cox, son of Daniel and Celia (Darling), born Jan. 1, 1796. They came to Calais in 1827, and began on the farm where he died, Nov. 1877. Only one of their family of 9 daughters resides in Calais: Aurelia M., b. Oct. 14, 1829, m. Mar. 28, 1855, Elbridge H. Stickney.

Mercy, dau. of Gersham, was b. in 1802; Lucia D., in 1803.

BENNETT, son of Gersham, b. Nov. 10, 1805, was ordained to the ministry in the Church of Christian Brethren, Calais, Aug. 29, 1830; married Valina Snow, of Pomfret, and went to New Hampshire to live, and while there was a member of the N. H. Legislature. He returned to Calais in 1845, where he remained till his death, May 12, 1851. Children of Bennett and Valina Palmer: Lucia Ellen and Sarah Snow, b. in Washington, N. H., 1835, '37; Gersham Bela, b. in Marlow, N. H., 1840; Charles Bennett, b. in Springfield, N. H., 1844; Redora Valina, b. in Calais, Aug. 26, 1847.

Dulcenia, dau. of Gersham, was born 1808; Fanny, 1810; Mercy, Lucia, Dulcenia and Fanny are married, and reside in Woodstock.

DAVID GOODELL

settled on what is now known as the Smilie Bancroft farm, about 1791. He died Feb. 1, 1808, and his wife, Martha, Aug. 29, 1809. Their children: Pamelia, b. 1787, m. Asaph King; Polly, b. 1789, deceased; John, b, 1792; Orange, b. 1795, deceased; Tamar, b. 1801, m. Jason Chase.

JOHN GOODELL, son of David, m. 1818, Lucy, dau. of Elijah White; settled in Cabot; in 1825, returned to Calais, where he resided until his death, July, 1860; children, Diana, b. 1824, m. Alvin Chapin; Matilda, b. 1827, m. Alonzo Taylor; resides in New York City; Sidney, b. 1830, m. Elizabeth Darling, of Meriden, Mass.; resides in Milford, Mass.; Lucy, b. 1840, m. 1857, Alonzo, son of Shepherd Wheeler; their dau. Flora, born Dec. 1862.

BARNABAS DOTY.

BARNABAS DOTY, Jr., b. in Rochester, Apr. 30, 1771, 2d son of Capt. Barnabas, went to Montpelier in the spring of 1789, with his brother Edmund, where they built, under the direction of Col. Larned Lamb, the first framed-house in that town, for Col. Jacob Davis. He worked as a *housewright* there each summer, returning to R. in the winter, till 1792; m. in Rochester, Mass., Jan. 19, 1793, Thankful, dau. of David and Sarah (Parker) Wing, b. July 2, 1769, and settled in Montpelier the following spring. He was commissioned ensign of Washington Artillery by Gov. Jonas Galusha, 1811, and captain 3 years later, by Gov. Martin Chittenden. He rode post some years from Montpelier to Hardwick, 20 miles, to which latter place he removed, and carried on the business of a blacksmith, saddler, watchmaker and merchant, doing most of the magistrate's business in town; was postmaster 1821–5, until having buried his son, Horatio Gates, 1827, and his wife, 1831, he went to live in Georgeville, C. E., then in Irasburgh, Vt., and spent the last 16 years of his life in Calais, where he died Dec. 1864, aged 93; was buried in Hardwick. [Philo Club, p. 39].

Copy of a letter presented Silas Ketchum by A. S. Bliss:

MONTPELIER, Mar. 30, 1814.

To Silas Williams, Esq., Maj. Steven Pitkin, Mr. Elihu Coburn, Maj. Joel Walker, William Mattocks, Esq., Alpha Warner, Esq., Elnathan Strong, Esq., Ralph Parker, Esq., Wm. Baxter, Esq. and Wm. Howe, Esq:

Gentlemen:—The bearer, Mr. Barnabas Doty, a man of integrity and faithfulness, has undertaken to carry the mail and distribute papers, on the route formerly rode by Mr. Henry Dewey, and from our acquaintance with him, we are persuaded he will give as good and as general satisfaction as did Mr. Dewey. As he is a stranger, your influence in his behalf in encouraging his business, may be of considerable benefit to him. Yours with much respect,

WALTON & GOSS.

He made first trip, date of above letter. The route book also presented with above letter, shows the route to lay from Montpelier through Calais, Plainfield, Marshfield, Cabot, Peacham, Danville, Walden, Hardwick, Greensboro, Glover, Irasburgh, Salem, Derby and Dunkensborough. [Philo. Club].

ELIJAH WHITE

came from Charlton, Mass., to Calais in the summer of 1797, and began chopping in the east lot now owned by Lewis Bancroft, but abandoned it, and the next summer began on the lot in the south-easterly part of the town, where he resided until his death, 1832. In Feb. 1797, he brought his newly-married wife, Ruth Needham, to Calais. She died about 1847; children, all born in Calais: Lucy, b. 1800, m. John, son of David Goodell; Adams, b. 1802; Larnard, 1805; Ruth, 1813, m. 1835, Amasa Hall; settled in Marshfield.

Adams, m. 1825, Alfreda Bryant; lived in Calais and Woodbury; died, 1873; his wife in 1877; both in Woodbury; children, Florilla, Clarissa, Elijah, Ruth and George. Larnard m. 1828, Roxana, dau. of Nathan Kelton; lived in the S. E. part of the town; deceased.

FIRST MEETING-HOUSE SOCIETY.

In August, 1823, a call was issued, signed by Caleb Curtis, Medad Wright and Nathan Bancroft, asking all interested in building a meeting-house in Calais, to meet at the house of Medad Wright on the 18th of that month.

At this meeting, the above society was organized, by-laws adopted, and the following officers elected: Caleb Curtis, moderator; William Dana, clerk, and Joshua Bliss, treasurer. Caleb Curtis, Isaac Davis, Alpheus Bliss, Medad Wright and Joel Robinson, committee to select a plan and agree with Caleb Bliss for land on which to set the house.

On the 30th of the same month, a meeting was held and the committee reported they had agreed upon a building lot and drawn a plan "40 by 42 feet, 40 pews on the lower floor, 5 feet by 6, and 18 above of the same bigness." The report was accepted. It was decided to put up the frame the ensuing fall, but to be 3 years completing the house; also "that payment for pews be made in three equal instalments,

payable one-half in neat cattle, the other moiety in grain, the first payment of stock in one year from the first day of October next, and the grain part in one year from January next, and so annually." Chose Col. Caleb Curtis, Dea. Joshua Bliss, and Mr. Joel Robinson a committee to superintend the building of the house, and "Capt. Remember Kent, Capt. Isaac Davis and Mr. Joseph Brown, a committee, to examine the work whether it be well done."

Following the record of the above meeting are the names of members of the society, as follows: Caleb Curtis, Isaac Davis, Alpheus Bliss, Joshua Bliss, 2d., Medad Wright, William Dana, Vial Allen, Pliny Curtis, Joel Robinson, Jabez Mower, Linnus Richards, Isaac Robinson, William Robinson, Welcome Wheelock, Oliver Sheple, Benjamin Page, Gaius Allen, Curtis Mower, Ira Brown, Joseph Brown, Daniel Harris, Caleb Bliss, Remember Kent, Shubael Shortt, Thomas Hathaway, Ephraim Pray, John Robinson, Joshua Bliss, 3d., Joshua Bliss, 4th, Gload Dugar, Dwight Marsh, Charles Clark, Amasa McKnight, Hosea Brown, Weston Wheeler, Mason Wheeler, Nathan Bancroft, Loam Hathaway, James Morse, Ira Kent, Bradley Webber, Abdiel Kent, Ezekiel Kent, Hiram Robinson, J. V. R. Kent, Joshua M. Dana, Abdiel Bliss, Kendall T. Davis, Jesse White, Joseph W. E. Bliss, Samuel O. Robinson, Moses Clark.

Some of the last names on the list have become owners since the building of the house.

The frame of the house was prepared and raised about the middle of October, 1823, under the direction of Lovell Kelton, Esq. As first framed there was a projection in front, supporting the steeple, but subsequently the corners were filled out leaving the building in its present shape. During the two next summers, 1824 and '5 the house was completed, under the direction of Mr. Griffin of Hardwick, Vt. In Nov., 1825, a meeting was held and the house accepted, at a cost of $2005, and the society was found to be indebted to the building committee some $460. Probably about the last of Nov., 1825, the house was dedicated, the dedicatory sermon by Rev. Mr. Bartlett of Hartland. Six religious societies were represented in the ownership of the house and its use was apportioned among them according to the interest owned by each. The first apportionment on record is that for 1828: Baptists, 10 Sabbaths; Universalists, 20; Congregationalists, 9; Christians, 6; Free Will Baptists, 4; Methodists 3, and there is no change on record, of this division of the time, until 1848, when it was Universalists, 32; Congregationalists, 7; Methodists, 5; Baptists, 4; Christians, 4. There is no further record. There was no stove in the house until 1831, though used almost every Sabbath summer and winter.

William Dana was clerk of the society from its organization until 1834. Welcome Wheelock from 1834 to '65, and J. V. R. Kent since. The house has been little used for some years past, but the pride of the present generation has induced them to keep in repair the work of their fathers, though their religious zeal has not been sufficient to use it for the purpose for which it was designed.

THE CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION.

BY SILAS WHEELOCK, 1870.

The first Christian church was organized in Calais, Dec. 2, 1810, by Elder Reuben Dodge and Benjamin Putnam. There is but little account of the church on record till 1824. Elder Dodge and Elder Putnam supplied them with preaching part of the time.

In October, 1824, Elder Edward B. Rollins and Elder Seth Allen re-organized the church, and introduced the Rollins' discipline, (so called).

Ezekiel Burnham was chosen Ruling Elder or Bishop of the church. Edward B. Rollins and Seth Allen were invited to take the oversight of the church. The number of members at this time was about thirty.

Previous to this organization, the church had no written creed or articles of faith; taking the Scriptures as their rule of faith and practice. In 1835 or 1836, the Ver-

mont Conference laid aside the Rollins discipline, and returned to their former rule. During this time the church was supplied by a number of ministers, who occasionally met with them to preach the word. Among them were Jasper Hazen, Elhanan Winchester, R. Allen. Among those who have been instrumental in building up the church are the following, viz.: Elders Benjamin Page, John Capron, Abraham Hartshorn, Isaac Petingal, Leonard Wheeler, Wm. Sweet and — Goolet, etc. The church now numbers 85 members. They have built a house for worship near the center of the town, and are supplied with preaching every Sabbath.

There is a flourishing Sabbath-school, and a good interest manifested among both scholars and people.

This church is now associated with the Vermont Western Christian Conference. During the 60 years since its organization, there have been a number of revivals of interest, and quite a number of young men have been ordained as ministers of the Gospel.

Previous to 1824, Jera Haskell and Royal T. Haskell were set apart for the work of he ministry, and were eminently successful in building up the denomination; also, ared L. Green and Bennet Palmer, but t exactly what time they were ordained oes not appear to be known.

After a few years Elder Palmer moved) New Hampshire and spent several years nd then returned to this town, where he ied May 12, 1851.

Elder Green labored with the church for any years, and contributed much to its osperity; then moved to Bradford, where resided several years, preaching a part the time in adjoining towns, and then oved to New Hampshire, where he now ides, but still remains a member of the rmont Eastern Conference.

Elders Jera and Royal Haskell went to sconsin, where Jera soon died, and yal still resides.

Orrin Davis, son of Isaac Davis, one of early members of the church, and one) did much for the prosperity of the rch, was ordained in 1850. He is the present pastor of the church, and has been since 1860.

BY REV. ORRIN DAVIS.

The church in 1810 was organized with about 50 members; there was a monthly conference established, which has been maintained until the present time. The ordinances have been observed all, or nearly all, of the time during the 70 years of its existence, and it has sustained preaching the most of the time by the following ministers, viz.: Elders B. Putnam, R. Dodge, B. Page, E. B. Rollins, J. Capron, I. Petingal, S. Allen, William Haskell, J. Haskell, J. L. Green, B. Palmer, L. Wheeler, A. Hartshorn, S. Wheelock, J. D. Bailey and O. Davis. It has sustained constant preaching the last 20 years; the present membership about 80, according to the records, but there are only from 50 to 60 resident members. The church will seat about 300. The Sabbath-school has for some years past numbered from 100 to 130.

UNIVERSALIST PARISH IN CALAIS.

BY REV. LESTER WARREN, 1881.

The venerable William Farwell first promulgated our sentiments in Washington County; Hon. D. P. Thompson, says in his *History of Montpelier*, Mr. Farwell advocated our faith in a debate with Rev. Chester Wright,—the grandfather of J. Edward. This public discussion was held in the street of Montpelier, under the first shade trees of the village; a multitude of people were present in the streets to hear this debate, and we doubt not some of the fathers whose names here follow listened with intense interest to that discussion, and returned to organize a "parish" in Calais, just 60 years ago; dated at Calais, Dec. 14, 1820, we have this document:

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Calais in Washington County, do hereby voluntarily associate and agree to form a society by the name of The Universalist Society in Calais for the purpose of having meetings, or supporting a minister to preach with us according to the "first section of an act entitled an act for the support of the gospels," passed Oct. 26th, A. D. 1798. Subscribed to by Gideon Wheelock, Sabin Ainsworth, Abijah Wheelock,

Caleb Curtis, Backus Pearce, Levi Wright, Medad Wright, William Robinson, Aaron Lamb, Salem Goodenough, and others called a meeting, to meet at the dwelling-house of Gideon Wheelock.

The record states this first meeting was held at Gideon Wheelock's dwelling-house, in Calais, Feb. 21, 1821; Levi Wright, moderator, of said meeting; Gideon Wheelock, clerk. A constitution and by-laws were adopted at this meeting to govern the society and the following officers chosen: Aaron Lamb, Caleb Curtis, Levi Wright and Medad Wright, prudential com. The 4th article of this constitution reads:

That any member wishing to withdraw from said society, it shall be his duty to make his wishes known to the clerk, in writing, and no member may withdraw without he *pay his tax, or subscription.*

January 6, 1849, the new constitution and some articles of religious belief were adopted, which were recorded in the commencement of the "second book of records." Not all who have acted with the society have have had their names on the book of records, but I find the names of 25 members who have been moderators at annual meetings since the organization, viz: Levi Wright, Jedediah Fay, Jonas Hall, Nathan Kelton, Abijah Wheelock, Medad Wright, Welcome Wheelock, Pliny Curtis, William Robinson, Abdiel Kent, J. V. R. Kent, John Robinson, Jesse White, Samuel O. Robinson, Richard W. Toby, Alonzo Pearce, Nathaniel Eaton, Jacob Eaton, Moses Sheldon, Sylvester Eaton, Lester Warren, E. A. Hathaway, Ira S. Dwinell, Z. G. Pierce, B. P. White.

These have also been on committees and acted as officers of said society; some of them many times. The clerks, or secretaries of this society have been only ten, serving the society as clerks an average of 6 years each, viz: Gideon Wheelock, William Robinson, John Robinson, Elon Robinson, W. Wheelock, A. Goodenough, J. V. R. Kent, James K. Toby, Alonzo Pearce and Simeon Webb.

Welcome Wheelock was society clerk longer than any other, being elected in 1840, and serving until the time of his death in 1865—25 years.

In the year 1825, or when Calais Meeting-house was dedicated, the Universalist families in this town were able to own and control the same only 20 Sabbaths in the year; a little more than one-third; in 1845, their share was 32 Sabbaths. Now, in 1880, we count about 100 families, but they are so scattered all over town, it is difficult to get one-half to meet at any one place, and meetings are held in different places. The past year, 1879, and '80, the Universalists of Calais have had meetings of their order, one service each Sabbath in East Calais, and each alternate Sabbath in the west part of the town; also evening service in S. H. Foster's grove in North Calais. To lead the singing in their meetings they have had such talent as afforded by Pliny Curtis, Mr. Wheelock, E. W. Ormsby, Ira A. Morse, J. M. Dana, Samuel O. Robinson and wife, Abdiel Kent, I. R. Kent, L. A. Kent, Murray A. Kent; also in East Calais, Alonzo Pearce, A. D. Pearce; by Amasa Tucker was played the bass viol, the first instrument of music in our meeting. Mrs. Dr. Ide and Mrs. Burnap have also been very efficient leaders in the choirs; Mrs. Ide in the west, and Mrs. Burnap in the east part of the town. Those who have played the organ are Mrs. J. C. Brown, Mrs. Edwin Burnham, Miss Josie M. Kent, Alice Pearce and Ellen Whitcher.

About 50 Universalist ministers have preached in Calais occasionally. Those who have been employed by the society for any length of time are William Farwell, Paul Dean, John E. Palmer, Thomas Browning, Mr. Amiers, Lemuel H. Tabor, Lester Warren, Sylvester C. Eaton, John Gregory, George F. Flanders, D. D., George Severance, J. H. Little, J. Edward Wright, E. A. Goodenough, S. C. Hayford, and the present time George E. Forbes, (one service each Sabbath in the east part of the town.) I should not forget to mention that the ladies of the society have done their part *nobly*. They solicited the subscription, and hired S. A. Parker to preach a part of the time for one year, about

years ago. They have also been active in getting the reading meetings and Sunday school started, which have been the main cause of the present effort in the west part of Calais.

Sunday schools which were first started by Mr. Raikes of England, 100 years ago, were not much thought of here when Universalist meetings commenced, but we had a small school in 1844, mostly Bible class. In 1852, a school was commenced with Sidney H. Foster, superintendent, and N. A. Chase, librarian. From that it has continued, in the west part of the town until the present time. Now, the superintendent is J. K. Toby, with Mrs. Carrie Robinson assistant superintendent; and Mrs. William H. Kelton is teacher of the juvenile class; and, with prospects bright for future usefulness, the Universalist parish in Calais now commences to have preaching service both in the west, and east, every Sabbath the ensuing year (1881) I hope.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION

who afterwards became residents of Calais: John Beattis, who deserted from the British; Seth Doan, Jonas Comins, Backus Gary, Ebenezer Goodenough, Stephen Hall, Moses Haskell, Francis Lebarron, Job Macomber, John Martin, Shubael Shortt, Jesse Slayton, Samuel White, Edmund Willis, Duncan Young, deserted from the British, David Fuller, Asa Wheelock, Joshua Bliss.

SOLDIERS IN WAR OF 1812.

Danforth Ainsworth, Welcome Ainsworth, Benjamin Bancroft, John Goodell, David Green, Isaac Hawkins, Enoch Kelton, Ansel Lebarron, Shubael Lewis, Azel Lyon, Jason Marsh, 28 months; Perry Marsh, 14 months; Dwight Marsh, 28 months; John Martin, Jr., Jabez Mower, Ephraim Pray, Isaac Robinson, Joel Tucker, Josiah White, Daniel Young.

VOLUNTEERS TO PLATTSBURGH SEPT. 1814.

Vial Allen, Joshua Bliss, 2d, Joshua Bliss, 4th, Ira Brown, Pliny Curtis, Elias Drake, Samuel Fuller, Simeon Guernsey, Bemis Hamilton, Thomas Hathaway, Pardon Janes, Jabez Mower, Noah Pearce, Joel Robinson, Cyrenus Shortt, Darius Slayton, Jesse Slayton, Phineas Slayton, Simeon Slayton, Edward Tucker, Reuben D. Waters, Hiram Wells, Schuyler Wells, Josiah White, Gideon Wheelock, Jonathan Wheelock, Levi Wright, Medad Wright.

SOLDIERS IN MEXICAN WAR.

James M. Ainsworth, died at Jalapa, Mexico, Feb. 29, 1848. Dexter S. Goodell, served in war of 1861–5, died 1878. Arlo Thayer.

Amasa Tucker, an old resident and a man of remarkable memory, has aided largely in the preparation of the foregoing lists of soldiers, and they are perhaps as near correct as it is possible to make them at this time.

SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR, 1861–5.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Enlistment.*	*Remarks.*
Ainsworth, Geo. W.	11	I	Dec 8 63	Dis. June 16, 65.
Ainsworth, Lavake	do		" 3 63	Deserted July 26, 64.
Ainsworth, Marcus	13	H	Aug 19 62	Must. out July 21, 63; re-enlist. 11 Reg. Co. I. Nov. 30, 63; tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D.; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Bailey, Robert M.	11	I	Aug 15 64	Missed in action Oct. 19, 64.
Bancroft, Horace D.	8	B	Dec 31 61	Killed at Port Hudson, June 14, 63.
Barrett, George W.	11	I	Aug 15 64	Must. out June 24, 65.
Batchelder, Chas. M.	do		Dec 5 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D.; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Benjamin, Thos. W.	do		Dec 3 63	Tr. to Co. A.; disch. June 13, 65.
Bennett, L. Austin	do		July 21 62	Died February 19, 63.
Blake, Stephen D.	do		Dec 3 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D; pro. corp. July 12, 65; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Bragelow, George	6	B	July 11 63	Drafted; tr. to Co. Co. H. Oct. 16, 64; tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 22, 64; must. out July 15, 65.
Bliss, Frederick D.	11	I	July 16 62	Corp.; pro. sergt. Dec. 26, 63; red. Sept. 27, 64; must. out June 24, 65.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Enlistment.*	*Remarks.*
Bliss, Zenas H.	9	I	June 24 62	Pro. sergt.; disch. for pro. in colored troops August 19, 64.
Brown, James W.	11	I	July 26 62	Pro. corp. Sept. 27, 64; must. out June 24, 65.
Bruce, Joel	4	G	Sept 2 61	Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 62.
Burke, Walter	13	H	Aug 19 62	Died March 4, 63.
Burnham, Melvin V.	9	I	June 16 62	Died March 8, 63.
Burnap, Charles H.	11	I	July 17 62	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Burnap, Wyman R.	do		" 19 62	Pro. sergt. Sept. 1, 64; died Sept. 21, 64, of wounds rec'd in action Sept. 19, 64.
Carr, Lemuel B.	11	I	Nov 30 63	Deserted Nov. 2, 64.
Carroll, Henry W.	8	I	Feb 14 65	Died June 19 65.
Clark, Aurelian M.	4	H	Aug 30 64	Tr. to Co. E. Feb. 25, 65; must. out June 19, 1865.
Clark, Charles	11	I	Jan. 4 64	Deserted Oct. 22, 64.
Clark, Charles M.	1st ss	F	Sept 11 61	Discharged Jan. 10, 62.
Clark, James H.	11	I	July 15 62	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Clifford, Isaac	13	H	Aug 19 62	Wagoner; must. out July 21, 63.
Church, Isaiah B.	7		Feb 8 65	Not accounted for.
Colburn, Charles C.	13	C	Aug 29 62	Died Jan. 26. 63.
Colburn, Curtis C.	do		Aug 29 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Connor, Dorman	13	H	Aug 19 62	Corp.; must. out July 21, 63.
Dodge, Oramel S.	11	I	Dec 1 63	Discharged June 21, 65.
Dudley, Andrew J.	do		July 15 62	Pro. to sergt. Aug. 11, 63; pro. 2d lieut. Sept. 2, 64; pro. 1st lieut. Dec. 2, 64; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Eaton, Arthur G.	9	I	June 26 62	Died Nov. 9, 62.
Eaton, Chase H.	2	F	July 11 63	Drafted; pro. corp.; must. out May 13, 65.
Estes, Charles O.	13	H	Aug 19 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Fair, Simon C.	2d Bat		Nov 12 61	Sergeant; died July 23, 62.
Fair, Shubel B.	11	I	July 21 62	Pro. corp. Dec.26, 63; must. out June 24, 65.
Flynn, John D.	9	I	May 30 62	Pro. corp.; serg. Sept. 16, 64; must. out June 13, 65.
Foster, Edward L.	11	I	Aug 2 62	Pro. reg. com. sergt. May 16, 63; pro. 2d lieut. Co. I. Dec. 28, 63; pro. 1st lieut. Sept. 2, 64; must. out June 24, 65.
Foster, Sidney H.	11	I	July 22 62	1st sergt; pro. 2d lieut. July 11, 63; 1st lieut. Dec. 28, 63; hon. disch. for disability Nov. 22, 64.
Gardner, Horace	13	H	Sept 22 62	Sergt.; pro. 1st sergt. June 4, 63; must. out July 21, 63.
Goodell, Dexter S.	11	I	July 21 62	Trans. to Inv. Corps, Feb. 15, 64.
Goodell, Henry M.	do		" 15 62	Disch. Nov. 17, 62.
Goodell, John A.	8	E	Feb 14 65	Mustered out May 23, 65.
Goodell, LeeRoy	11	I	Dec 5 63	Discharged.
Goodell, William M.	do		" 8 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D. must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Goodno, Martin,	11	I	Nov 30 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; disch. July 21, 65.
Guernsey, Geo. H.	do		Aug 11 62	Pro. corp. Dec. 26, 63; sergt. Feb. 11, 65 must. out June 30, 65.
Guernsey, Oscar W.	do		" 15 64	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Hale, William H.	7	A	Feb 8 65	" " Feb. 8. 66.
Hall, Hiram A.	9	I	June 24 62	Pro. to corp. Nov. 27, 64; must. out June 13, 1865.
Hall, Hiram H.	3	H	June 1 61	Discharged Nov. 21, 62.
Hall, Robert H.	1 A C			
Hammond, John F. C.	6	F	July 11 63	Drafted; pro. to corp.; tr. to Co. A. Oct 16, 64; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 65; must out June 26, 65.
Harding, John W.	8	E	Feb 9 65	Died March 6, 65.
Hinkson, Lyman	13	H	Aug 19 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Hobart, Henry	do		Sept 12 62	Disch. April 25, 63; re-enlist. 11 reg. Co. I Aug. 11, 64; must. out June 24, 65.
Hovey, James O.	2	D	May 7 61	Re-enlist. Dec. 21, 63; disch. May 13, 65.
Jackson, Orra W.	11	I	Dec 1 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; must. out Jun 29, 1865.
Jackson, Samuel	11	I	Dec 1 63	Died August 8, 64.
Jennings, Ira E.	do		" 4 63	Died Feb. 3, 64.
Judd, William	2d Bat		Nov 12 61	Sergt.; reduced to ranks; re-enlist. Jan. 64; pro. corp. Sept. 1, 64; sergt. May 65; must. out July 31, 65.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Enlistment.*	*Remarks.*
Kelton, Edgar A.	13	C	Aug 29 62	Corp.; pro. sergt. Feb. 28, 63; must. ou July 21, 63.
Larock, John,	6	G	Feb 22 65	Mustered out June 26, 65.
Lawson, Truman,	11	I	Dec 1 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; disch. July 1, 65.
Leonard, Joseph W.	do		Aug 13 62	1st lieut.; resigned Nov. 25, 62.
Lilley, Willard,	do		July 15 62	Pro. corp. Nov. 14, 62; disch. June 15, 65; wounded, and lost an arm; full pension.
Lincoln, Eugene,	8	K	Feb 20 65	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Linsey, Hubbard	6	B	July 11 63	Drafted; tr. to Co. H. Oct. 16, 64; must. out June 26, 65.
Major, William	13	H	Oct 3 62	Must. out July 21, 63.
Marshall, Chas, H.	11	I	Dec 5 63	Must. out May 23, 65.
Marsh, Frank E.	do		Aug 11 62	Pro. Cor. Feb 11, 65; must. out June 24, 65.
Marsh, Henry O.	4	G	Sept 3 61	Died June 6, 64, of wounds rec'd in action.
Marsh, Wm. H. H.	do		do	Pro. Cor.; re-enlisted Dec 15, 63; died July 2, 64, of wounds received in action.
Martin, James,	9	I	June 18 62	Pro. Cor. July 15, 64; must. out June 13, 65.
Martin, John A.	11	I	Aug 11 62	Must. out June 24, 65.
Martin, John W.	do		Aug 13 62	Pro. to Cor. Dec 26, 63.; must. out June 24, 65.
Martin, Silas B.	do		July 25 62	Must. out June 24, 65.
Martin, William E.	do		Aug 11 62	do do
McLoud, Edward T.	11		Dec 3 63	Died Jan. 13, 64.
McLoud, Henry H.	4	G	Sept 4 61	Dis. Feb. 18, 63; re-en. 11 Reg. Co. I. Dec. 2, 63; tr. Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. Co. D.; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
McLoud, Morrilla G.	4	G	do	Re-en-Dec. 63; pro. Cor. Oct. 5, 64 to Sergt. Dec. 3, 64; tr. to Co. F. Feb 25, 65; must. out July 13, 65.
McKnight, Chas. M.	13	H	Aug 19 62	Sergt; died May 24, 63.
Merrill, Isaac A. L.	11	I	July 30 62	Must. out June 24, 65.
Mower, Albion J.	9	I	June 30 62	Capt.; resigned July 8, 63.
Mower, Marcus M.	11	I	July 31 62	Died July 29, 63.
Nelson, Geo. W.	6	E	July 11 63	Drafted; tr. to Co. K. Oct. 16, 64; must. out May 13, 65.
Newton, Henry H.	11	I	Nov 30 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 25, 64.
Nourse, Calvin	13	C	Aug 29 62	Must. out July, 21, 63.
Ormsbee, Chas. E.	2	H	June 17 61	Re-en. Dec. 21, 63; pro. Cor.; must. out July 15, 65.
Ormsbee, DeWitt C.	11	I	Dec 3 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D.; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Ormsbee, Geo. W.	6	H	Aug 14 61	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; must. out June 26, 65.
Peck, William V.	13	H	Sept 23 62	Capt.; resigned Jan. 25, 63.
Persons, Joseph Jr.	11	I	Dec 5 63	Tr. to Co. A June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D.; pro. Cor. June 27, 65; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Pierce, Alonzo E.	3	K	July 11 61	2d Lt.; pro. 1st Lt. Co. A. Sept. 22, 62; pro. Capt. Co. K. May 8, 63; hon. dis. Dec. 14, 63, for disability.
Pierce, Lyman J.	8	E	Feb 14 65	Must. out July 7, 65.
Pierce, Orion A.	3	K	July 10 61	Cor. Dis. Nov. 18, 62.
Phillips, Walter A.	13	H	Aug 19 62	1st Sergt.; Pro. 2d Lt. June 4, 63; must. out July 21, 63.
Porter, Freeman J.	9	I	June 4 62	Cor.; died Nov. 19, 62.
Pray, Rufus M.	3	K	July 23 61	Pro. Sergt.; re-en. Dec. 31, 63; dis. May 27, 65.
Preston, George	8	K	Feb 11 65	Must. out June 28, 65.
Remick, George	8	A	Sept 27 61	Re-en. Jan. 5, 64; dis. Feb. 21, 65.
Robinson, Ed. E.	1 ss	F	Sept 11 61	Pro. Reg. Qr. M. Sergt. Jan. 18, 62; dis. Sept. 12, 64.
Robinson, Joel E.	13	C	Aug 29 62	Must. out July 21, 63; died July 28, 63, of disease contracted in army.
Robinson, Robert H.	7	A	Feb 8 65	Died Jan. 14, 66.
Rodney, John	6	F	Sept 28 61	Dis. June 24, 62.
Russell, Franklin W.	11	H	Dec 1 63	Tr. to Co. B. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D.; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Short, Gilbert L.	11	I	Dec 2 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D.; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Shaw, Dexter V.	4	H	Feb 14 65	Must. out July 13, 65.
Slayton, Rufus H.	2d	Bat	Aug 27 64	Died July 31, 65.
Slayton, Theodore M.	13	H	Aug 19 62	Must. out July 21, 63.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Enlistment.*	*Remarks.*
Slayton, Thos. J. 2d.	do		do	Sergt.; died Apr. 7, 63.
Smith, Amasa T.	3	K	July 11 61	1st Lt.; pro. to Capt. Jan. 15, 63; resigned Feb. 13, 63.
Smith, Coridon D.	2d	Bat	Dec 13 61	1st Lt.; dism. July 30, 62.
Soper, George	2	D	May 7 61	Died Dec. 7, 61.
Stockwell, Albert S.	13	C	Aug 29 62	Must. out July 21, 63.
Stone, Judson A.	13	H	Aug 19 62	do do
Stone, Benjamin H.	4	G	Aug 26 61	Died Feb. 5, 62.
Stowe, Lewis A.	2	K	Feb 20 62	Dis. Oct. 2, 62.
Stowe, William,	2	F	May 7 61	Pro. to Cor.; killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.
Sumner, Alonzo L.	7	H	Feb 8 62	Re-en. Feb. 20, 64; pro. to Cor. Oct. 1, 64; must. out Mar. 14, 66.
Tewksbury, Chas. C.	1 ss	F	Sept 11 61	Dis. Oct. 4, 61; re-en. 13 Reg. Co. C. Aug. 29, 62; pro. to Cor. Jan. 12, 63; must. out July 21, 63; re-en. 11 Reg. Co. I, Aug. 30, 64; must. out June 24, 65.
Tice, Fletcher F.	11	I	July 15 62	Must. out June 24, 65.
Tichout, Alva M.	do		Aug 10 64	do do
Walling, Ransom	6	B	July 11 63	Drafted; tr. to H. Oct. 16, 64; must. out June 26, 65.
Webber, Silas	4	G	Aug 29 61	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; killed at bat. Wilderness May 5, 64.
Webber, Timothy C.	13	H	Sept 17 62	Must. out July 21, 63.
Wells, William R.	11	I	Aug 1 62	Pro. to Artificer Dec. 26, 63; must. out June 24, 65.
Wheeler, Martin E.	do		July 24 62	Must. out May 13, 65.
Wheeler, Zimri B.	do		do	Cor. Pro. Sergt. Mar, 4, 64; must. out June 24, 65.
Wheelock, Jacob E.	1st Cav	C	Sept 10 61	Dis. Oct. 29, 62.
Wheelock, Russell	13	H	Aug 19 62	Dis. Apr. 18, 63.
White, Chas. R.	do		do	Sergt.; dis. Feb. 3, 63.
White, William O.	13	H	do	Cor.; dis. July 21, 63; re-en. 8 Reg. Co. E. Feb. 14, 65; must. out June 28, 65.
Whiting, Amos A.	13	C	Aug 29 62	Dis. July 21, 63; re-en. 11 Reg. Co. I. Aug. 15, 64; must. out June 24, 65.
Whitten, Curtis B.	11	I	Aug 30 64	Must. out June 24, 65.
Witham, Aaron	9	I	May 28 63	Must. out June 13, 65.

There were 15 re-enlistments credited to the town, as follows: Marcus Ainsworth, Henry Hobart, William Judd, William H. H. Marsh, H. H. McLoud, Alonzo L. Sumner, C. C. Tewksbury, twice, Silas Webber, Amos Whiting, Wm. O. White, not credited by name, 4.

Thirty men were drafted July 11, 1863; Of these 6 entered the service, and their names appear in the above record, and are as follows: Geo. Bigelow, Chase H. Eaton, John F. C. Hammond, Hubbard Linsey, Geo. W. Nelson and Ransom Walling.

Twenty-four paid commutation, as follows: Eri Batchelder, Ira D. Cochran, Chandler Coller, Lemuel P. Goodell, Clark M. Gray, Geo. H. Gray, Geo. E. Hall, Edwin D. Haskell, John Q. Haskell, W. V. Herrick, James M. Jacobs, Ira Jennings, Marcus C. Kenneston, Allen Morse, Azro Nelson, Geo. S. Newton, William V. Peck, Orion Pierce, William C. Robinson, Lewis W. Voodrey, Henry P. Wheelock, Jacob E. Wheelock, Benjamin P. White and Lewis L. Wood.

SUMMARY.

Enlisted for three years, 96; enlisted for one year, 23; enlisted for nine months, 27; drafted and entered service, 6; drafted and paid commutation, 24; total, 176. Entire quota of the town, 173; furnished in excess of quota, 3.

Partial list of natives of Calais who enlisted elsewhere: Horace Bancroft, Calvin Bliss, Solomon Dodge, Gardner Fay, Willard Fay, Geo. W. Foster, Jr., James Hargin, Charles C. McKnight, Lorenzo Stowe, Marcus F. Tucker, Wm. Arlo Tucker, Calvin White; in Confederate service, Jas. M. Bliss, Melvin Dwinell.

SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN THE WAR.

Freeman Porter, Amasa Smith, George Lowell, Charles Fisher, A. G. Eaton, Lyman Pierce, Lester Clifford, Austin

Bennett, are buried in East Calais cemetery; T. J. Slayton, in Short cemetery; Rufus Slayton in South cemetery; Lorenzo Stowe, Lewis Stowe, in Center cemetery; Joel Robinson, Marcus M. Mower, Ira Jennings, Clark C. Colburn, in Robinson cemetery.

BIOGRAPHICAL PAPERS.

FROM MARCUS D. GILMAN, LIBRARIAN OF VT. HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

John Melvin Gilman, son of Dr. John Gilman, and only brother of Marcus D. Gilman, was born at Calais, Sept. 7, 1824. He resided on the farm of his step-father, Hon. Nathaniel Eaton, in Calais, until about 17 years of age. He was educated at the common schools of the town and at the Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier. He read law in the office of Heaton & Reed, at Montpelier, and commenced practice at New Lisbon, Ohio, where he remained until 1857, when he moved to St. Paul, Minn., where he has become one of the most prominent members of the legal profession in the state.

While residing in Ohio, Mr. Gilman was elected to the State Senate from Columbiana County in 1849–50. He has been four times elected to the Legislature of Minnesota from St. Paul, "and has rendered the state valuable service in that capacity." He has also been the democratic candidate for Congress and other offices in St. Paul; but his party being in the minority, he was not elected. Mr. Gilman being a good speaker, his services are always in demand as a campaign orator, and he generously devotes much time to the interests of the democratic party.

Mr. Gilman married Anna G. Cornwell, at New Lisbon, Ohio, June 25, 1857; they have had children: John Cornwell, born Jan. 23, 1859; Marcus Cornwell, born Oct. 18, 1860; Hays Cornwell, born July 29, 1862; died Aug. 12, 1863; Jessie Cornwell, born Nov. 14, 1864; Kittie Cornwell, born Jan. 7, 1868; all born at St. Paul. The two last-named only are now living. The two boys, John C. and Marcus C., were accidentally drowned by the upsetting of their boat in a storm, on a bayo of the Mississippi river near St. Paul, while out duck-shooting, Apr. 28, 1877.

ISRAEL EDSON DWINELL,

of East Calais, [See Dwinell family in East Calais papers], in boyhood was the schoolmate and most intimate friend of the writer. He resided on his father's farm until about 18 years of age and was educated at the common schools and at the University of Vermont, where he was graduated in 1843; read theology, and was graduated at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1848; ordained colleague pastor with Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., over the Third Congregational church, Salem, Mass., Nov. 22, 1849; remained until his removal to Sacramento, California, in July, 1863, where he became pastor of the First (Congregational) Church of Christ, and where he still remains, (January, 1881.)

Many sermons and articles by Dr. Dwinell have been published, mostly upon theological matters. We give a list of his principal published writings: "Claims of Religion on the State," in *New Englander*, Nov. 1854; "Self-Development, not Aggression, the true Policy of our Nation," *New Englander*, Nov. 1855; "Advance in the Type of Revealed Religion," *Bibliotheca Sacra*, April, 1857; "Spiritualism tested by Christianity," *New Englander*, Nov. 1857; "Baptism a Consecrating Rite," *Bibliotheca Sacra*, January, 1858; "Union of the Divine and the Human in the Externals of Christianity," *Bibliotheca Sacra*, July, 1859; "Adaptation of Christianity to Home Missions," *Congregational Quarterly*, October, 1859; "Hope for our Country," a sermon at Salem, Oct. 19, 1862, pp. 19; "Historical Sketch of the Pacific Theological Association," 1867, pp. 28; "Relation of the Acceptance of Supernatural Ideas to Institutions of Learning," being an oration before the Associate Alumni of California, Oakland, 1868, published in the minutes; "The Higher Reaches of the Great Continental Railway: A Highway for our God," a sermon at Sacramento, May 9, 1869, pp. 13; "New Era of the Spirit," *Congregational Review*,

March, 1870; "Service of the Suffering," a sermon at Sacramento, April 23, 1871, pp. 13; "Religion According to Carlyle," *Congregational Review*, Sept. 1871; "Protestantism—Is it a Failure," *Christian World*, January, 1869; "Memorial Sermon" at Sacramento, June 29, 1873; "Fellowship of the Churches," a sermon at the National Council of Congregational Churches at New Haven, in October, 1874, published in the Minutes.

Besides the above, many sermons and addresses published in the newspapers; the popular way of publishing discourses of late. Dr. Dwinell received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Vermont in 1864.

REV. C. L. GOODELL

was born in Calais, Mar. 16, 1830. He was brought up on a farm, attended the common schools, and fitted for college at Morrisville and Bakersfield academies; graduated at the University of Vermont in 1855; at Andover Theo. Sem. 1858; was also a short time at Union Theo. Sem. New York City; was settled as pastor over the Congregational church at New Britain, Conn., 14 years; then moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he still remains as pastor of a church. He married Emily Fairbanks, daughter of ex-Governor Erastus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, in 1859; they have two children,

Mr. Goodell has been abroad three times, visiting Egypt, Palestine and the East, in 1867. His publications are: "An Oration on the Fourth of July, 1849, at Calais, published by request of the citizens"; "A Thanksgiving Sermon on our National Affairs," 1863, which was widely circulated; "Sketch of the Life of Gov. Erastus Fairbanks," in the *Congregational Quarterly*, January, 1865; "Life of Rev. John Smalley, D. D., of Connecticut," 1873; "Life of Mrs. Henry C. Stephens, of New York City," published in a volume in 1869; in addition, Mr. Goodell writes us, he has had of late years some 200 sermons and public addresses published in the daily press and in pamphlet form.

COL. CALEB CURTIS,

one of the early settlers of Calais, was a son of the first minister of Charlton, Mass., Rev. Caleb Curtis, and his wife, Charity (Combs) Curtis; Col. Curtis was born in Charlton, Mar. 12, 1770; he married first, Polly, daughter of Levi Davis, of Charlton, who was a brother of Col. Jacob Davis, one of the principal proprietors of the townships of Calais and Montpelier, and the first settler of the latter town.

Col. Curtis and wife moved to Calais before 1795, and settled at the head of Curtis pond, so named for him, where he continued to reside until his death, Jan. 4, 1836.

He opened an excellent farm, which he industriously cultivated, and was one of the most prominent citizens, having been chosen to most of the civil and military offices of the town and vicinity. He was thrice married, and brought up and educated a large and fine family. By his first wife, who died Jan. 4, 1801, aged 25 years, he had:

1st, Pliny, born in Calais, Nov. 14, 1795, who became a prominent citizen in town, and subsequently moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he died in Feb. 1853.

2d, Ruth, born in Calais, Jan. 11, 1799, and died in Middlesex, Vt., July 30, 1865; she married first, John Gilman, M. D., May 20, 1819, and they had two sons, Marcus Davis, the writer of this, and John Melvin. Dr. Gilman died at Calais, Feb. 10, 1825, and his widow married Nathaniel Eaton, of Calais, and they had one son, Caleb Curtis, born at Calais, May 6, 1830; [For whom see Eaton Family paper.]

Col. Curtis married, 2d, Miss Anna, daughter of Samuel Robinson, who settled in Calais from Charlton; she died April 27, 1814, aged 37; from this marriage there was, 1st, Polly, born July 6, 1804; she married Ira Kent, of Kent's Corner, Calais, where she resided until her death, Jan. 24, 1881; 2d, Stillman H., born Dec. 20, 1808, read law, and settled at Plainfield, and died unmarried, at Calais, in March, 1844; 3d, Amanda M., born July 9, 1810, married Lebeus H. Chase, a merchant of

Plainfield, where she died March 23, 1837, no children; 4th, Minerva, born April 18, 1813, married Ezekiel Kent, brother of Ira; she died in 1871, leaving a daughter Alice, who married Col. J. O. Livingston, a lawyer of Montpelier, where they now reside.

Col. Curtis married for his third wife, a widow Daggett, by whom he had, 1st, Dauphna, born Aug. 13, 1816, who married Rev. L. H. Tabor, a Universalist minister; she died at East Burke, Vt., Jan. 11, 1880; they had three children.

2d, Laura A., born Aug. 28, 1819, married J. V. R. Kent, brother to Ira; she died at Calais, Aug. 31, 1851; 3d, Fanny H., born July 24, 1822, and married Abdiel Kent, another brother of Ira; she died Dec. 24, 1854, leaving two sons and two daughters, the eldest daughter, Ella F., married Arthur B. Bacon, and they reside in Spencer, Mass., and have two children, Frederick and Laura.

Murray A., married Ruth, daughter of Sidney Bennett and wife, Ruth (Eaton); they have a son, Dorman, and reside at Kent's Corner. Van R., married Lelia, daughter of Capt. Foster of Calais, and reside in Spencer, Mass. Laura Ann, a young lady, finely educated, is preceptress of the High and Graded School in Spencer, Mass.

The children of Col. Caleb Curtis were nine, two sons and seven daughters; and his third wife, widow Daggett, added to the family three daughters Lucy, Catharine and Mary, by her first husband, and the twelve lived together in affection, love and harmony.

Pliny, eldest son of Col. Curtis, married Relief, daughter of Darius Boyden, one of the early settlers of East Montpelier, (who also came from Charlton); they were married at East Montpelier, Dec. 17, 1818, and settled on a farm where Sidney Bennett now lives, about a mile south of the Curtis homestead. They raised a beautiful family of eight children, all born in Calais; about 1840, the family moved to a farm near Columbus, Ohio; his wife Relief died at Peoria, Ill., Aug. 13, 1862, aged 65. Their children were:

1st, Nathaniel Bancroft, born Sept. 11, 1819; married Jane Warren, of Warrenville, Dupage County, Ill., in 1853, and they have two daughters. Nathaniel went to Columbus, Ohio, early in life, and was very prosperous in mercantile and banking business there and at Peoria, Ill., whither he removed in 1851; and it should be recorded that from 1840 until his death in 1872, he contributed largely to the support of his father's family, and especially to the thorough education of the younger members. From an obituary notice of Mr. Nathaniel B. Curtis, from a Peoria paper:

Mr. Curtis came to Peoria in 1851 or '52, from Ohio, and established here the first banking house in the city. The firm was known as N. B. Curtis & Co.; the bank prospered under Mr. Curtis's able management, and upon the opening of the First National bank he was made cashier, and was a director up to within about 10 months of his death, when his brain became impaired from the constant strain upon it and it was found necessary to send him to Hartford, Conn., where he died. Mr. Curtis, both as a business man and a private gentleman, was much loved by all who knew him.

His widow died at Warrenville, Aug. 26, 1879; one of the daughters is married, and the other resides with her mother.

2d, Darius Boyden, born Sept. 17, 1821; died at Calais, November 7, 1844; never married.

3d, Caroline Amanda, born Sept. 23, 1823; married Jonas K. Hall, of Calais, in 1846, and died May 12, 1848; no children.

4th, Pliny, Jr., born March 29, 1826; was in business with his brother Nathaniel at Peoria, and married Miss Cornelia Baldwin of that place; she died about 1873 or '74, leaving four children; Mr. Curtis died at St. Louis, in 1880.

5th, Maria, married Dr. E. S. Deming of Calais, in 1846; he died leaving 2 sons, Sumner, and Henry Halford, grown up to manhood; residing with their mother in Kansas.

6th, Lucinda, married Mr. Sanger, a prominent lawyer of Peoria; died very soon without children. Mr. Sanger married her sister, (7th) Mary; he died soon after, leaving a handsome estate, and Mary

married, 2d, a Mr. Brayton, of Peoria, and 3d, a Mr. Wilson of the same place; she died in 1876, leaving two sons, Ezra Sanger, by her first husband, and Curtis Brayton by her second; the sons reside in Peoria.

8th, Levon, died at 17.

Polly Curtis, b. 1804, md. Ira Kent. (See Kent family paper.)

Colonel Curtis was one of the most active and influential men of his time in the west part of the town; educational facilities were early and liberally provided, and largely through his influence a spacious and handsome church edifice was erected south of Kent's Corner, which is an ornament to the town at this day; this was erected as a Union meeting-house, but the Universalist element largely predominated in that part of the town at the time of its erection, and it is now entirely owned and controlled by this denomination. The descendants of Col. Curtis, through the most remote branches, are of this faith, and so indeed are the descendants of the principal early settlers of that part of the town; and no town ever did or does contain a more intelligent, moral, independent, liberal community than is presented in the inhabitants of West Calais, from the first settlement to the present time.

CHARLES CLARK, M. D.,

was born in Montpelier, Jan. 31, 1800; son of Nathaniel and Lucy Perry Clark; his father, Nathaniel Clark, died in 1810. When Charles was 7 years old, his left leg was amputated by Dr. Nathan Smith, of Hanover, N. H. When 21 years of age, he commenced the practice of medicine with Dr. N. C. King, in North Montpelier. In 1823, he moved to Calais, and was the same year married to Clarissa Boyden, daughter of Darius Boyden, of Montpelier. He remained in Calais 14 years, and four of his children were born here. In 1837, he removed to Montpelier, purchasing the Boyden homestead of his wife's father, where he remained 12 years, and in 1849, removed to Montpelier village, for the better education of his children, 6 in all; 2 born in Montpelier. He died June 21, 1874, aged 74 years.

FACE OF TOWNSHIP; NAME.

This town is peculiarly situated in some respects, it being naturally divided by two valleys, with high hills at their sides, extending northerly and southerly; in these valleys are the two principal streams of the town, and they join in the south-easterly part of the same, forming a principal branch of Winooski river. The east and west parts of the town are thus isolated and independent in a measure of each other. Notwithstanding the hilly and uneven character of the town, there is less of what is denominated waste land, than in any township within our knowledge.

WHENCE THE NAME.

Col. Jacob Davis, a proprietor in the grants of Montpelier and Calais, selected the name of Montpelier for that township, as uncommon and not likely to be duplicated; and what more probable than, having selected a name from the south of France for the more southerly township in which he was interested, than that he should have selected a name from the north of France, Calais, for the northerly township. This we think is a solution of the question, how did Calais get its name? [See remarks of Mr. Tobey to same effect —Ed.]

The early settlers of Calais, as well as of Vermont generally, had in view among other objects a more perfect liberty, freedom and independence, and to escape from the injustice of a taxation for the support of religions in which they did not believe, and other Puritan oppressions that prevailed in Massachusetts and Connecticut, from whence Vermont was mainly settled.

CALAIS ITEMS.

We find the following in the *Freemen's Press*, the first democratic newspaper established in Montpelier:

NOTICE Is hereby given that a petition will be preferred to the next legislature of Vermont at their next session in Montpelier, for a grant for a turnpike from the river LaMoile, in Hardwick, to Montpelier Village, through Woodbury, Calais and Montpelier. CALEB CURTIS.

Calais, Aug. 15, 1810.

A singular explosion occurred in the northerly part of Calais in the spring of 1826; near the base of a side hill, a large quantity of earth and rock was thrown out, leaving a cavity 12 feet in depth, 6 rods in length and 40 feet wide. Large trees were growing on the spot, which were removed with such force as to cause them to fall with their tops up the hill, although while standing, they leaned down the hill nearly 30 degrees from a perpendicular.

The ground was frozen to the depth of nearly 2 feet; large stones, weighing from 300 to 400 pounds, were thrown 30 rods, and one, weighing nearly half a ton, as judged, was thrown 8 rods; the noise of the explosion was heard at a considerable distance. No cause was ever assigned, except that of the accumulation of water in the fissures of the rocks under the frozen surface; but this seems hardly probable.

THE GILMAN FAMILY OF CALAIS.

FROM THE MEMORANDUM OF MARCUS D. GILMAN, OF MONTPELIER.

JONATHAN GILMAN was born at Gilmanton, May 31, 1763; lived at Gilmanton, N. H., until about 1794–5; in 1796, lived at Vershire, Vt., where he continued until about 1817, when he went to live with his son, John, at East Calais, which was his home until his death, which occurred at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 5, 1824, while he was on a visit to his sons, Daniel and Jonathan, at that place, and he was buried there. He married Susannah Dudley, (probably at Gilmanton) Nov. 9, 1783. She was born at Exeter, N. H., 1762, and died at East Calais, Dec. 20, 1817; and was buried on the East Hill in Calais, near the Aaron Lilley place.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF JONATHAN GILMAN:—Phineas lived in N. H.; Zebon in Chelsea, Vt.; Joseph lived and ed in Calais—his son, Lewis, settled in ardwick; Edward, John and Nicholas ed in Strafford; Levi and Abigail, sister, ed in N. H.

The father of the above is said to have pt tavern a long while in Gilmanton.

Children of Jonathan Gilman and wife, sanna Dudley: Jacob, b. Feb. 24, 1785, and had children, 9 girls, 2 boys, settled in Rochester, N. Y.

Thomas, b. Aug. 19, 1786, m. and had 3 daughters and one son, Leonard, a dentist at St. Albans; one dau. md. and died in Underhill.

Daniel, b. Oct. 13, 1787, d. in Ohio; had sons and daughters.

John Taylor, father of Marcus D., b. at Gilmanton, N. H., July 24, 1791.

Susan, b. June 25, 1792, m. Dr. Spear, of Vershire; both died there; had one dau., also deceased.

Betsy, b. Mar. 6, 1794, m. Shadrach Weymouth, of Vershire, and died there before 1820; left one dau. and one son; the dau. Roxy Ann, m. Lyman Cole, an artist, and settled in Newburyport, Mass. The son, Warren, became a Methodist minister, and settled at West Amesbury, Mass.

Sarah, b. at Vershire, Jan. 1776, m. Jedediah Hyde in 1812, and settled on Grand Isle; had 7 sons and 4 daughters, who mostly settled on Grand Isle and Isle La Motte. She died at G. I., Feb. 4, 1863.

Roxy Ann, b. at Vershire, Oct. 16, 1798, m. Nathan Bicknell, Oct. 1825, and resides at Underhill, Vt.; had children: Anne Eliza, m. to Lucius Mead, lives in Essex, Vt.; Edna and Sidney, twins; Edna not m.; Sidney, m., clerk in a clothing store at Chicago; Roxy Anne died at Burlington, Aug. 29, 1877, at the residence of her dau. A. E. Mead.

Abigail, b. at Vershire, Nov. 22, 1800, m. 1st, Sewell Spaulding, and settled in Jericho; 2d, M. Woodworth, and is still living in Underhill; no children.

Dudley, b. at Vershire, 1802, went to sea; died early in Cuba, W. I.; not married.

Jonathan, b. at Vershire, 1806; learned the printer's trade at Montpelier; m. and settled in Lowell, Mass., and died there or at Newburyport; 3 children.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN,

born at Gilmanton, N. H., July 24, 1791, studied medicine at Dartmouth Medical College in 1814, and commenced practice in 1815 at East Calais. He married Ruth,

daughter of Col. Caleb Curtis, May, 1819; children: Marcus Davis, John Melvin, [See Col. Curtis' paper, by Mr. Gilman, before these papers.] Dr. Gilman died at East Calais, Feb. 10, 1825. His widow married Nath. Eaton, and died at Middlesex, 1865, and was buried in Montpelier cemetery. Dr. John Gilman was the pioneer physician of East Calais, and had a large field of practice quite to himself until Dr. Chas. Clark, father to the ex-Prof. N. G. Clark, of the Vermont University, moved into town, who, in order to secure his share of practice, "reduced fare," or put down the price for his professional calls to 25 cents a visit. Dr. G., the established physician, growled a little, but not the man to be beaten in that way, down went his charges to 25 cents a visit. Many are the charges we find on his old book, all at 25 cents a visit; occasionally made up to 35 cents for a little medicine sold at the time. He maintained his ground—succeeded—at his death left a handsome property for the day. He died of what was then called lung fever; at the present day, pneumonia. He had an attack, had but partially recovered, could not be deterred from visiting patients calling for him, brought on a relapse, and died in a few days after. He was simply a martyr to his profession; age, 34 years.

In looking over a package of old family letters, journals, etc., we find Jonathan Gilman was found dead in his bed; died suddenly of apoplexy. He was father of Dr. John, and grandfather to Marcus D., our historical librarian. Dr. John Gilman—as he wrote his name, dropping the T.—kept a note-book while at Dartmouth Medical College, in which is given the synopsis of every lecture he heard and the name of the professor who delivered it. From a sheet catalogue of the Medical College for 1814, we give for benefit of our towns who may not have in their papers the record of all their early physicians, the Vermont names therein:

Barret, Thomas T., Springfield, Vt.; Bates, Roswell, Randolph; Brown, Leonard, Peacham; Campbell, John, Putney; *Chamberlin, Mellen, Peacham; Elkins, Ephraim, Peacham; *Finny, Alfrid, Ludlow; Fletcher, John, Williamstown; Gillet, Bezaleel, Hartford; Goodwin, Jacob, Bradford; Hatch, Horace, Norwich; Hazeltine, Laban, Wardsborough; Jennison, Charles, Hartland; *Leavett, Harvey, Hartford; Martin, Lyman, Peacham; *Newton, Enos W., Hartford; Paddock, William, Barre; Paddock, Wm. S., Pomfret; Page, Alfrid, Barnard; *Richardson, John P., Woodstock; Rogers, Asher A., Thetford; Stevens, John, Newbury; Tewksbury, Hartland; Tracey, James 2d, Hartford; Wait, James, Brandon; Washburn, Hercules, Randolph; Wheeler, John, West Fairlee.

Whole number of students, 105; Vermont representation in Dartmouth Medical College, 1814, as above, 27.

MARCUS DAVIS GILMAN

was born at Calais, Jan. 28, 1820. He had the misfortune to lose his father—Dr. John Gilman—at 5 years of age. He lived with his mother and step-father, Mr. Eaton, on a farm in Calais until 15 years of age, when he went into Baldwin & Scott's store at Montpelier, as clerk, until 21 years of age; then was in business as merchant at Northfield, as *White, Gilman & Co.*, 2 years; then in same business at Montpelier 2 years, as *Ellis, Wilder & Co.*

Mr. Gilman married Maria Mallevill daughter of Hon. Daniel Baldwin, o Montpelier, May 10, 1843, and in 1845 moved to Chicago, Ill., where he reside for 23 years, or until 1868 as a merchant children: John Baldwin, born at Chicago July 5, 1847, deceased; Emily Eliza, bor at Chicago, June 10, 1849, married.

Sarah Alice, born at Chicago, March 2 1851, died at Chicago, March 19, 1853 Marcus Edward, born at Chicago, June 2 1853, died at Chicago, Nov. 9, 1863.

The next data in given memorandum "At this time, March, 1870, we are r siding (temporarily it may be) at Rive side, Auburndale, Mass. Removed Montpelier, Oct. 1871." He now resid at Montpelier, where he has been librari of the State Historical Society since 187

* Members of college.

and is corresponding member of six or seven State Historical Societies, &c. Mr. Gilman has said to us that he graduated at the Washington County Grammar School at the age of 15 years, and went out into the world for himself. In business he appears to have been remarkably successful, and to have sensibly retired, that he may devote himself to his historical tastes. He has a very large correspondence; his historical offices are a laborious business; no nominal appointments, only, mere compliments, in his hands, as we may judge from the weekly file of letters and communications on his table. He is just the one man in the State best situated to make a bibliotheca for Vermont, and he is doing it, several chapters of which have been already published, though by no means the most or the best part of it, as we are very well prepared to say, having carefully looked through the MSS. so far as finished up, and the vast amount of material to be worked up, and we shall with much interest await the appearance of the work when it may be published.

JOHN BALDWIN GILMAN, M. D.,

son of Marcus D., died at his father's, in Montpelier, May 18, 1873, in his 26th year. Naturally cheerful, born to a home affluent with pleasant things, fond of books in his early years, his childhood was a happy one. At 12, he was entered the Rev. Mr. Fay's excellent school for boys, at St. Albans, and fitted for college; was next at Lombard University, Ill., 3 years; at 17 years, entered Harvard for a full course; graduated in 1868; studied medicine, the German, French and Italian languages in Germany 2 years; Feb. 1870, returned to Boston, and continued his studies at the Boston Medical College. The summer following, the Franco-Prussian war breaking out, the opportunity for surgical experience in the military hospitals was irresistible, and he hastened to recross the ocean. On arriving, he was appointed by the German authorities to the post of assistant surgeon in the Prussian service, which position he held to the end of the war, when, retiring from the service, he was complimented by the Emperor William with the Decoration of the Iron Cross, the first instance, so far as known, that an American surgeon has received the honor. Returning to Boston, he completed his studies there, and in the fall of 1871, commenced the practice of his profession in Topeka, Kansas, where he rapidly acquired an extensive practice. Late in the fall of 1872, small pox appeared in Topeka. From his experience in the military hospitals of Prussia, he felt himself especially fitted to deal with it, and entered upon the work with great interest. His treatment was the German mode, and attended with remarkable success, and his services were in almost constant requisition. He acted not only as physician, but ministered extensively as nurse, and in not a few cases as sexton. In this last office—burying the dead at midnight—he severely suffered. After the epidemic had subsided, he was stricken down with varioloid, and pneumonia, before he was recovered, set in. He returned to his father's, in Montpelier, the last part of April, a quick consumption indelibly fixed upon him, which made rapid progress till in the midst of the beautiful month of May, in the quiet of the village Sabbath, his young, busy, earth-life went out. Says his friend, in the Boston *Globe* of May 20th: "Dr. Gilman was greatly beloved by his associates for his genial and unselfish disposition, as well as admired for his brilliant qualities of mind, and his numerous friends will condole with his family upon a loss they feel personal to them as to his own kindred."

EMILY E., the only surviving child of Marcus D. Gilman, m. Apr. 13, 1868, Rev. Henry I. Cushman, born in Orford, N. H., graduated at Dartmouth College, read theology, and is now pastor of the first Universalist church in Providence, R. I. Children, Mary Alice, born, Boston, Apr. 27, 1869; died, Providence, R. I., June 18, 1877; Ruth, born, Newton, Mass., May 29, 1870; Robert, born, Boston, Sept. 18, 1872; Marcus Gilman, born, Montpelier, July 25, 1875; died in Providence, R. I., July 18, 1877; Earl Baldwin, born,

Providence, R. I., May 5, 1878; died there, May 25, 1878.—Ed.

KENT FAMILY.

Ezekiel, 1st, b. June, 1744, m. Ruth Garey, b. Oct., 1748, lived and died in Rehoboth, Mass.; d. in May 1842, wife in Dec. 1818; 11 children, two of whom, Remember and Ezekiel, settled in Calais.

Remember, 1st, son of Ezekiel 1st, b. June 11, 1775 in Rehoboth, came to Calais in 1798; m. Rachel dau. of Capt. Abdiel Bliss 1799; settled at what has since been known as Kent's Corner, where he cleared a large farm and spent the rest of his days. He filled various town offices; was successively ensign, lieutenant and captain in the militia, his first commission bearing date 1805. He died May 13, 1855, his wife Nov. 2, 1843.

Their children all born in Calais, were Remember 2d, b. June, 1799; Rachel Bliss, b. Sept. 1800, m. Aaron Tucker. Ira, b. April, 1803; Abdiel, b. Nov. 1805; Georgie, b. Sept. 1808; Ezekiel 2d, b. May, 1811; John V. R., b. Nov, 21, 1813; Samuel N., b. Nov. 1817; d. June 1835.

Remember 2d, m. Jan. 1824, Delia dau. of Edward Tucker; made the first clearing on the farm where W. G. Kent now lives; has resided most of his days in Calais, working some portion of the time at his trade as a mill-wright. His wife died April, 1860, and he m. Lucy (White) widow of John Goodell. He died in Calais Feb. 19, 1881. His children, all born in Calais, were: Azro, b. May, 1825; Diana, b. March, 1830, m. 1854, Enoch H. Vincent, b. 1820 in Middlesex, farmer; resides in East Montpelier; children Jane K., m. William J. Somerville, Fayston, farmer; Ella D; Prentiss J; Jane, deceased at 18.

Ira, m. Polly, dau. of Col. Caleb Curtis. (See Curtis family). He has always resided on his father's old farm; was constable in 1838, post-master some 16 years; and from 1837 to '66, he and his brother Abdiel were in partnership under the firm name of I. & A. Kent, and transacted a considerable mercantile and manufacturing business. His children all born in Calais: Ira Richardson, b. Sept. 3, 1833; Amanda C., b. Jan. 2, 1838, d. Feb. 18, 1842; Rachel Ann, b. April 26, 1839, d. May 28, 1855; Flora Emogene, b. April 17, 1841, d. Sept. 6, 1851; LeRoy Abdiel, b. Aug. 25, 1843.

Abdiel, when 21 years of age went to Nashua, N. H., and worked on the foundation of the first cotton factory built there; thence to Mass. and learned the mason's trade, working at his trade summers and teaching school winters, until about 1830, he bought in Calais where he now lives, and began manufacturing boots in a small building where the store now stands. This business was continued some 40 years, at times employing a dozen or more men, and for some 20 years harness-making was connected with it. In 1832, he enlarged his shop, and put in a small stock of staple dry goods and groceries. In 1854, the present shoe-shop and store were built, and the latter stocked with a general assortment of goods, and this business was continued by him and the firm of I. & A. Kent some 30 years.

In 1837, he built the brick house where he now lives, and kept a hotel there until 1847. In 1844, in company with others, he built the starch-factory near the centre of the town, and run it until about 1858. In 1847, put iron working machinery in the red shop at Maple Corner, where it was run by N. W. Bancroft some 4 years. He has been a large owner of real estate in this and other towns, a woolen-factory, mills and hotel at Craftsbury; built and stocked the store in Woodbury, now owned by A. W. Nelson, owned for some years the Norcross mill in Woodbury, the Ira Brown saw-mill in the north-west part of Calais, and the old saw-mill at Maple Corner. His brother, Ira, was a partner in all the above business from 1837 to '66. Beside being one of its most active business men, he has held nearly all the offices in the gift of the town, and that he has served acceptably is shown by his continued re-elections, (see lists of town officers.) He m. 1st June 7, 1845, Fanny H., dau. of Col. Caleb Curtis, who d. Dec. 24, 1854, 2d, Lucy A., dau. of Vial A. Bliss; children born in Calais: Murray Abdiel; Ella

Fanny, m. Arthur B. Bacon, resides in Spencer, Mass., merchant; children: Fred K., Fannie L.

GEORGE, son of Remember, m. April 24, 1835, Mehitable Hill b. Dec. 2, 1807, in Cabot; resides in Calais, a successful farmer; children: Marcus Newell, b. June, 1837, George Wallace, April, 1845. M. Newell m. May 4, 1862, Hester A. dau. of Vial A. Bliss. For several years he remained upon the farm with his father, afterwards engaged in the mercantile pursuit at Worcester Corner, where he died Oct. 20, 1876; children, Dora B., Frances. G. Wallace, m. May, 1868, Justina A. dau. of Kneeland and Caroline Kelton, b. in East Montpelier, Sept. 1849, resides upon the homestead: children, Alice Glee, George, Katie M., Jessie J.

Murray, son of Abdiel, m. 1870, Ruth E., dau of P. S. Bennett, resides in Calais; son Dorman B. E.; Van R., son of Abdiel, m. 1874, Lelia S., dau. of S. H. Foster of Calais; is associated with J. E. Bacon of Spencer, Mass., in the manufacture of boots; child, Marion.

IRA RICHARDSON, son of Ira; m. 1855, Anna E., b. June, 1834, in New York city, died Aug. 3, 1856; dau. of William H. and Harriet A. Simpson; child, Nora Anna, b. July 28, 1856, d. Oct. 19, 1861. He m. Feb. 1870, Inez R., (dau. of Hon. D. W. Aiken of Hardwick,) who died June 8, '74.

"Rich. Kent" as he was familiarly known, was a person whom, never possessing robust health, was enabled by his indomitable will, perseverance, and quick perceptive faculties, to accomplish while in his younger years an amount of business which might only have been expected from one of much stronger physique, and maturer years, and when 20 years of age assumed the entire management of the mercantile business of I. & A. Kent, which he continued for about 6 years, when he engaged in buying cattle and horses and selling in the Mass. market until 1865; during which time he filled various town offices with acceptance. Dec. 1865, he entered into a partnership with J. E. Bacon of Spencer, Mass., in the manufacturing of boots of which they did an extensive and successful business to the time of his death, which occurred in Calais, October 9, 1875.

LEROY A. KENT, son of Ira, m. Feb. 22, 1875, Blanche S., dau. of S. D. Hollister of Marshfield, b. May 11, 1852: son I. Rich. b. Oct. 28, 1876, engaged in mercantile pursuit at Craftsbury, 1868 to '70; 1873 succeeded B. P. White in the same business at Kent's Corner, where he still remains; received appointment of postmaster in 1873, present incumbent.

AZRO, son of Remember 2d, m. Nov. 1849, Hannah S., dau. of Edward and Susan Eastman b. in Salisbury, N. H., May, 1832. Learned the machinist trade at Northfield, and has been employed in the Central Vt. R. R. Co. shops since 1849; since 1863, has been master mechanic and general foreman in their shop at St. Albans: children: Edward T., b. July 20, 1853, d. May 30, 1859; Ele Martha, b. July 20, 1859, d. Aug. 31, 1859; EdwardB., b. July, '66, now in Universty at Burlington. Azro Ceil, Aug. 1869.

PRENTISS J., son of Remember 2d, m. Sept. 1864, Elizabeth M., dau. of Ambrose and Sally Atwater of Burlington; worked at the trade of machinist and teaching school till 1857; graduated from the medical Dept. U. V. M., 1860; went to Michigan and engaged in drug business in connection with the practice of medicine. In 1862, was appointed assistant surgeon in the 174th Regt. N. Y. Vols.; was in active service till spring of 1864, when by reason of the consolidation of 174th and 162d regiments he was honorably discharged; after which he resumed the practice of medicine at Winooski Falls. In 1869, health failing, he went to Worcester, Mass., and invented the "Kent & Bancroft self-operating spinning-mule," and was engaged for a time in its manufacture and sale; but returned to Burlington in 1874, and resumed his profession, where he now resides; children: Osborn Atwater, b. in Winooski Falls, Oct. 24, 1868, d. July 15, 1869; William Henry, b. in Woonsocket, R. I., July 2, 1871, d. in Burlington July, 1872; Arthur Atwater, b. in Smithfield, R. I., Dec. 1873.

J. V. R. KENT, son of Remember 1st, b. Nov. 1844, m. Laura A., dau. of Col. Caleb Curtis, who died Aug. 31, 1851; Dec. 26, 1856, m. Mrs. Catherine A. Morse, dau. of Alpheus J. Bliss; child, Charles V., b. Dec. 1857. Mr. Kent remained on the old homestead to the age of 20 years, when he learned the boot and shoe trade with his brothers, I. & A. Kent, where he worked about 15 years. For the last 12 years he has resided at Maple Corner on the farm purchased of Alonzo Taylor of New York; has filled nearly every office in the gift of the town, many of which he held continuously for many years.

EZEKIEL, 3d, m. Nov. 13, 1836, Minerva Anna, dau. of Col. Caleb Curtis; a successful farmer; resided in Calais until 1872, when he moved to Montpelier, where he now resides; has held town offices before and since his removal; daughter, Alice May, b. Mar. 1, 1841, m. Nov. 1866, Capt. J. O. Livingston; enlisted May, 1862, and mustered out July, 1865 as Capt. of Co. G. 9th Regt. Vt. Vols.; was admitted to the Lamoille County Bar, May term 1862, and now practicing his profession in Montpelier.

EATON FAMILY IN CALAIS.

BY CALEB C. EATON.

Jacob Eaton, Sr., settled in the Southeast part of Calais, on Kingsbury's branch, in 1816, with a family of 4 children, Isaac, (who 2 years after was killed by the kick of a horse), Jacob, Mary Ann and Sylvester C., of whom 2 survive, Jacob and Sylvester, the former living on the old homestead farm. In 1827, Nathaniel, an older son, and Jacob, Jr., bought the farm of their father, and they lived together until the death of the latter, Feb. 1843, aged 77 years. Nathaniel moved to Middlesex, Vt., in March, 1864, where he died Feb. 6, 1878, aged 87 years; 37 years of his life having been spent in the town of Calais, whither he moved from Hardwick at the age of 37 years. While living in Calais he was elected State Senator in 1840 and '41; Assistant Judge of County Court, 1857, '58; justice of the peace continuously for 24 years, and was often called upon to settle estates; also, as commissioner to locate, alter and establish new roads, and as referee, and to make contracts and legal papers. He was a useful man in the community in which he lived, fearless and outspoken in his views, had decided opinions of his own, and the ability to maintain them. He was twice married; first, to Ruth Bridgman, in Hardwick, in 1812, by whom he had two children, Dorman Bridgman and Ruth; the latter died in 1849, at the birth of her first child. Dorman B. is an eminent lawyer in the city of New York, where he located in 1850. He has taken an active and influential part in reformatory measures in in that city, and is one of the leaders in favor of civil service reform in this country; has written an exhaustive work upon that subject, entitled, "Civil Service in Great Britain"; also, a work entitled, "The Spoils System, and Civil Service Reform in the Custom House and Postoffice in New York City"; and numerous other works of which I am not able to give the titles; one written during the last Presidential campaign entitled, "From the Independent Republicans of New York, *by Junius*." He is a graduate of the Vt. University; also of Harvard Law School; educated himself, and came out free from debt. He was chairman of the Civil Service Commission, when Geo. Wm. Curtis resigned, during Grant's administration.

Nathaniel Eaton married, 2d, Mrs. Ruth (Curtis,) widow of Dr. John Gilman, by whom he had one son, Caleb C., born in Calais, where he resided till he was 34 years of age, when he moved to Middlesex, living there 16 years; represented that town in the Legislature in 1876, '77; was justice of the peace 4 years; lister 3 years, and appointed to take the census for that town in 1880; in May, 1880, removed to Montpelier, where he now resides.

He married Susan, daughter of Larned Coburn, one of the early settlers of East Montpelier; children, 4; all daughters; 2 died in infancy; Flora Coburn, born in Calais, preceptress in Goddard Seminary, Barre, m. Prof. Henry Priest, Principal of that institution, Aug. 11, 1881; Emily Louisa lives with her parents.

EAST CALAIS PAPERS.

CONTRIBUTED BY MR. AND MRS. ALBERT DWINELL.

CAPT. JOSHUA LILLEY

located at an early day in East Calais, and came in possession of the water-power and a large tract of land around. He put up a saw-mill and a grist-mill where the saw-mill now stands, and about 1805, built a two-story house on his hill farm, now owned and occupied by Levi G. Dwinell. Capt. Lilley entered into speculations of various kinds, among which was the mercantile, in which he was unsuccessful and had to retrench. In 1812, he sold his hill farm to Israel Dwinell, and about the same time his mills and other landed property passed into the hands of Maj. Nathaniel Davis, of Montpelier.

Maj. Davis, availing himself of the water-power facilities, erected various mills, among which one for carding wool and dressing cloth, a trip-hammer shop, where were made scythes and hoes, and a shop or manufacturing cut-nails.

One of the inducements for starting a nail factory was the supposition that there was iron ore in the ledges a short distance west of the village, all of which was true, but in the prospecting made, it was not found rich enough to pay for working. Nails were manufactured about 2 years, when it was found freights were too much to make the business profitable, and it went down, and other business was started, cabinet work, clover-mill, potash, etc. The business development called workmen and residents into the place, and the Major put in a store.

SHUBAEL WHEELER, ESQ.,

son of Bowers Wheeler, of Montpelier, (now East Montpelier), married Elsey Davis, daughter of Maj. Nathaniel, about 814, and in 1816, they moved to East Calais, and occupied a two-story house rected by the Major, near where the saw-ill now stands. He was a lawyer, the rst and only one who ever resided in town r any length of time. For several years e occupied a leading position in the af-irs of the town and County, representing e town several times, and was clerk of the County Court for several years. He was interested in farming to some extent, and was partner for some years with Samuel Rich in mill property, deeded to them by Maj. Davis.

Judge Wheeler was a man of high attainments, largely endowed by nature, yet his love of social pastime was at the expense of his financial interests. About 1860, he went West to make his home with his eldest daughter, Emily, the last one living of his 8 children—wife of Levi W. Wright, formerly of this town, now of Merrimac, Wis.

CAPT. SAMUEL RICH,

born in N. Montpelier, Oct. 22, 1797, married Dolly Davis, dau. of Maj. Nathaniel; came to E. Calais in March, 1824, and owned the saw and grist-mills, together with 350 acres of land. In 1836, he built the two-story house now occupied by his son-in-law, Albert Dwinell. In 1840, he rebuilt the grist-mill now owned by Simeon Webb.

In 1850, he sold the mills and his lands to Albert Dwinell, at which time he gave up active business. Mr. Rich died June 12, 1856; Mrs. Rich, Aug. 15, 1841. Capt. Rich improved his limited opportunities for schooling, and had the advantage of one or two terms at the academy. He took up the study of surveying, and was for many years a practical surveyor. He was a man of superior mental endowments; strong memory; well versed in history and in politics; always a staunch whig. He had 3 children. The son, Samuel D., has been an invalid from his youth; the eldest daughter, Irene D., was married to Albert Dwinell, Apr. 10, 1845; Dolly A., the second daughter, married Joseph W. Leonard, and resides on the Leonard farm.

ISRAEL DWINELL AND FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY L. G. DWINELL.

ISRAEL DWINELL, one of the early settlers of Calais, born in Croydon, N. H., Oct. 8, 1785; Apr. 1, 1813, married Phila Gilman, of Marshfield, and on the same day moved to Calais, to a farm on the East Hill, where he resided until his death,

Feb. 20, 1874. His wife, born in Hartford, Ct., Sept. 17, 1793, died June 1, 1864. They had 10 children, all born in the same house into which they moved the day they were married. In the midst of hardships which they had in common with all early settlers, they found means and disposition to give their children advantages which few of their day enjoyed, two of their sons obtaining a collegiate education; the others enjoying advantages above the most. Shortly after settling in life they made a profession of religion, and were for many years connected with the church known as "the Marshfield and Calais Church." In later years they were connected with the Christian Church of the town, they "dying as they had lived, strong in the faith of the Gospel," as said Rev. Mr. Sherburn in the funeral sermon of Mr. Dwinell.

ALCANDER DWINELL, son of Israel, was born Feb. 2, 1814, married Sarah Cheney, Jan. 31, 1849, in Lowell, Mass., where he lived a few years, and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he now resides. He has one son, William Alcander, who married Julia Jaquith, of Brooklyn, and lives with his father.

IRA S. DWINELL, son of Israel, born Jan. 27, 1816, married Clarina H. Pearce, Oct. 11, 1842, settled and still lives in East Calais. They have had 2 sons; the first died in infancy; the second, Byron Lee, graduated at Goddard Sem., Barre; graduated at Tufts College, class of 1876, and at Boston University School of Medicine at the age of 28; married Ada Barron, settled in Taunton, Mass., practicing medicine.

Solon, son of Israel, b. 1818, d. at 2½ years, the first grave in the East Calais cemetery.

ISRAEL EDSON DWINELL, son of Israel, born Oct. 24, 1820, "began to fit for college in the Academy at Randolph Center, Sept. 1836; taught school in Calais, winter of 1837; in Calais or Montpelier each winter but one till graduated from college; finished for college at Montpelier Academy, 1837, '8 and '9; entered the University of Vt., Burlington, 1839; graduated in 1843; taught in Martin Academy, East Tennessee, 1843–5, 20 months; entered Union Theo. Sem., N. Y. City, 1845; graduated from Un. Theo. Sem., 1848; married Rebecca Eliza Allen Maxwell, in Jonesboro, East Tennessee, Sept. 12, 1848; was home missionary, under the A. H. M. Society in Rock Island, Ill., 7 ms., 1848–9; began to preach in Salem, Mass., the spring of 1849; was ordained as colleague pastor with Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., Nov. 22, 1849; dismissed, May, 1863; began preaching in Sacramento, Cal., July 1, 1863; installed pastor of the First Congregational Church of Christ, Sacramento, Cal., July 10, 1864, where I now am.

I. E. P."

ALBERT DWINELL, b. Jan. 15, 1823, m. Irene D. Rich, Apr. 10, 1845, and settled in Moscow, East Calais, owning a large farm, and has also been in the mercantile business; has been elected to both branches of the State Legislature; has 3 sons: 1st FRANK ALBERT, graduated at Barre Academy; m. Harriet A. Hammett; settled in Plainfield in the mercantile business; has been a member of the State Legislature from that town. 2d, CLARENCE RICH, graduated at Barre Academy; m. Ella H. Hammond, and is in the mercantile business at East Calais. 3d, Dell Burton, 14 years of age.

MELVIN DWINELL, son of Israel, b. July 9, 1825, gives the following: "Fitted for college mostly at Montpelier Academy; entered the University of Vermont in 1845; graduated Aug. 1849; was principal of People's Academy, Morrisville, 2 years; came to Georgia in the fall of 1851; taught in Hamilton, Ga., 1 year; taught 2 years in Macon Co., Ala.; Jan. 1, 1853, bought half in the *Rome* (Ga.) *Courier*; a year after, bought the other half; have published the *Rome Courier* continuously from Jan. 1, 1855, to this time (1881) except from May 18, 1864, to Sept. 1, 1865. May 18, 1864, the Federal troops took possession of Rome, and I left. They used my material and stock on hand, and when they left, utterly destroyed everything in my office except one job-press, which they carried off. I was mustered into the Cor

federate army at Richmond, Va., Mar. 28, 1861, as 2d lieut. for the war; was promoted to 1st lieut. in March, 1862; was in the first and second battle of Manassas; actually engaged two days of the seven in the fights around Richmond, from June 28 to July 25, 1862; was in the first battle of Fredericksburg and the Gettysburg, besides 20 or 30 smaller engagements and skirmishes. The only wound received was a gun-shot wound in the upper left arm at the battle of Gettysburg. From this wound I was disabled some 2 months. After I returned to my command, in Nov. 1863, I was elected one of the two representatives from my (Floyd) county to the State Legislature, which exempted me from military duty, and I resigned my commission, and that ended my military service, except that I served as adjutant, with the rank of captain, for a short time in the spring of 1864, under Gen. A. R. Wright, in command of State troops. After the close of the war, I returned to Rome, Ga., arriving here May 25, 1865, and found that my entire assets consisted of $22.50 in gold in my pocket, and the debris of a printing establishment, once worth $10,000, estimated at $300; but I went to work getting up from the ruins, and soon got type enough to print small circulars, hand-bills, etc., using a planer and mallet for lack of a press. I soon hired a small press, and Sept. 1, got out a small weekly paper. I was soon on my feet again, and have since done a fair business. In the summer of 1875, I went to California; visited on the trip, Salt Lake City, the Va. City gold and silver mines, the valley of Yosemite, etc. In 1876, I made a trip to the East, visiting London, Paris, Brussels, Venice, Rome, Herculaneum, Pompeii; ascended Vesuvius; lit my cigar in the crater; saw Alexandria, Cairo, the Red Sea, Jerusalem, Damascus, etc. I have recently published a volume descriptive of my travels, entitled, 'Common Sense Views of Foreign Lands.'"

Levi Gilman, son of Israel, b. Nov. 3, 1827, m. Louise M. Kennan, Sept. 3, 1857, dau. of P. Kennan, adopted by A. Alden; settled on the old homestead, in East Calais, where I now live; have 3 children: Julia Louise, m. Nov. 12, 1879, to Charles P. Hollister, of East Montpelier, where they now live; Maurice Kennan entered Boston University School of Medicine, Oct. 1880; Mary Avis, 14 years of age.

Jane Phila, daughter of Israel and Phila Dwinell, b. May 8, 1830, m. John Gardner Hale, at East Calais, Sept. 28, 1852, Rev. W. T. Herrick and Rev. I. S. Dwinell officiating; children of Jane P., Harriet Amelia, Jennie Norton, b. in Grass Valley, Cal.; Edson Dwinell, b. in Lyndon, Vt.; Mary Gilman, Ellen Frances, b. in East Poultney.

Harriet A., educated at Mrs. Worcester's, Burlington, Tilden Sem., N. H., and graduated at Carlyle Petersilea's Music School, in Boston; has taught music at Tilden Seminary, the People's Academy, Morrisville, and elsewhere. Jennie N. graduated at Mt. Holyoke Female Sem. in 1876. Edson D., prepared at St. Johnsbury Academy in 1878, has entered Amherst College.

Wait Byron, son of Israel, b. May, 1839, d. June, 1848; Edgar, son of Israel, b. Feb. 1837, d. June, 1837.

ALDEN FAMILY.

BY MR. AND MRS. ALBERT DWINELL.

Asa Alden, born in Natick, Mass., in 1794, came to Vermont, 1817; married Avis Snow, of Montpelier. He and his wife were among the first who came to East Calais, and settled in Moscow in 1819. He was the village blacksmith about 30 years, in which occupation he had the misfortune to lose one eye. For 20 years he was the first hotel-keeper at this place, and held the post-office 27 years, and other offices of public trust. Reared under Congregational discipline, his sympathies were ever in that direction, and while there was no such organized church in town, he yet lived to all appearance the life of a quiet and exemplary Christian. We well remember him at the earlier church services and singing-schools, held in the school-house, he being the only one who discoursed bass on a big viol for miles around. He died here, May 2, 1880, aged 86.

His widow survives, in her 81st year, (1881) living with their youngest and only surviving daughter, Lydia Ann, in the same house they at first occupied, and which is now the oldest dwelling in the village; built by Capt. Caleb Putnam about 1818.

Isaac Alden, nailor and merchant, came to East Calais in 1815; married for his 2d wife, Hannah Snow, of Montpelier. Geo. Alden, nailor, came in 1816; both brothers of Asa Alden.

On the west side of the stream, next door neighbor to Mr. Alden, lived

JONATHAN HERRICK,

shoemaker, an honest, temperate, industrious man, and his wife, Drusilla Cole, who deserves mention among the early settlers, living in Moscow, East Calais, from about 1825 till 1847, when they moved to Cabot. Mrs. Herrick died in 1880. For some years Mr. Herrick took the lead in singing here, and his two oldest children, Lucius and Caroline, were among the best spellers in Moscow.

THE DRS. OF CALAIS.

Dr. Samuel Danforth, the first physician of Calais, came to this town in 1800. He lived here most of the time until his death, in 1811 or 1812.

Dr. Stephen Corey came in 1812; was in town but a short time.

Dr. Jonathan Eaton came in 1812, and remained 3 years.

Dr. Nathaniel B. Spaulding came about 1819, and was here in 1832.

Dr. John Gilman came in 1815, a man of marked abilities in his profession. [See Gilman Family.]

Dr. Charles Clark came in 1825; removed to Montpelier in 1840.

Dr. Asa George came in March, 1825, and died in Aug. 1880, a man of marked character and ability, and a leading man in his profession.

Dr. William S. Carpenter came in 1841, and left in 1842.

Dr. E. S. Deming came to Calais from Cornish, N. H., in 1843, located at Kent's Corner, and married Maria, dau. of Pliny, son of Colonel Curtis; afterwards lived where Dr. Harris now lives; was representative one year; was a man of sterling integrity and a successful physician; moved to Cambridge in 1854.

Dr. M. Ide came in 1854, and removed to Stowe in 1875. He was town clerk many successive years, and held other town offices.

Dr. G. H. Gray came in 1868, and still resides in town.

Dr. Harris came about 1880.

Drs. Gleason, Tilton, Tobey and others here for indefinite times.

COLLEGE GRADUATES OF CALAIS.

I. E. Dwinell, M. Dwinell, D. B. Eaton, Calvin Short, C. L. Goodell, University of Vt.; Dr. B. L. Dwinell, Harley N. Pearce, Tufts College, Mass.; A. N. Bliss, University of Michigan; Miss Laura A. Kent, Miss Ellen Cox, Miss Eva Darling, Antioch, Ohio. F. B. Fay entered Harvard in 1879; W. Cate entered Tufts in 1876; C. L. Wood, a lawyer in Chicago.

Mrs. Hartshorn celebrated her hundredth birthday in Calais.

EAST CALAIS FIRE.

BY CLARENCE R. DWINELL.

Sept. 5, 1873, 12 o'clock P. M., 20 minutes, the little village of East Calais was aroused by alarm of fire. The basement of the building of W. H. Ridout, used on the first floor as a tin-shop by Wing & Ridout, was in flames, to subdue which was unavailing. The fire had so burned through the floor above, it was impossible to remove the stock of goods and tools. The second floor was occupied by the families of W. H. Ridout and Alonzo Batchelder, who were able to save but little of furniture and clothing.

The fire spread to P. F. Whitcher's barn, the next building south, which with its contents was completely destroyed; thence to the boot and shoe store of D. B. Fay, whose stock was partly removed; next to the hotel property of Phineas Wheeler, which was entirely consumed; a good hotel building, which had been recently much enlarged and improved; two large barns, sheds and out-buildings

thence to the shop of A. N. Goodell, a quick victim to the flames.

Only by the untiring efforts of the citizens, the fire was kept from crossing to the east side of the street, and to the new dwelling of Z. G. Pierce, just south of the hotel. This fire was a severe loss to the village. It has not yet fully recovered from its effects, and the hotel has not been replaced.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.

BY I. D. DWINELL.

In the year 1866, the months of Aug. and Sept. were marked for the unusual amount of rain which fell "in these parts," which, culminating about the 21st of Sept., we were disposed to call it the line storm. The falling torrents had raised the tributary streams and Kingsbury branch to a flood of rushing waters. Rev. Mr. Liscombe, a Methodist minister, who with his family sojourned with us 6 months, preaching occasionally (as opportunity allowed) the morning of the 22d, was standing on the center of the foot-bridge at the head of Moscow falls, viewing the great rush of water, when the upper dam partially gave way, and the bridge started. He gave one leap up stream, and bridge and man went over the falls, a distance of 300 feet—75 feet perpendicular—over three dams; and for a wonder to everybody, he came out alive, bearing cuts and bruises, but not seriously injured; ruining, however, his overcoat and losing his hat.

Oct. 28, he preached his farewell sermon here, and the Monday following, started with his family for Wisconsin; not without getting a new hat and coat and about $50 as a parting gift. His daughter, who came here a widow of seventeen, was married Sept. 26 to Henry Goodell, one of our young townsmen.

East Calais boasts of a young man, a graduate of Tufts College in 1880, who aught our district school, in the winter of 881; Harley Nelson Pearce, who at the ime of his birth, March, 1855, had twelve iving grand-parents, six on his father's, nd six on his mother's side. The latest urviving grand-parent was Judge Alonzo Pearce, who died July 25, 1879, aged 80½ years.

LONGEVITY OF CALAIS.

BY AMASA TUCKER, AGED 75.

Persons deceased in town who were 70 years of age and over:

Darius Slayton, aged 90 years; Amasa Tucker, 90; Reuben D. Waters, 91; Welcome Ainsworth, 91; Luther Ainsworth, 88; Lyman Daggett, 95; Howe Wheeler, 92; George Ide, 93; Gideon Hicks, Jr., 95; James Nelson, 93; Reuben Wilbur, 94; Stephen Hall, 92; Barnabas Doty, 92; Squire Jennings, 77; Jared Wheelock, 87; Pardon Janes, 82; John White, 89; Asahel Pearce, 87; Alonzo Pearce, 80; Benjamin Gray, 82; Jonathan Tucker, 83; Asa George, 82; Thomas Stanton, 83; Ezekiel Sloan, 88; John Martin, Jr., 86; Aaron Bailey, over 80; Edmond Willis, over 80; Daniel Young, 86; Bachus Pearce, 87; Samuel Fay, 83; Samuel Mackus, 88; Thomas Cole, 85; Gideon Hicks, Sr., 75; Israel Dwinell, 88; Abijah Wheelock, 82; Asahel Pearce, 87; Nathan Bancroft, 82; Samuel Robinson, 85; Jabez Mower, 84; Jonathan Pray. 81; Ebenezer Cox, 81; Mason Wheeler, 81; Joseph Brown, 82; Remember Kent, 80; Remember Kent, Jr., 81; Luther Morse, 82; Calvin Callier, 82; Welcome Wheelock, 80; Thos. Hathaway, 84; Samuel Fuller, 84; Joshua Bliss, 2d, 84; John Martin, 84; Jonathan Dudley, 84; Luther Ainsworth, 88; Joshua Lilley, 88; Gideon Wheelock, 80; Jason Marsh, 80; Abram Hawkins, 83; Bucklin Slayton, 80; Willard Rideout, 86; Elijah Nye, 87; Sabin Ainsworth, 76; Edmund Willis, 86; Moses Ainsworth; — Jacob Ainsworth, 85; Mercy Ainsworth, 86; Jason Marsh, 80; Amos Jennings, 82; Daniel Young, 86; David Thayer, 80; David Daggett, 80; Sylvester Jennings, 82; Edia Fair, 80; Beniah Short, 73; John Eddy, 76; Elias Smith, 70; Aaron Lamb, 75; Nathan Parker, 71; John White, Jr., 78; Geo. W. Foster, 70; Chas. Dudley, 76; John Emerson, 75; Willard Bugbee, 79; John Dickerson, 70; Noah Pearce, 74; Jacob Eaton, Sr., 77; Chas. Slayton, 71; Chancy Spaulding, 70; Jessa Slayton, 78; Simeon Slay-

ton, 77; Seth Done, 71; Shubael Short, 79; Phineas Goodnough, 74; Bucklin Slayton, 80; John Cochran, 74; Britian Wheelock, 72; Silas Wheelock, 70; Rev. V. G. Wheelock, 71; Stephen Pearce, 74; Noah Clark, 75; Nehemiah Merritt, 73; Aaron Lilley, 74; Thomas Foster, 76; Frederick Bliss, 77; Jeremiah Cummings, 76; Perez Wheelock, 76; Asa Wheelock, 75; David Fair, 79; Squire Jennings, 78; Aaron Wheeler, 78; Adams White, 71; Reuben Pray, 72; Thomas Pray, 75; Jesse White, 74; Horace Ainsworth, 70; Hosea Ellis, 77; Nathaniel Hersey, 78; R. W. Tobey, 73; Caleb Bliss, 79; Sabin Ainsworth; Jonas Hall, 73; Isaac Wells, 73; Stephen Martin, 76; Ezekiel Kent, 73; Lewis Wood, 77; Ezekiel Burnham; William Bruce; Joshua Bliss; Peter Nelson; Wm. Abbott; Benj. Bancroft; Salem Wheelock; Amos Wheelock; Vial A. Bliss, 75; John J. Willard; Caleb Mitchell; Lemuel Perry, 77; Jed'ah Fay; Sally Lamb, 95; Rachel Bliss, 93; Esther Kendall, 93; Sarah Osgood, 93; Sarah Wood, 91; Amy M. A. Wheeler, 91; Mrs. Jas. Nelson, 91; Nancy Wright, 93; Mercy Willis, 94; Polly Janes, 80; Margaret Ainsworth, 93; Julia Johnson, 90; Polly Wheelock, 85; Hannah Haskell, 80; Grace Jennings, 79; Polly Kent, 76; Elvira White, 74; Alfrida White, 73; Mary Curtis, 73; Almira Bliss, 73; Catherine Robinson, 74; Charity Mower; Mary Jarvis, 72; Polly Marsh; Sally Wheelock, 77; Nancy Hall, 73; Caroline Wright, 77; Phebe Bancroft, 74; Mrs. Joseph Brown; Mrs. Rufus Green; Sally Marsh, 77; Eliza Nye, 77; Sarah Mitchell; Lucy Ainsworth, 75; Polly Fay, 72; Elanor Doane; Rachel Robinson, 78; Polly Janes, 79; Jane Hathaway, 74; Sally White, 73; Hannah Guernsey, 79; Polly Haskell, 79; Relief Eddy, 72; Emeline Cole, 71; Lydia Gray, 78; Betsey Stanton, 70; Catherine White, 71; Rowena Wheelock, 70; Polly Dudley, 78; Joanna Smith, 79; Jerusha Emerson, 72; Jerusha Sloan, 78; Lydia Eaton, 75; Amy Parker, 77; Deborah Slayton, 75; Betsey Slayton, 72; Cynthia Wheelock, over 70; Eleanor Done; Hannah Jennings, over 70; Mary Short, 79; Roba Pierce, over 70; Sally Cochran, 77; Cyrena McKnight, 73; Rachel Reed, 76; Hannah Turner, 71; Rebecca Mackus, 77; Mercy Cole, 78; Sally Hicks, 74; Phila Dwinell, 71; Polly Gilman, 73; Mrs. Johnson, over 80; Widow Brown; Mrs. Samuel Robinson, 84; Lucy Ainsworth, 72; Alfrida Leonard, 80; Lydia Eaton, 70; Hannah Bliss, over 70; Azubah Tucker, 87; Hannah Ainsworth Perry, over 80; Sally Tucker, over 70; Phila Hathaway, 82.

Mrs. Esther Kendall and Mrs. Sarah Osgood, aged 93, were twin sisters, and died within about two months of each other.

OLD PEOPLE OF CALAIS

now living, over 70 years of age, July, 1881: Salem Goodnough, 82; Aaron Tucker, 86; Hosea Brown, 81; Joseph Whiting, 82; Kelso Gray; Elijah S. Jennings, 81; Henry Sumner, 80; Jacob Eaton, 80; E. C. M'Loud; John Robinson; Rachel Tucker, 81; Rispah Cox, 81; Lucy Kent, 81; Mary Abbott, 86; Sarah Ormsbee, 83; Polly Foster; Avis Alden, 80; Ira Ellis, Ardin Martin, Ira Kent, Abdiel Kent, George Kent, Harvey Ainsworth, Orin Davis, Willard Nourse, Joseph Persons, James S. Daggett; Amasa Tucker, 75; Caleb Bliss, Jerra Slayton, Isaac Davis, Chas. B. Marsh, Alonzo Stowe, Thos. J. Ormsbee, Thos. J. Porter, Jacob White, Jonas G. Ormsbee, Mason W. Wright; Lemuel Perry, 75; Henry Fay, Quincy A. Wood, Benjamin King; Sally Fuller, 87; Betsey Webster, 81; Mary Morse, 81; Millicent Parker, 87; Sarah Mann; Rhoda Goodell, 83; Deborah D. Little, Mehitable Kent, Sarah Bancroft, Louisa Bliss, Ruth Merritt, Chloe Guernsey; Mary Cochran, 74; Sarafina Fay, Polly Martin, Polly Pierce, Susan Wells, Polly Sumner, Fanny Thayer, Harriet Bruce, Caroline Wright, Eliza Stowe, Rowe, P. S., S. F. Jones, Berthana Hockett, Lydia Brown; Lucy Hammond, 73; Lydia Slayton, 70; Betsey Martin, 72; Marilla Perry, 73.

Sixteen persons have committed suicide in town, and 6 persons out of the town who formerly lived here.

There have been 14 saw-mills in town,

8 grist-mills, 2 potasheries, 7 distilleries and 10 cider-mills.

[The town of Calais and State of Vermont are indebted to our aged contributor, Mr. Tucker, for the longest longevity list, both of the dead and living, received from any town yet in the State.—Ed.]

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, ETC.

CONTRIBUTED BY ALLEN MORSE.

Joel Marsh was drowned in 1856, at the time he was helping to roll a lot of logs into Wheelock pond, getting entangled in them. 1839, Nathaniel Bancroft was drowned at Montpelier, during the great freshet of that year. S. Gaius Ainsworth was killed by a colt he was breaking; the animal reared, and falling on him, so injured him that he died, 1858 or '9; Nelson Mower was killed about 1855, while drawing rails on a lumber wagon, one of them slipping from the axles, striking one end into the ground, and cast back so as to fall upon his head, with fatal results.

June 15, 1873, Lafayette Teachout and wife and their little daughter, Dell, about 6 years old, Mrs. Amasa MacKnight and Miss Anna Tobey were drowned in Wheelock pond. They, in company with 18 others, were out for a boat-ride, when the boat sprung a sudden leak, and filled and sank. By the exertions of a few persons who witnessed the terrible accident, 18 out of the 23 were rescued from what seemed certain death for all.

1879, a son of Otis Gray was killed by the caving in of a sand-bank, under which he was playing with some schoolmates. He was about 8 years old. James Jennings was frozen to death in 1794, [See record by Mr. Tobey] and 9 have died in town by suicide.

MURDERS.—Rial Martin, a half-foolish, half-crazy person, shot and killed Jennerson Wheelock and Lucius Ainsworth, July 6, 1858, for which crime he was tried the following year, and sentenced to be hung; but on account of his mental conditions, his sentence was changed to imprisonment at hard labor for life. He died at Windsor about 2 years after his sentence. Royal . Carr, murdered a half-breed Indian, William Murcommock, Dec. 11, 1878, for which he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung the last Friday in April, 1881, and suffered in accordance with his sentence. These, it is believed are all the violent deaths that have occurred in Calais.

DIPHTHERIA IN TEN DAYS.

In one family, died, Aug. 26, Truman Doty, aged 17 years, 10 months and 17 days. Aug. 31, Mortimer D. Doty, aged 12 years, 8 months and 13 days. Aug. 31, Rinaldo C. Doty, aged 47 years and 5 days. Sept. 4th, Millard F. Doty, aged 9 years, 1 month and 10 days; four members of one family in ten days, a father and three sons carried to the grave almost in one week;—and the mother sick at the time of their death. Other instances very sad might be given, but this will suffice to mark, we have felt this scourge, in common with so many towns in the State, during the last 20 years.

KILLED IN BATTLE

May 5th, 1864, William H. Stowe, of Calais, aged 25 years. This young man was the first in town to respond to his country's call for three years' men, and enlisted into the Second Vermont Regiment, of which he continued a brave and honored member, beloved and respected by all his comrades. His term of service having nearly expired, he was fondly anticipating a speedy return home. But instead of his welcome presence, came the sad intelligence he was shot in battle in the afternoon of the first day's terrible fighting in the Wilderness. His funeral was attended in Calais, on Sunday, June 5th. A large congregation assembled to testify their respect to his memory.

FRANCIS WEST AND DESCENDANTS.

In Jan. 1787, Francis West, of Rochester, Mass., bought the entire right of Ebenezer Allen, one of the proprietors of Calais, and the next March began clearing his 2d div. lot, now owned by Aro P. Slayton. In the summer of 1788, he built upon it, and March, 1789, moved there, and made it his home while he remained in town. A deed, dated Sept. 1796, gives his residence as Montpelier, and in July,

1797, he disposed of the last of his land in Calais.

His children born in Calais were: Freeman, b. Oct. 1789, the first child born in town, died young, and was buried in the burying-ground east of Caleb Bliss'; Sarah, b. 1791, married Smith Bennett, who worked at tanning in Calais from 1830 until his death, in 1859. His wife died in 1842, and he afterward married Maria, daughter of Alexander and Polly (Tobey) White; his children: Catherine Bennett, b. 1818, m. Forbes Jones, resided in Calais; Philip Sidney Bennett, b. 1820, m. 1st, Ruth, daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth Eaton, and 2d, Sarah A Cochran; resides in Calais, a successful farmer. His daughter Ruth m. Murray A. Kent.

Mary W. Bennett, b. 1828; L. Austin Bennett, b. 1833, enlisted July 21, 1862; died Feb. 19, 1863.

MOSES STONE.

In 1788, Nehemiah Stone, of Charlton, Mass., one of the proprietors of Calais, deeded his 2d div. lot (No. 28) to his son, Moses Stone. The next spring Moses came to Calais with Abijah and Peter Wheelock, and built upon his lot, now the J. W. E. Bliss farm. He returned to Charlton in the fall, and the next spring, 1789, came back with Abijah Wheelock, Samuel Twiss, and families. In Jan. 1794, lot No. 28 was deeded to Jonas Comings, and soon after Stone left town.

SAMUEL TWISS.

Samuel Twiss and wife came to Calais in the spring of 1789, and probably occupied the house built by Moses Stone the previous year. In company with Col. Davis, he built the mills near the center of the town in 1793, and became quite a landholder in town, but in 1794 or '5 removed to Coit's Gore, now Waterville, Vt.

ROBINSON.

Capt. Samuel, son of Josiah and Anna (Barton), b. July 24, 1742, in Spencer, Mass., m. Molly Hammond, and settled in Charlton, Mass.; was one of the proprietors of the town of Calais, and a member of the committee that surveyed the town in 1783 and '6, but did not reside here until 1808, when he built the house where Capt. A. J. Mower now lives, and resided there until his death, Oct. 29, 1827; children: Joel, b. 1772; Anna, b. 1776, m. Col. Caleb Curtis; Samuel, b. 1779, died unmarried; Lydia, b. 1783, taught school the summer of 1801, in Remember Kent's barn, m. Jacob Wilson, and settled in Spencer, Mass., where they reared a large family. Their son Hazary P. resided some 20 years in Calais; William, b. 1785; Polly, b. 1787, m. Nathaniel Bancroft; James, b. 1790, d. 1814; Cynthia and Sally, b. 1793; Cynthia d. 1814, and was the first person buried in the Robinson burying-ground; Sally m. Sherman Gilman.

Joel, son of Capt. Samuel, m. Rachel Stevens. He came to Calais in 1795, and the next year bought the 160-acre lot N. of Kent's Corner, at tax sale for 15 s., made it his home and died there, 1832. His wife died, 1854; children: Lydia, b. 1797, m. Dwight Marsh; Eri, b. 1799, died 1803; John, b. 1801; Levi, b. 1803; Elon, b. 1809; Hiram, b. 1812.

Isaac, son of Capt. Samuel, m. Julia Harwood, in 1808, and soon after settled on the lot north of his brother Joel's, where he died July, 1826; children: Julia M., b. 1809, m. Luke Stratton; Harriet H., b. 1811, m. Oliver Mower; Emeline, b. 1815, died young; Samuel O., b. 1816, m. Harriet (Arnold) Simpson. He learned harness-making, worked in Montpelier, Albany and Troy, N. Y., and in Boston; in 1872, bought the mills near the center of Calais, and has been town clerk and treasurer since 1876.

D. Azro A. Buck, b. 1823, m. Josephine Burnett; settled in Columbus, O., engaged in mercantile pursuits. His son, Edward Lyon, b. 1857, is a gradeate of New Haven Conn. Law School.

William, son of Capt. Samuel, m. Eunice Blashfield, came to Calais 1808, began on Maple Corner lot, and afterward lived with his father. His wife died 1836 and about 1840 he removed to Charlton, Mass. Children: Adeline A., b. 1818, m. a Mr White of Charlton Mass.; Chester B., b. 1825, d. 1839; William H., b. 1827, died young.

John, son of Joel, m. 1828, Hannah Taylor, and bought soon after the farm where W. G. Kent now lives. In 1848, exchanged for a farm at Maple Corner, and the same year built the "Red Shop" which he and his sons owned until 1876. His wife died 1851, and he m. Mrs. Lucy (Hodgkins) Crosier. His children: Emily E., b. 1829, m. William H. Safford; they taught school some years in Calais, Montpelier and Strafford; in 1854 and 5, he published the "Star of Vermont" at Northfield; was in the printing house of Houghton & Co. at Cambridge, Mass., some six years, and since 1866 has been connected with the publishing house, now Houghton & Mifflin, Boston. Their children are: Mary Alida, b. 1848, m. Dr. W. J. Clark of Milford, Mass. Agnes E., b. 1852, m. Charles E. White of Adams Express Co. Boston. William Leslie, b. 1854, d. 1866. Lillian M., b. 1871.

Edwin E., b. 1835, served 3 years in 1st Reg't. Vt. Sharp-shooters; was quartermaster sergeant of the reg't.; since 1864 has engaged in mechanical and mercantile pursuits in Worcester, Mass., Lapeer, Mich., and since 1877, in Calais; William C., b. 1838, m. Coralinn E. Bliss; resided in Calais; died, 1875; daughter, Ina Lucy, b. 1868.

Levi, son of Joel, m. 1832, Catherine Baggett. He bought, 1830, the farm now owned by his son, Julius S., where he resided until his death, Sept. 1863; his widow d. May, 1881; children: Joel E., b. 1834; served in the 13th Reg't. Vt. Vols., mustered out July 21, 1863, died July 28, 1863, of disease contracted in the service; Julius S., b. 1836, m. Mary A. Pierce, who died 1872, and he m. Harriet (Norris) Persons; resides on his father's old farm; children: Irvin G., b. 1864; Anna G., b. 1865; Inda M., b. 1867; Lucy [illegible] b. 1878; Otis V., b. 1838, d. 1863; Mary C., b. 1845, m. James K. Tobey.

Elon, son of Joel, m. 1833, Patience Taylor, who died 1853, and he m. Rachel A. Bliss. He lived upon his father's old homestead until his death, in 1863; children: Lenora G., b. 1835, m. Martin Goodnough; Algernon E., b. 1843, d. 1863; three other children died young.

Hiram, son of Joel, m. Julia Ainsworth, who died 1860, and he m. Mrs. Lovisa Hodgden; resided in Calais, in Reading, Vt., and the last few years of his life in Northern Vt. and Canada; d. 1876. His daughter, Minerva J., b. 1837, m. Solomon K. Hapgood, and resides in Reading.

ZOETH TOBEY,

b. Sept. 15, 1764, m. Sarah West, b. July 7, 1770, and settled first in New Bedford, Mass.; removed to Wardsboro, Vt., about 1792. In 1799, he bought the farm in Calais now (1881) owned by C. O. Adams, built upon it, and in 1805, sold it, and removed to Eastern New York. In 1810, he returned, and began clearing what is now known as the Dr. George farm, where he died Mar. 16, 1812. The farm remained in the hands of his heirs until 1818, when it was sold to Dr. John Gilman. His widow m. 1st, Peter Wheelock, and 2d, John Gray, both of Calais. His children were:

Elizabeth, b. 1791, m. 1814, David Daggett, b. 1778, in Charlton, Mass., lived in Calais and Montpelier. He d. 1861; she in 1862; children: Eli, b. 1815, died young; Polly W., b. 1818, m. Isaac Chapman; Maria K., b. 1820, m. Thomas B. Muldoon; Lyman, b. 1822, m. Mary E. Belding; Avery T., b. 1824, m. Mary J. Corwin; David J., b. 1827, m. Kate Roddy; Delia F., b. 1831, m. John R. Cooley; Lizzie, b. 1833, m. John M. Gunnison.

Mary and Keziah b. 1793; Mary died young; Keziah m. Isaac Raise, resided in Somerset, Niagara Co., N. Y.; in 1865, removed to Delaware, where she died.

Avery, b. 1796, m. Sally Norton, and settled at Russellville, Crawford Co., Ill., had seven children, of whom only one, Sewell, the youngest, is living.

Polly, b. 1798, m. 1820, Alexander White, by whom she had two daughters, Sarah Maria, b. 1822, Amanda R., b. 1827, d. 1866. Mr. White d. 1828, and his widow m. Jeremiah Comins, b. 1787, in Charlton, Mass. She d. 1855, and he in 1863.

Richard West, b. 1800, m. 1822, Lydia, dau. of Edward Tucker, b. 1803. She d. 1844, and he m. Hannah C. (Dodge) Kelton. His children were: Delia Irena, b. 1823, m. Thomas Bell, reside at Hills Grove, R. I.; children: Abbie W., b. 1856, and Arthur T., b. 1864; William Elliott, b. 1825, m. 1853, Martha F. Martin; she d. 1878; he now resides in Calais; children: Anna C., b. 1856, was drowned in Wheelock pond, June, 1873; Lydia M., b. 1859; Phebe Roxana, b. 1828, m. 1854, Amos W. Eddy, of Walden, Vt., where they have since resided; children: Emma L., b. 1855, d. 1875; Marcia M., b. 1857; Nellie M., b. 1862; Edmund W., b. 1870; Orvis S., b. 1832, m. 1859, Nancy M. Hargin, resides in Hammond, St. Croix Co., Wis.; children: Jennie B., b. 1863; Alpa A., b. 1866; Lena J., b. 1867; James K., b. 1845, m. 1870, Mary C. Robinson, lives in Calais; children: Lelia M., b. 1873; Laura C., b. 1875; Clara Leone, b. 1879. Richard W. was a farmer, hotel-keeper, and mill-owner in Calais, East Montpelier, and Walden, Vt., Royalton, N. Y., and Absecon, N. J. He died in Calais, May, 1874. Zoeth 2d, b. 1803, died young; Allen, b. 1805, m. Elvira Ellis. He was a successful farmer, and resided in Calais, d. 1875; children: Elbridge A., b. 1847; Martin D., b. 1853; Elbridge A. m. Kate Doty, by whom he had a son, Allen. His wife died 1879, and he is now practicing medicine in Warren, N. H. Martin E. owns the old homestead.

MANUFACTORIES IN CALAIS.

BY ALLEN MORSE.

The proprietors of Calais, June, 1792, to "encourage the building of a corn-mill and saw-mill" offered 200 acres of land to any person who would build the same within a specified time, and in "October, 1793, met and accepted" both mills which had been been built by Col. Jacob Davis, and Samuel Twiss, near the center of the town, the saw-mill on the same spot where the one owned by S. O. Robinson now stands, and the grist-mill just below it. These first mills in town, were bought about 1800, by Jason Marsh, and run by him, and his son, Jason, more than 68 years. They passed into the hands of William White, who owned them a brief time; sold to E. N. Morse, who sold to S. O. Robinson, in 1872, present owner. The situation of these mills is good, and had the water-power been as good, no mills in town would have done as much business; but in dry times they are without sufficient water, still they have always done a remunerative business, and are in repair.

The demand for lumber, soon caused other saw-mills to be built; one about 1800, by Col. Jacob Davis at the outlet of what is now known as the Wheelock pond, where an excellent water-power was easily obtained. Jason Marsh, who seemed to have a penchant for mill-property, which he transmitted to his descendants, bought this mill about 1820, and put a run of stone in a part of the saw-mill; running it a few years, he sold to Gideon Wheelock, who owned it some years, since which it has passed through several hands: owned since 1874, by H. O. Marsh, who has added a shop for the manufacture of coffins and caskets, in which he does a small business. The saw-mill is one of the best in town. Soon after the 2d mill the 3d, by Peter Wheelock, on the present C. Bliss farm, poor water-power, soon abandoned. 1803, Joel Robinson built saw-mill at Kent's Corner, which did fair business for a time; now in good repair does a small business. 1811, Joseph Brown built a saw-mill in the Brown district; owned and run by the Browns about 30 years; abandoned. 1828, Isaac Davis built the saw-mill, Pekin; run about years; 1834, Charles Slayton built one not a success. 1824, Dea. Joshua Bl built the one, Jesse White rebuilt, abo 1840 at the outlet of Martin pond, n owned by William Dailey. 1856, Jo Robinson built one at Maple Corner. tapered to nothing in about 15 years.

GRIST MILLS: About 1820, Jason Ma built one at No. 10, that he run seve years; sold to Gideon Wheelock, who it 10 or 12 years and sold to John Ri who run it about as long, when it chan

owners often till 1874, when E. D. Haskell bought, enlarged, and added machinery for manufacturing woolen goods, and carding wool; employed about 6 hands; run about 3 years; failed; since it has done but little. 1817, Col. Curtis built a small grist-mill on Curtis Pond; abandoned as a mill in about 10 years. 1847, John Robinson built the red shop, machine shop, etc., grist-mill; the grist-mill part was of small account; the machine-shop part was run by Nathan Bancroft until 1852; since used as a general repair shop, etc., for the manufacture of horse-rakes, etc., owned by L. A. Kent.

WOOL-CARDING: Holbrook & Waters began here first on A. Haskell's present farm, about 1802 or '3; and continued the business for a few years. 1820, Jason Marsh put a carding-machine into his grist-mill that was in operation 8 or 10 years. 1827, E. C. and Ira McLoud commenced here and carried on cloth-dressing at No. 10 till 1844. They charged from $1,000 to $1100 a year; that shows the looms of our mothers were not idle; they sold to G. J. Slayton and Joseph Andrews, who continued the business some 10 or 12 years, adding in time the carding of wool; the building has since been used for making and repairing carriages; is now occupied by Peter St. Rock. Holbrook & Waters also manufactured wooden clocks, and cast bells up to 200 pound's weight; at the same time they carded wool, but their business was small.

DISTILLERIES appeared in 1812, and in short time increased to seven, and did an active business for several years, but as the temperance element developed they gradually went out of existence, and for the last half century there has not been any liquor distilled in town, and there is probably less liquor drank in this town at present, than in any other town in the county.

Lemuel Perry manufactured potash, opposite the Christian church, as early it is believed as 1800, for some 10 years, and then moved just below the Marsh mills, where he continued the business about 5 years.

Jonas Hall made axes and scythes in a small way for a number of years, and built a two-story brick house for which he made the brick; the house is well preserved; owned now by J. P. Laird. Mr. Hall owned and improved the saw-mill near his place; his manufactures commenced about 1812.

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, 1829, I. & A. Kent commenced this manufacture here, which continues to the present (1881—See Kent record.) In the early years of this business they employed a dozen workmen, and run a two-horse team from here to Canada disposing of their goods. Of late years the business has declined, probably owing very much to the pressure of other business, but it has been of material benefit to this town, especially in its earlier days.

STARCH-MAKING, 1844.—The Kent firm above, in Company with L. Bancroft, built a starch factory, which they run till 1860, making some years 80 tons. Soon after Moses Sheldon began to make starch about 2 miles below the first company, but soon gave up the business.

CARRIAGE-MAKING was begun here in 1840, at No. 10, by Rial Ainsworth, who made carriages of 40 different kinds in a year. His business is much smaller now.

SILK CULTURE excited some attention here, and several parties about 1830, engaged in it. It soon died out. This vicinity, or those engaged in the business, were not adapted to that industry; but some silk cloth has been manufactured in Calais, handkerchiefs, etc.

There is one literary society in the town, called the Calais Circulating Library, formed in 1832, with 33 members; additions have been made nearly every year; the library numbers now nearly 800 vols. There was also another library, started at East Calais, 10 or 15 years ago. It is much smaller, but the books are excellent.

POST-OFFICE.

BY L. A. KENT, P. M.

The first post-office was established in town about 1828, Gideon Wheelock first postmaster, living at the Center, where H. Bancroft now lives; Jonas Hall was the

next P. M.; the office was kept at the brick house where James Laird now lives, from 1830 to '49, when Ira Kent was made P. M., and the office moved to Kent's Corners, where it has since remained, except from '65 to '68, A. Goodnough held the office at his house, where B. Wheeler now lives. B. P. White was postmaster from '68 to '73, when L. A. Kent succeeded him, and still holds the appointment. An office was created at East Calais about 1830, Asa Alden postmaster till '57; then Z. G. Pierce about 3 years, J. H. Cole 3 years, A. D. Pearce 8 years, F. A. Dwinell 4 years, to 1874, since which time C. R. Dwinell has held the office. In 1880, another office was established at North Calais, with S. B. Fair postmaster. Of the publications received at the Calais office there are 65 weeklies, 21 monthlies, 1 daily, 2 semi-weeklies.

LETTER OF STILLMAN CHURCHILL,

sent to me 23 years ago, inclosing a poetical contribution from his wife—Ed.:]

Mrs. Churchill was born in Calais, Nov. 29, 1818; her maiden name was Marsh. She was married to Stillman Churchill, Esq., in 1841. She is musical as well as poetical; her father (Perry Marsh), was at one time a manufacturer of the piano (in Calais.) She is a lover of music and a skillful practitioner. Mr C. removed to Stowe, his native town, in 1845, and went to farming, she having the care of a large dairy, and making butter and cheese with her own hands. Her husband in 1850 and '51, built the Mansfield House and furnished it at an expense of $10,000, and cut a road to the top of Mansfield. Mrs. C. was the first lady who ever rode on to the summit of the same, when she wrote the lines headed, Mansfield Mountain. She now resides again in Montpelier. A short sketch, which you may alter as you please.

STILLMAN CHURCHILL.

Montpelier, June 21, 1858.

MANSFIELD MOUNTAIN.

A song for the mountains, the storm-brewing mountains,
Ascending the heavens, the vaulted expanse;
Their notches and gorges the anthem prolong,
Their valleys and woodlands enhance.

. . . . . .

Then join the high chorus, O, man! 'tis for thee
That up from wild nature such pæans arise;
Drink deep of its spirit, pure, fearless and free,
And let thy glad numbers ascend to the skies.

With thought and with purpose as firm, bold, and strong
As rocks piled to mountains, send upward thy song.

PERSONS WHO HAVE CELEBRATED THEIR GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe Wheeler, 72 years; Mr. and Mrs. Salem Goodenough, 62 years; Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Tucker, 60 years; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Morse. 59 years; Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Wheeler, 59 years; Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Cox, 57 years; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown, 55 years; Mr. and Mrs. David Fair, 56 years; T. J. Porter, 51; Mr. and Mrs. Asahel Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Dwinell, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Alden, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Asa George, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gray.

TOWN OFFICERS.

TREASURERS.—Samuel Fay 95, Peter Wheelock 96 to 98, Abdiel Bliss 99 to 1801, Oliver Palmer 1802 to 3, Joshua Bliss, 2d, 1804 to 6, 19 to 21, Jedediah Fay 1807 to 9, Samuel Danforth 10, 11, Lemuel Perry 12, 13, 15, 18, Levi Wright 14, Preserved Wright 16, 17, Caleb Curtis 22 to 25, Gideon Hicks 26 to 47, Nelson A. Chase 48 to 64, Alonzo D. Pearce 65, William White, 66 to 69, Marcus Ide 70 to 75, Jonas G. Ormsbee, June 1875 to Mar. 76, Samuel O. Robinson 76 to 81.

MODERATORS.—Joshua Bliss 95, 9, 1800, 2, 3, 4, 12, Jonas Comins 96, 7, Jonathan Eddy 98, Gershom Palmer 1801, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Caleb Curtis 5, 6, 13, 15 to 24, Abijah Wheelock 14, Caleb Putnam 25, 6, Shubael Wheeler 27, Lovel Kelton 28, Pliny Curtis 29, 30, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 40 to 46, Nathaniel Eaton 32, 5, 56, Asa George 36, 9, 47, 55, 8 to 64, 6, 7, J. Harvey Cole 48 to 52, Abdiel Kent 53, 4, Rufus P. Mose 57, Albert Dwinell 65, 9, 70, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 80, 81, Benjamin P. White 68, James K. Tobey 73, 5, 9.

CONSTABLES.—Jonas Comins 95 to 97, Caleb Curtis 98, Aaron Bliss 99, Samuel Fay 1800, Jason Marsh 1801; Joshua Bliss, 2d, 1802, Shubael Shortt 1803, Abijah Wheelock 4 to 6, Gideon Wheelock 7, 8, Medad Wright 9, J. R. Densmore 10, 11, Ona Kelton 12, 13, Remember Kent 14, Jedediah Fay 15 to 17, Nathan Kelton 18, 22, James Morse 23, 25 to 28, Shuba

Wheeler 24, Perry Marsh 29, 30, Alonzo Pearce 31 to 33, Ira McLoud 34 to 37, Ira Kent 38, Chas. B. Marsh 39 to 41, Enoch C. McLoud 42 to 46, David B. Fay 47 to 50, Luther Morse 51 to 53, J. V. R. Kent 54, 55, 65, 66, Alonzo D. Pearce 56, 57, 67 to 69, Walter P. Slayton 58 to 63, 70 to 74, Lee H. Bliss 64, Benjamin P. White, 75 to 81.

COLLECTORS.—Alonzo C. Slayton 68, Smilie Bancroft 71.

SELECTMEN.—Joshua Bliss 95, 96, 98 to 1804, 12, Edward Tucker 95, Jonas Comins 95, 97, Asa Wheelock 96, Abijah Wheelock 96, 97, 1812, Oliver Palmer 97, Jonathan Eddy 98, Shubael Shortt 98 to 1801, Abdiel Bliss 99, Gersham Palmer 1800 to 4, 7 to 9, Peter Wheelock 2 to 4, Caleb Curtis 5, 6, 15 to 20, Gideon Hicks 5 to 9, 13, 15 to 20, Samuel Danforth 6, Lemuel Perry 7 to 9, 13, 14, 19, 22, Rufus Green 10, 11, Ebenezer Goodenough 10, 11, Levi Wright 10, 11, Gideon Wheelock 12, 21, Isaac Kendall 13, 15, Samuel Fay 14, Jera Wheelock 14, Jedediah Fay 16, 17, Aaron Lamb 18, Preserved Wright 20, 21, David G. Sheple 21, Joshua Bliss, 2d, 22, Caleb Putnam 22 to 26, Lovel Kelton 23,36, Medad Wright 23, 24, Pardon Janes 24, 25, 27, Welcome Wheelock 25, 26, 37, 38, Shubael Wheeler 26, 27, Jonas Hall 27, 28, 30, Alonzo Pearce 28 to 30, William Robinson 28, 29, Oliver Merritt 29, Jesse White 30, 32, 33, 49, 50, Pliny Curtis 31, 32, Nelson A. Chase 31, 32, 42, 43, 45 to 47, Charles Sibley 31, Joseph Blanchard 33, 34, 48, Asa Alden 33, 34, 47, 49, 50, Charles Dudley 34, 35, 43, 44, Richard W. Tobey 35, 36, 39, Alonzo Pearce 35, Samuel Rich 36, Joseph Lance 37, 38, 39, Israel Dwinell 37, 38, John White 39, 40, J. Harvey Cole 40, 41, 53, 54, Lewis Wood 40, 41, 47, 48, 61, 62, 68, 69, Abdiel Kent 41, 42, 44 to 46, 66, 67, Chester Bugbee 42, 43, 48, 49, 55, 56, 57, 73, Stephen Pearce 44 to 46, Rufus P. Moses 50, 51, Mason W. Wright 51, 52, Alfred P. Hicks 51, 52, 55, 56, 64, 65, 67, 70, 71, 72, Jonas G. Ormsbee 52, 53, Allen Tobey 53, 54, John V. R. Kent 54, 55, 58, 59, 65, John Morse 56, John Rich 57, William S. Orcutt 57, 59, 60, 61, 66, 68, 69, Charles B. Marsh 58, Sidney H. Foster 58, 59, 60, Zephaniah G. Pierce 60, 61, 62, 77, 78, 9, Alonzo M. Foster 62, 63, Ezekiel Kent 63, 64, Ira S. Dwinell 63, William White 64, 68, 69, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, Albert Dwinell 65, Benjamin P. White 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, Walter P. Slayton 70 to 74, 77, 80, J. Warren Leonard 73, 75, 76, 80, 81, Andrew Haskell, 74, Samuel O. Robinson 75, James K. Tobey 76, 81, Lemuel M. Cate 76, 81, Orson Putnam 77, 78, 9.

LISTERS.— Jedediah Fay 95, 98, 99, 1813, Abijah Wheelock 95, 1805, 11, Aaron Bliss 95, 1805, Samuel Fay 96, 99, 1801, 2, 3, 13, 15, 19, Jonas Comins 96, 1803, Goddard Wheelock 96, Gersham Palmer 97, 1806, Gideon Wheelock 97, 1802, 15, 16, Jonathan Tucker 97, 1809, Simon Davis 98, Levi Wright 98, 1801, 12, 44, 45, Phineas Davis 99, 1801, 5, Joshua Lilley 1800, Elnathan Hathaway 1800, 2, 3, Peter Wheelock 1800, Jonathan Eddy 1800, Caleb Curtis 1800, 2, 8, 9, 10, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 32, Daniel Carpenter 1801, James Ginnings 1801, 3, Edward Tucker 1802, Rufus Green 1803, Lemuel Perry 1803, 4, 19, Ebenezer Goodnough 1804, Alpheus Bliss 1804, Remember Kent 6, 7, Noah C. Clark 6, 7, Oliver Palmer 7, Joshua Bliss 8, 11, Samuel Danforth 8, Isaac Kendall 9, John R. Densmore 10, 12, 13, 15, Gideon Hicks 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 27, 32, 33, 37, Aaron Lamb 1812, Ephraim Ladd 14. Joel Robinson 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, Joshua Bliss, 2d, 16, Caleb B. Mitchell 17, Preserved Wright 18, Nathan B. Spaulding 19, Benjamin Page 20, Caleb Putnam 21, Isaac Davis 21, 23, Israel Dwinell 22, 24, Oliver Shipley 22, Lovel Kelton 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, Shubael Wheeler 25, 28, 29, 30, David G. Shipley 26, Lemuel Bliss 26, Welcome Wheelock 27, 30, Jabez Mower 28, Nelson A. Chase 29, 30, 34, 65, Pliny Curtis 29, 39, 40, Oliver Mower 31, Pardon Janes 31, Abdiel Kent 33, 34, 37, 42, 43, 47, Nathaniel Eaton 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 52, Lewis Wood 35, 36, 38, 44, 45, Enoch C. McLoud 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, Charles Sibley 36, Alonzo Pearce 37, 52, John Walbridge 38, 39, Silas Wheelock 40, 56, Charles Dudley 41, 46, 47, 50, 51,

Alfred P. Hicks 41, 43, 50, Richard W. Tobey 41, Joseph Lance 42, Elias Smith 45, 46, 64, 73, 76, Ezekiel Kent 46, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 70, 71, J. Harvey Cole 47, 59, 60, J. W. E. Bliss 48, Charles Stevens 48, 49, John Rich 48, 49, 53, 54, Allen Tobey 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 66, 74, Joseph W. Pierce 51, 57, 58, J. V. R. Kent 53, Ira S. Dwinell 53, 54, 55, J. Q. A. Allen 54, Jesse White 55, 56, Levi G. Dwinell 56, William White 57, 59, Loam Hathaway 58, Jacob Eaton 58, Chester Bugbee 60 to 63, 65, 68, 70, 71, J. Warren Leonard 61 to 63, I. Rich Kent 63 to 65, Lemuel M. Cate 64, 67, Charles French 66, 67, Lewis Bancroft 66, 67, 68, John Morse 68, Alfred P. Wheelock 69, Walter P. Slayton 69, John Q. Haskell 69, Charles B. Marsh 70, 71, James K. Tobey 72, 73, Andrew Haskell 72, 75, 76, 81, Alonzo C. Slayton 72, J. P. Carnes 73, 74, 78, 81, Albert Dwinell 74, 75, 78, Alpheus S. Bliss 75, 76, 9, Henry C. Wells 77, 81, Jerome N. Bliss 77, 80, Harry A. Morse 77, 78, 80, Albert C. George 79, Isaac Davis 79, Willard Bugbee 80.

Superintendent of Schools.—Nathaniel Eaton 46, Nelson A. Chase 46, 7, 50, 6, 7, 60, Lester Warren 46, 9, 51, Henry Slayton 48, Asa George 52, Silas Wheelock 53, Sidney H. Foster 54, 5, Benjamin P. White 58, 9, 61, 2, Lee H. Bliss 63, 4, J. Henry McLoud 65, 6, 8, Marcus Ide 67, Frank A. Dwinell 69, M. S. Hathaway 70, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 81, Geo. H. Gray 73, 8, W. W. Ainsworth 79, 80.

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—Samuel Fay 14, Benjamin Page 22, Thomas Cole 28, Shubael Wheeler 36, Nelson A. Chase 43, 50.

Justices of the Peace.—Peter Wheelock 95 to 1805, Gersham Palmer 1800 to 11, Gideon Hicks 8 to 49, Lemuel Perry 8 to 18, 22, 30 to 38, Samuel Fay 14, Gideon Wheelock 17 to 30, Nathan Kelton 18, Caleb Curtis 18, 20 to 35, Isaac Davis 21, 2, Lovell Kelton 22, 24 to 37, Nathaniel Eaton 30 to 49, 51, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 60, 63, Medad Wright 31 to 34, Oliver Mower 31 to 36, Shubael Wheeler 31 to 49, Jacob Tewksbury 33, 4, 7, 8, 9, 40, Pliny Curtis 33, 34, 39 to 45, Nelson A. Chase 33, 34, 41 to 55, Asa George 33 to 49, 78, 9, Jabez Mower 33, 34, 37 to 49, Jos. Hatch 34, Wm. Robinson 35 to 39, Jedediah Fay 36, Shubael Shortt 36, Abijah Wheelock 36, Jason Marsh 36, Alonzo Pearce 37 to 53, 55, 56, 58 to 60, 62 to 75, H. W. W. Miller 38, E. C. McLoud 38 to 49, Abdiel Kent 38 to 54, 62, Luther Morse 38 to 50, Joseph Lance 38 to 44, Richard W. Tobey 40 to 47, Herman Bliss 40, J. Harvey Cole 42, 46 to 49, 54, 57, Joshua M. Dana 42, Welcome Wheelock 42 to 49, Charles Dudley 42 to 49, Lewis Wood 46 to 49, 55 to 57, 61, Joseph Blanchard 46 to 49, Alfred P. Hicks 47 to 50, 53, 4, 8, 9, 60, David B. Fay 48, 9, Bennett Palmer 48, 9, Rufus P. Moses 49 to 57, Jonas Hall 49, A. S. Nelson 49, John Morse 49, 62 to 67, Tilnus Hathaway 49, 52 to 61, Jonas G. Ormsbee 49, Ira S. Dwinell 49, 76, 77, 80, 81, James S. Gray 49, Lemuel Perry Jr., 49, John Rich 50 to 54, E. A. Hathaway 51, H. K. Slayton 55 to 62, Charles B. Marsh 56, 7, Sidney H. Foster 56, 72, 3, J. V. R. Kent 57 to 69, 76, 7, Charles S. Bennett 58 to 60, 62 to 73, Chester Bugbee 61, William White 61, 2, Lee H. Bliss 62, Alonzo M. Foster 63 to 65, J. Warren Leonard 63 to 69, George J. Slayton 64, 5, Walter P. Slayton 66 to 77, 80, 81, Edwin D. Haskell 66, 67, 69 to 71, S. S. Macomber 68 to 77, Otis Slayton 68, Benjamin P. White 70 to 73, Elias Smith 70, 71, 78, 9, Benjamin Wheeler 72, 3, S. O. Robinson 74, 5, James K. Tobey 74, 75, 78, 9, Orson Putnam 74 to 77, 80, 81, M. S. Hathaway 74, 75, 78, 9, Shubael B. Fair 76, 7, 80, 81, Henry C. Wells 76, 7, J. P. Carnes 78, 9, Alpheus S. Bliss, 78, 9, Herman O. Marsh 78, 9, W. W. Ainsworth 80, 81, Harry A. Morse 80, 81, Chas. French 80, 81.

Representatives.—Peter Wheelock 95 to 99, Abdiel Bliss 1800, 1, Joshua Bliss 2, Gersham Palmer 3, 5 to 10, Lemuel Perry 4, Gideon Wheelock 12, 13, 17, 21, Sam'l. Fay 14, Benjamin Page 15, 16, 22, Caleb Curtis 18 to 20, Lovel Kelton 23 to 25, 27, David G. Shipley 26, Pardon Janes 28 to 31, Shubael Wheeler 33, 34, 47, Pliny

Curtis 35, 36, Joseph Lance 37, 38, Alonzo Pearce 39, 40, Abdiel Kent 41, 42, Chas. Dudley 43, 44, Nelson A. Chase 45, 46, Enoch C. McLoud 48, 49, David B. Fay 50, Rufus P. Moses 51, 52, Ebenezer S. Demming 53, Asa George, 54, 55, Lester Warren 56, 57, Hiram K. Slayton 58, 59, Albert Dwinell 60, 61, John V. R. Kent, 62, 63, Alonzo M. Foster 64, 65, Sidney H. Foster 66, 67, Ira A. Morse 68, 69, Walter P. Slayton 72, 73, James K. Tobey 74, 75, Erasmus L. Burnap 76, 77, Benjamin P. White 78, 79, J. Warren Leonard 80, 81.

STATE SENATORS.—Nathaniel Eaton 40, 41, Albert Dwinell 78, 79, 80, 81.

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT.—Shubael Wheeler 27 to 30, Pliny Curtis 37, 8, Alonzo Pearce.

JUDGE OF PROBATE.—Gersham Palmer 10, Nelson A. Chase 68, 69.

SHERIFF.—Alonzo D. Pearce 70.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT.—Shubael Wheeler 45 to 8, 50 to —

GRAND LIST.

The list for the year 1795 was £501, 10s; 1796, £788, 10s. The first general list under the act of March 20, 1797, is recorded: 61 polls at $20, $1220; 174½ acres improved land at $1.75 per acre, $305.37; other property and assessments, $1670.38, total, $3195.75. 1798, 67 polls, 191 acres, $2142.73, personal, total, $3,816.72; 1799, 72 polls, 312 acres, $2702.06, personal, total, $4689.37; 1800, 80 polls, 400 acres, $39.50 houses, $2750.50, personal, total, $5090.00.

For valuations, etc., upon which these and the following list are based, see summary of list for 1812.

GRAND LIST OF 1801.

The first complete list now on file. The date next the name signifies the year of settlement, or near as can be ascertained; *a.* signifies acre or acres of improved land; *b.* and figures following, appraisal of the buildings; cash figures alone, the whole amount of list:

Wm. Abbott, 1799 or 1800, $20; Ainsworth, Moses 1797, $6.50; Reuben, 1799, 1800, 1 a., $28.25, Sabin, 1797, 4 a., $3.50; Alvord, Isaac 1801, $26.50, Stephen, 1797, 6 a., $57; Bliss, Aaron 1795, 6 a., b. $250, $62, Abdiel, 1798, 30 a., b. $400, $148.50, Alpheus, 1799, 1800, b. $300, $72.50, Caleb, 1800, $58, David, 1797, 7 a., b. $150, $88.25, Frederick, 1795, 10 a., $90.50, Joshua, 1795, 15 a., $115.75; Joshua 2d., 1798, 17 a., $124.75, Noah, 1798, 4 a., $70; Beckwith, Joshua 1800, $40; Carpenter, Daniel 1800, b. $300, $59; Clark, Noah L. 1797, 5 a., b. $100, $63.75; Comings, Jonas 1795, 5 a., b. $200, $65.75; Curtis, Caleb 1798, 3 a., b. $250, $76.75; Daggett, David 1778, $26.50; Danforth, Samuel 1800, $40; Davis, Silas 1801, $20, Simeon, 1795, 8 a., $54, Phineas, 1797, 8 a., b. $250, $73.50; Dickenson, John 1798, $20; Doane, Elisha 1797, $33; Eddy, Edmund 1800, b. $100, $27, Jonathan, 1797, $31.50; Emerson, John 1797, 3 a., $63.25; Fay, Jedediah 1795, 5 a., $65.25, Samuel, 1795, 6 a., $70.50; Ginnings, Amos 1795, 7 a., $88.75, James, 1795, 5 a., $75.25; Goodell, David 1795, 4 a., $53.25; Goodenough, Ebenezer 1797, 9 a., $116.75; Green, Rufus 1797, 1 a., $49.75; Haskell, Moses 1795, 2 a., $56.50; Hathaway, Asa 1800, 10 a., $37.50, Elnathan, 1796, 5 a., $75.25, Silas, 1797, 5 a., b. $150, $43.25, Thomas, 1797, 2 a., $55; Hicks, Gideon, 1800, 3 a., $38.75, John, 1801, $26.50; Howland, Polly, widow of Abraham, 1795, 3 a., $11.75; Janes, Solomon 1796, 6 a,, $48.50; Kendall, Isaac 1798 or 1800, 5 a., $86.75; Kent, Remember, 1798, 8 a., $60; Kinney, Stephen 1801, $26.50; Lamb, Aaron 1789, b. $125, $55.50, Jacob, 1801, $33.40; Lebaron, Francis 1795, 2 a., $30; Lilley, Joshua 1797, 10 a., $145.50; Merritt, Job 1800, $53, Nehemiah, 1800, b. $150, $29.50, Oliver, 1801, $20; Marsh, Jason 1800, $38.50; Mitchel, Caleb B. 1798, 10 a., $40; Nichols, Ezra 1801, $20; Ormsbee, Nathaniel 1800, $20; Palmer, Gershom, 1797, 6 a., $103, Oliver, 1796, 10 a., $97; Pearce, Asahel 1795, 6 a., $81.50, Backus, 1795, 4 a., $75.50, Noah, 1795, $51.50, Stephen, 1801, $20; Perry, Lemuel 1800, $57.50; Pope, Winslow 1797, $26.50; Rich, Samuel 10 a., $17.50; Robinson, Joel 1794,

5 a., $61.75; Shortt, Shubael, 1795, 10 a., $95.50; Slayton, Jesse 1796, 5 a., $68.25, Simeon, 1795, 4 a., b. $100, $60; Steward, Ethel 1797, $26.50; Thayer, David 1798, $36.50, David, Jr., 1798, $20; Tisdale, Seth 1801, 4 a., $7; Tobey, Zoath 1799, $53; Tucker, Amasa 1797, 6 a., $73.50, David, 1800, $20, Edward, 1795, 25 a., b. $340, $153.25, Jonathan, 1797, 10 a., b. $150, $102; Wheelock, Abijah 1795, 10 a., $98.50, Asa, 1795, 9 a., $65.25; Gideon, 1797, 6 a., b. $400, $78, Goddard, 1795, 9 a., $103.75, Jennison, 1795, 8 a., $93.50, Peter, Esq., 1795, $76.50, Salem, 1797, $38: White, Elijah 1797, 3 a., $61.75, Samuel, 1797, 3 a., $64.75; Wilber, Holden, 1795, 18 a., $104; Willis, Edmund 1797, $6.50; Wright, Levi 1797, 8 a., $60.50, Preserved, 1800, 7 a., $53.75; Young, Duncan 1796, 4 a., $53.50.

Names on previous lists not on list of 1801: Lyman Daggett, Salmon Davis, John Crane, Stephen Fay, David Fuller, Bemis Hamilton, James Sprague, Leonard Wheelock.

New names appear in the list from year to year, 1802, Amasa, Parley, Wareham, and Welcome Ainsworth, Hannah Butterfield, Joseph Ginnings, Thomas Haskell, Nathan Janes, Uriah Johnson, George and James Kelton, Calvin Pearce, Joseph Perry, William Thayer, Isaac Wells, Medad Wright. 1803, Ezra Bliss, James Dawson, William Drown, John Eddy, Artemas Foster, Joseph W. Gilman, John Martin, John Ware. 1804, Benjamin Andrews, Chester Clark, Isaac Davis, Eliphalet Huntington, Enoch Kelton, Nathaniel Ladd, James Short. 1805, Luther Ainsworth, Amasa and John Bancroft, Squire Bullock, Ethan Powers, Prince Sears, Oliver Shipley, Bucklin Slayton, Amos Wheelock, Reubin Wilber, Philip Vincent. 1806, Jacob Ainsworth, Benjamin Bancroft, Amos Barnes. George Brown, John Goodale, Phineas Goodenough, Ebenezer Goodenough, Jr., George Ide, Ephraim Ladd, Richard Pitts, Jonathan Pray, Cyrenus Shortt. 1807, Vial Allen, Thomas Anderson, Charles Bliss, Stephen Bates, Henry Fish, David Fuller, Jr., Martin Gilbert, Jessa Holmes, Pardon Janes, Elijah Nye, Stephen Olmstead, Samuel Pratt, Phineas Slayton, Uriah Simons, Reubin D. Waters, Nathan Wheeler, Jared Wheelock, Suel White, Daniel and John Young. 1808, Thomas Andrews, Galen and Charles Bliss, Moses Blanchard, William Crosby, Thomas Foster, Abraham Hawkins, William Lougee, John McKenzie, Samuel, Isaac and William Robinson, John Waugh, Almond Wilber. 1809, Nathaniel Bancroft, John R. Densmore, Jonathan Green, Jonas Hall, Isaac Hawkins, Barnabas and Ebenezer Kelton, John Martin, Jr., Daniel Nealey, Peleg Redway, Oliver Shipley, Jr., Lemuel Tobey, Isaac Vincent, Welcome Wheelock.

The lists for 1810 and '11 are not preserved. 1812, Smith Ainsworth, George and Ira Brown, Isaac Corey, Jabez Carver, John Cate, John Chapman, Salvin D. Collins, Israel Dwinell, Gload Dugar, Nathaniel Davis, Jonathan Eaton, Luther Farnum, Luke Fletcher, Benjamin Gray, Simeon Guernsey, Seth Gary, Salathiel Hammond, George Holbrook. Ona Kelton, William LeBarron, William LeBarron, Jr., Andrew Nealey, Beniah Shortt, Henry Stone, David G. Shipley.

GRAND LIST RECORD FOR 1812.

From 1801 there was a steady increase in valuation: 80 polls at $20, $1600; 1679 acres of improved land at $1.75, 2938; houses assessed in the whole at $182; 112 oxen at $10, $1120; 405 cows and other cattle of 3-years old at $6.50, 2632.50; 178 cattle of 2-years old at $5, $890; 101 horses of 3-years old, and upwards, at $13.50, $1363.50; 10 of 2-years old at $6.50, $65; 16 of 1-year old at $3.50, $56; 7 house clocks at $10, $70; 3 gold watches at $10, $30; 12 common do. at $5, $60; 2750 dollars of money on hand and debts due, at 6 per cent., $165; 1 practitioner assessed at $25; mechanics and owners of mills and machines assessed in the whole at $143; total, $11340. Deduct for 5 minors subject to military duty and equipped by parents at $20, $100; deduct 54 militia polls at $20, $1080; deduct 5 horses of cavalry at $13.50, $67.50; leaving list for State taxes, $10092.50

At that time the law required that all

dwellings, stores and shops (log-houses excepted) should be assessed at two per cent. of their value, if in the judgment of the listers their value did not exceed $1000. And if valued at more than $1000, at three per cent. The law also specified how personal property should be set in the list, as above. Wooden clocks were not taxed. Attorneys, physicians, merchants, mechanics, etc., were assessed in proportion to their gains.

1820: 86 polls at $20, $1720; 1990 acres of improved land at .08 of appraised value, $1366.42; 103 houses and lots at .04 appraised value, $247.06; 9 mills, stores, etc., at .06 appraised value, $48.60; 140 oxen at $10, $1400; 429 cows and three-year olds at $6, $2574; 169 cattle, two-year olds at $5, $845; 132 horses, three years old and upwards, at $14, $1848; 26 two-years old at $7, $182; 22 one-year old at $4, $88; 1 stallion at $50, $50; 5 brass clocks at $10, $50; 1 gold watch at $10, $10; 20 common do. at $5, $100; $1100 money at .06, $66; total, $11295.08; 34 militia polls and 9 cavalry horses were exempt from State taxes.

1830: 252 polls at $10, $2520; 3690 acres of land at .06, $1558.60; 541 houses and lots at .04, $1401.40; 14 mills, stores, etc., at .06, $62.40; 281 oxen at $2, $562; 712 cows and other cattle of three years old, at $1.25, $890; 254 cattle of two years old at .75 each, $190.50; 25 horses and mules, three years old, appraised at less than $25, at $1, $25; 180 over $25 and less than $75, at $3, $540; 6 at $75, at .06, $36; 43 two years, at $2, $86; 33 one year, at $1.25, $41.25; 2797 sheep at .10 each, $279.70; 7 carriages at .06 of appraised value, $6.30; 8 brass clocks at $3, $24; 20 watches at $1, $20; $3350 money on hand, etc., at .06, $201; $90 bank stock at .03, $2.70; 2 practitioners of medicine assessed, $35; 1 merchant and trader, do., do; total, $8511.85; 148 militia polls and cavalry horses, exempt.

In 1840, the list amounted to $10373.54. Other lists were assessed nearly as at present, and are as follows:

Polls.	Real.	Personal.	Gd. List.
266	$281.774	$32,023	$3,675
312	304,473	46,547	4,134
340	374,573	71,936	4,848
326	296,652	67,807	4,269

FAYSTON.

BY MRS. LAURA BRIGHAM BOYCE.

This township is in the S. W. corner of the County, 20 miles from Montpelier; b. N. by Duxbury, E. by Waitsfield, S. by Warren and Lincoln, W. by Huntington and Buell's Gore; 6 miles square; land elevated, lying in large swells, except along Mill brook and Shephard's brook, where there is some intervale. Shephard's brook runs through the North part of the town, and empties into Mad river in Waitsfield. It affords ample water power, and several flourishing mills are in operation on its banks.

There was an extensive beaver meadow on this stream, and many of the trees on its banks were partly cut down by these animals. The brook received its name from one Shephard, who used to hunt beavers here.

Mill brook runs through the South part of the town, in an Easterly direction, and empties into Mad river in Waitsfield; this stream has good water-power, and several mills and one tannery are located on it. There is considerable good lumber in town, especially in the more mountainous parts, the most valuable of which is spruce. As many as 7,000 or 8,000 clapboard logs are annually cut in Fayston, besides the common lumber, ash, basswood, etc. There is also a good deal of hemlock, the bark of which is used extensively in tanneries. The spruce and hemlock lumber is a source of profit to the inhabitants. The maple is abundant, and there are many valuable sugar orchards; some have a thousand handsome second growth trees in one body. This adds an item to the income of the farmer, at the prices that have prevailed for maple sugar and syrup of late years.

The soil is strong and fertile, though not as easily tilled as a more sandy loam. These fertile upland farms are well adapted to dairying, as the sweetest grass is found here, and water as pure and soft as ever drank, two indispensable requisites for the dairy. Dairying is the chief source of income of a greater part of the inhabitants, though wheat and oats are raised here in

abundance, but potatoes more especially. Corn is often a remunerative crop; but not so sure as on the intervales.

Fayston was granted Feb. 25, and chartered Feb. 27, 1782, to Ebenezer Walbridge and his associates. It was first settled by Lynde Wait in 1798. In 1800, there were 18 persons in town.

Lucia Wait, daughter of Lynde Wait, better known as Squire Wait, was born in 1801, the first child born in town; subsequently, Wait Farr, a son of William Farr, was born, and received a lot of land from Griswold Wait, as being the first male child born in town. From which we see in those primitive days the weaker were oppressed by the stronger, as they are still. There was no orthodox reason why Lucia Wait should not have had that lot of land as her birthright—except that *she wasn't a boy*.

The town was organized Aug. 6, 1805. James Wait was the first town clerk; Thomas Green the first constable; and Lynde Wait, Rufus Barrett and William Williams the first selectmen. Aug. 27, 1805, there was a town meeting called to petition the General Assembly to be set off with other towns from Chittenden County, which was not granted until some time in 1810 or 1811, when Fayston became a part of Jefferson County.

The first highways were surveyed in 1807, by Edmund Rice, surveyor. The first school district was organized in 1809, and consisted of the whole town, but subsequently, in 1810, we believe, it was divided into two districts. The first tax levied on the grand list was in 1807, which was 5 cents on a dollar, to be worked out on the highway. The first tax levied on the grand list to be paid in money was in 1810. It was 1 cent on a dollar, and we have no doubt was as hard for these people as were the excessive taxes during the war for their descendants. The taxes levied on the grand list in Fayston during the war in one year were $10.79 on a dollar of the grand list, making a poll tax of $21.58, and school and highway taxes besides, which must have made another dollar. This was in 1864. There were several other bounty taxes raised during the war, but this was the heaviest. Fayston paid her war debt as she went along, and can show a clean record. In 1812, the town voted to raise 1 cent on a dollar for the support of schools, which was to be paid to the town treasurer *in grain*. At this time there were 25 children in district No. 1, between the ages of 4 and 18.

In March, 1809, William Newcomb, William Rogers and Marjena Gardener were elected "hog howards," an office now obsolete, and exactly what its duties were, even then, we are unable to learn. But it was an old-time custom to elect newly-married men to that *notable* office, which might have been no sinecure after all, as the swine in those days all ran where they listed, and unless they were much less vicious than their modern descendants, it must have needed three "hog constables" to a town to have kept them in order.

In April, 1808, William and Paul Boyce, two Quakers, emigrated from Richmond, N. H., and settled near beaver meadow, on Shephard's brook. This was the first opening in what is now called North Fayston. There is a little romance connected with this same William Boyce. It seems that William's susceptible heart had been touched by one Irene Ballou, a Quaker maiden of his native place, and when he had made a beginning on his new home in the wood he began to be lonely, and feel the need of a helpmate to wash his wooden plates and pewter porringer, and also to assist him in picking up brush, planting potatoes, and several other things wherein the good wives made themselves useful in "the olden time," being then truly *helpmates* for men, instead of help spends, as many of the more modern wives are. So William journeyed to Richmond to claim his bride. He tarried long, and when he returned it was not the gentle Irene who accompanied him. Whether he met with a fairer Quakeress than she, and lost his heart with her against his will, or whether Irene was averse to going into the new country among the bears and wolves, tradition saith not, but that it was not the latter reason we may infer from her farewell

him: "William, I wish thee well, I hope the Lord will bless thee, but I know He wont." Says one of his descendants: "I think He didn't, for he was always in some sort of trouble or other." Let the fate of William be a warning to all young Quakers, as well as those who quake not at all, to always keep their promises.

BOYCE FAMILY OF FAYSTON.

PAUL BOYCE married Rhoda Palmer, of Waitsfield, and here on the farm they first rescued from the wilderness, they lived to a ripe old age, and were finally buried in the cemetery not far away.

Their son, ZIBA WENTWORTH BOYCE, always resided in town until his death, 1877, age, 63. He received but a common school education, but by his own efforts, ultimately became a thorough scholar, and taught school many terms. Later he served the town in various capacities, and up to the time of his death was noted for his fine mental endowments. He was often jocosely called the "wisdom of North Fayston," and not altogether without reason. He was a writer of considerable ability, both in prose and verse. His two daughters inherited his talent for writing, more especially his younger daughter, Mrs. Emongene Smith, now a resident of Dubuque, Iowa. The eldest daughter, Mrs. S. Minerva Boyce, has always remained at the homestead.

When Ziba W. was quite a young lad, his father sent him one night with his brother after the sheep, but they having strayed from their usual pasture, they failed to find them. In the morning they found what there was left of them, eleven having been devoured by the wolves during the night.

On one occasion Paul Boyce was going off into the woods with his oxen, when he met a bear with two cubs face to face. The meeting was not a remarkably pleasant one to him; he being a Quaker and averse to fighting, was pleased when the bear turned and trotted off.

About the year 1809, Stephen Griggs migrated from Pomfret, Conn., and settled about one-half mile from Esquire Wait's farm. He resided there as long as he lived, and his companion, who survived him many years, died there. The place has never passed out of the family, a granddaughter at present residing there. This farm and the Brigham farm are the only ones in South Fayston which have never passed out of the families of the first settlers.

Deer-yards were frequently found on the eastern slopes of the hills. The early settlers used to hunt them in winter when the snow was deep, so that they could not escape. Buck's horns were often found in the woods. Sable were quite abundant. Ezra Meach, of Shelburne, passed through the town in 1809, setting his line of traps for sable, and blazed trees along his route. He found it quite profitable business, as these animals were exceedingly good in the western part of the town. The panther, the great dread of the juvenile community, was often seen, or supposed to be seen, but never captured in this town.

UNCLE JOHN'S INDIAN RAID.

Some time about 1803, there were then five or six families settled in what is now known as South Fayston. There were Uncle John and Uncle Rufus Barrett—I call them Uncle John and Uncle Rufus, as these were the names by which I knew them in my early childhood, albeit they were both young men at the date of my story. There were Squire Wait and Thos. Green, and if there were others I do not know their names.

Now at that time the raising of a new house or barn was a job that required plenty of muscle and new rum, for they were built of logs, and very heavy.

On a certain day, somebody in Warren was to raise a barn, and as the country was sparsely settled, everybody was invited far and near, and all the men of Fayston went except Uncle John. Whether he stayed at home to guard the women and children from the bears and wolves, tradition saith not. I only know he "tarried by the stuff," and all went well till near sundown, when suddenly there burst upon his ears a long, wild cry, between a howl

and a whoop. Uncle John was on the alert; he listened with bated breath a few moments; louder and nearer than before came that terrible howl, this time in a different direction.

"'Tis the Indian war whoop," said Uncle John; "no doubt we are surrounded, and the men all away." He stood not upon the order of going, but went at once. Uncle John was no coward, and if the red-skins got his scalp, they should buy it dearly, he resolved, and seizing his gun, bidding his wife to follow, he ran to alarm the neighbors, and get them all together, that he might defend them as long as possible. In a short time every woman and child in the settlement was ensconced in Uncle Rufus' domicile, with all the fire-arms the settlement contained, the door barricaded, and all the preparations made to receive the red-skins that one man could do, aided by a few courageous women. They listened, with hearing made acute by fear, for the repetition of the war whoop. Now they heard it evidently nearing them —Uncle John loaded all the guns—now they heard it further away. With pale faces and palpitating hearts, they awaited the onset. The twilight shades deepened, the night closed in, but still the Indians did not attack them.

Now there was an additional anxiety among the inmates of the little cabin, for it was time for the men to be returning from the raising, and as they were unarmed, they would fall an easy prey to the Indians.

Meanwhile the men, having finished their labors, were returning home, all unconscious of the danger menacing them. They reached home, but were surprised to find those homes deserted. "Come on to my house," said Uncle Rufus, "perhaps the women were lonesome, and have gone to make my wife a visit." So, not knowing what else to do, they went on. Yes, there was a light at Uncle Rufus', sure enough, and a glance sufficed to show that there was some unusual commotion within. What could it be?

"Hark, I hear voices," cried one of the women, "it is the Indians this time, sure." The children began to cry, and I suppose it would have been very delicate if the women had fainted, but they did no such thing.

"What are you all about here? why don't you let us in?" cried Uncle Rufus, shaking the door. The door was opened speedily, and instead of being scalped by the Indians, they fell into the arms of their astonished husbands.

"What is all this pow-wow about, anyway?" said one. Then Uncle John explained how he had heard the Indian war-whoop off in the woods, and had gathered the women and children there together for protection. The men burst into a loud laugh. "It was the wolves," said Squire Wait, "we heard them howling on the mountain as we came home. I'll be bound there isn't a red-skin within 50 miles."

Uncle John was somewhat crestfallen, but he was rather glad after all that it wasn't Indians, for he preferred to have his scalp in its proper place, rather than dangling from the red-skins' belts.

Some time in 1814, there was a rumor current of great treasure buried by the Spanish Legions at the forks of Shepherd's brook, and William Boyce, having a desire for "the root of all evil," resolved to find it. He engaged one Arad Sherman, a man of such magical powers that in his hands a witch-hazel rod performed as many antics as the rod of Aaron, and they went about the search. Arad took the enchanted rod, and lo! it pointed out the exact location of the buried treasure, but it remained for them to dig and get it. It had been revealed to Arad that they must dig in the night time, and no word must be spoken by any one of the number during the whole time of the digging, else the treasure would be lost to them. So on night they started on their secret expedition. Nothing was heard but the dull thud of the bars in the earth, and grating of the spade. The earth was obstinate, but they were determined no powers of earth should cheat them of their treasure. The hour wore on, when suddenly William's bar struck against the iron chest containing the treasure, with a sharp "clink." Over

joyed at their success, William forgot the caution and cried out "I've found it!" At that instant the box shook with an ominous rattle, and sank down, down, far below the sight of their longing eyes, taking the bar and all with it, says the tradition. Frightened nearly out of their wits, they "skedaddled" for home, sadder if not better men, and the treasure remains buried there to this day.

In the winter of 1826, a beautiful doe was run down Shepherd's brook to Mad river, near Jason Carpenter's and brought up in an open eddy out of the reach of the dogs. Judge Carpenter caught it in his arms, and, seven or eight hunters coming up just then, he told them that they could not have the doe, but each one of them might go and select a sheep from his flock, if they would go home about their business. Nothing but the beautiful doe would satisfy these blood-thirsty hunters, and, seizing the deer by main force, they killed it on the spot.

Pigeons were abundant. One device for keeping them off the grain patches was a boy threshing a log chain around a stump. They used also to construct bough houses on the edge of the field, and draw a huge net over the baiting place, thus securing dozens at a haul. Partridges were caught on their drumming logs in snares, or, if not there, the gunner was sure to find them in some thicket. So it came to be a proverb, "hunted like a partridge."

In early days Uncle Moses Eaton used to bring corn from Richmond on the backs of two horses, the roads not being passable for any vehicle.

On his journey Uncle Moses met Uncle Joe Clark, of Duxbury, at Pride's tavern in Waterbury. "Now," said Uncle Joe, "you will want some pork to go with that corn, and you just call at my house, and tell Aunt Betsey to put you up a good clear piece of pork." The next time they met Uncle Moses said, "I called on Aunt Betsey, as you told me, and she raised her hands and blessed herself, saying, "What on airth does that man mean, sending any one here for pork, when he knows that we haint had any kind of meat in the house for six months?" But Uncle Joe enjoyed the joke hugely.

In Fayston there was considerable snow on the 8th and 9th of June, 1816, and everything was frozen down to the ground. The trees put out new leaves three times during that season, having been cut off twice by frost; hardly anything ripened, and the settlers saw dreary times.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB

came to the township quite early in its settlement, and finished his days here. He built one of the first framed houses in town, Esquire Wait's being the first; Mr. Newcomb and Merrill Tyler each built theirs the same year, but I am unable to learn in what year. Mr. Newcomb's farm was occupied by his son Hosea many years, but has passed into the hands of strangers. The old house was burned during a high wind, in Oct. 1878.

Dr. Dan Newcomb, son of Hosea Newcomb, was born and reared here, but has been for several years a practicing physician in Steele County, Ill. He is also the author of a medical work entitled, "When and How," a work of considerable merit. Don Carlos, another son, is a prominent wholesale merchant of Atchison, Kansas.

NATHAN AND JACOB BOYCE.

In 1808, Nathan Boyce and his wife, Zeviah, came to Fayston, and settled on Shephard's brook, near Paul Boyce, of whom he was a relative, and also of the Quaker faith. Nathan Boyce died many years ago; his wife in 1856, aged about 90, I think. She resided with her son Jacob, who died in 186–. His wife still survives him, at the age of 81 (1878. She is still living, Aug. 1881.) She lives on the old farm with her son, Seth Boyce. The farm has always remained in the family.

Jacob Boyce had 4 sons and 4 daughters, all of whom, save one, are settled in Fayston or the immediately adjacent towns.

BRIGHAM FAMILY.

In 1809, Gershom Brigham and family emigrated from Winchester, N. H., and settled in South Fayston, near Lynde Wait's. Elisha, their third child, was then 17 years old, and eventually settled on the

same land, his other brothers and sisters finding other homes. His parents resided with him while they lived, and their bones rest in the little green grave-yard on the old Wait farm. Elisha lived here to ripe old age, raising a family of 11 children, all of whom are now living except one daughter, who died at the age of 42. The two eldest sons and the two youngest daughters of this family have some literary talent, having all contributed to the press acceptably, in prose and verse. The eldest son, [See separate notice of Dr. G. N. Brigham].

Elisha Brigham died in 1863, aged 70 years; his widow in 1876, aged 77. The old home that she had resided in for more than 40 years, took fire in some mysterious manner, and was burned in the early morning hours, when her demise was hourly expected. She was borne from the flaming house to the home of a neighbor, and breathed her last in the very house whence she went on her wedding day to be married 59 years before.

Mrs. Brigham was a woman of remarkable powers, mental and physical. Left an orphan by the death of her mother at the age of 12, she came from Randolph, Vt., her native place, to reside in the family of Esquire Wait, so she became early identified with the history of the town. Her remarkably vigorous constitution and ambition to excel, fitted her for the position of a pioneer's wife, and she endured the hardships and deprivations consequent on the building up of a new place, with great fortitude. With a large family of her own and many cares, yet she acted as nurse for half the town, and such was her skill in the management of the sick, that the old physician, now dead, used always, if he had a critical case, to send for Mrs. Brigham, and said, with her to nurse them, he felt pretty sure of bringing his patients through. Her very presence and touch seemed to bring healing with them.

When Mrs. Brigham was a fair, young wife of 19, she was small, lithe and supple, with nerves of steel, and she never shrank from any of the hardships of her life. They then made sugar nearly a mile from the house. It was growing late in the spring, and Mr. Brigham was anxious to be about his spring's work, and his wife, being equally anxious for a good supply of sugar, offered to go with her sister, a girl of 17, and boil in the sap. Taking the baby with them, they started for the sugar-camp. It was late in spring and quite warm, and babies were not killed by a breath of fresh air in those days. They boiled sap all day, Mrs. B. gathering in some sap near the boiling place. In the afternoon they heard a good deal of barking off in the woods, but supposed it was some hounds after foxes. Mr. Brigham did not get up to the sugar-camp to bring down the syrup till nine o'clock, they staying there alone until that time. A neighbor passing through the camp early the next morning, found a sheep dead at the foot of a tree where Mrs. Brigham had gathered sap at sundown. The sheep was still warm when Mr. Brigham arrived on the spot. On looking around, they found 20 sheep had been killed by the wolves. Mrs. Brigham and her fair sister did not care to boil till nine o'clock the next night.

On one occasion Mrs. Brigham, desiring to get some weaving done, mounted an unbroken, 3-years-old colt, that had never had a woman on his back before, and started on a ride of 4 miles through the woods, to Wm. Farr's, with a bag of yarn fastened to the saddle-bow. There was only a bridle-path part of the way, and the colt was shy, but he found his match in the little woman of scarce 100 pounds' weight, and carried her safely to her destination. Her business dispatched at Mr. Farr's, she started homeward by another route, having occasion to call at one William Marsten's, who lived far up on the road leading over the mountain into Huntington, and from thence homeward by a route so indistinctly marked, blazed trees being the guide, she mistook a path worn by the cattle for the traveled road, and did not discover her mistake till she came up to the pasture fence. Nothing daunted, she took down the fence, passed over, then replaced it, and went over, being then so near home that she felt pretty sure of her whereabouts. After the colt became better broken, she

used often to take one child in her arms and another behind her, and go to the store, 3 or 4 miles distant, or visit a distant neighbor, or to go to meeting.

JOTHAM CARPENTER

was the first settled minister, and received the minister lot of land in this town. How many years he remained here I know not, but he has one son now living in Brookfield.

Preaching has generally been of a desultory character, owing to the fact that North and South Fayston are divided by a natural barrier of hills, that makes it far more convenient for the North section to go to Moretown, and the South part is more accessible to Waitsfield, so that it seems probable that the different sections will never unite in worship. The people in N. Fayston have an organized Baptist society, and have quite frequent preaching, and some years hire a minister, and many years ago, the Methodists had quite a large society in So. Fayston, but it has been dismembered a long time, and most of its former members are dead, and those remaining have united with the Methodist church in Waitsfield.

John and Rufus Barrett were among the early settlers, and one Thomas Green, but as they have no descendants remaining in town, I cannot tell when they settled here, but they were here as early as 1803, it is believed.

Elizabeth, widow of John Barrett, died in Waitsfield a few years since (1878) aged 93 years. She survived her husband many years.

One Jonathan Lamson died in town several years ago, at the age of 84. His wife lived to the age of 107 years. Timothy Chase died at the age of 91; his wife, Ruth, some years earlier, over 80. Lynde Wait, the first settler, moved from town many years ago, and eventually went West, and I have learned, died at an advanced age, over 80. Nearly all the early settlers whom I have known, lived to ripe old age, but they have passed away, and with them much of the material for a full history of the town. I have gathered as much as I could that is reliable, but even the last two, from whom I have elicited most of the facts recorded here, have now gone to their long homes, and much that I have gathered here would now be forever sealed in silence, had I began my work a little later.

CAPT. ELLIOT PORTER,

the first captain of the militia in the town, was born in Hartford, Vt., 1785, married Sidney Ward in 1811, and soon after removed to Fayston, where they began to clear them a home in the North part of the town, where they resided till their death. He died at the age of 89; his wife at 86. They had 8 children. William E. Porter, their son, died at 57; 4 sons are now living.

WILLARD B. PORTER,

son of Elliot, has always resided in town, near where he was born, and has served the town in almost every official capacity. He has been town clerk 31 years, school district clerk 25 years, treasurer 14 years, justice of the peace 30 years, and in that capacity married 86 couple. He has represented the town 6 sessions, including 1 extra session, and has attended 2 constitutional conventions. Mr. Porter says the first school he attended was in his father's log-house chamber; the scholars, his eldest brother, himself and one Jane Laws; the teacher's name, Elizabeth Sherman. Mr. Willard Porter has done more business for the town than any other person now living.

WARREN C. PORTER

served as a soldier during nearly the whole war of the Rebellion, and has taught school 24 terms. Dr. Wilfred W. Porter, see separate notice. Walter, the youngest son, remains on the old homestead, and it was his care to soothe the declining years of his parents as they went slowly down the dark valley.

There was no death occurred in the family of Elliot Porter for 50 years.

WILLIAM SHERMAN

was among the early settlers of Fayston, though I am not informed in what year he

settled here. He represented the town in the general assembly, and held other town offices. His daughter, widow of Eli Bruce, still lives on the old homestead that he redeemed from the wilderness.

ELI BRUCE

was a long-time resident of Fayston, and did a large amount of business for the town, several times being the representative, and justice of peace for many years. He died at the age of 69. His daughter was the first person buried in the cemetery in N. Fayston.

SILAS W. FISHER

resides in N. Fayston, on the farm where he has lived for 50 years. His wife has been dead some years. He has two surviving sons; one in the West, and the other, C. M. Fisher, is constable of Fayston at the present time—1878. He died in 1879.

BENJAMIN B. FISHER

was the first postmaster in town, and held the office till his death, and his wife held the office 4 years afterwards. Truman Murray is the present incumbent.

RILEY MANSFIELD

came to the town when he was quite a young man, and passed his days here, dying in 1876, aged 75; his wife in 1874; out of a large family, there is only one surviving child of theirs.

JOSEPH MARBLE

came to Fayston in September, 1809, and with his wife Susan passed the remnant of his days here, dying at the age of 84; his wife at 81. They had 11 children, two only are living (1878.) One daughter in Wisconsin, and Benjamin on the farm where his father began 70 years ago. He is I think now over 80 years of age—is still living, aged 86. Cynthia, daughter of Joseph Marble, and widow of Peter Quimby, died Aug., 1878, aged 74.

One fall, Joseph Marble, Jr., had a log-rolling, to build a new house, the old one giving signs of failing up. In the evening the rosy cheeked lasses from far and near joined with the athletic youths in a dance. It wasn't the "German," nor waltz, nor polka, but a genuine jig. It was a merry company who beat time to the music of a corn-stalk fiddle in farmer Marble's kitchen, the jocund laugh and jest followed the "O be joyful," as it went its unfailing round, which it always did on such occasions. They grew exceedingly merry, and one fellow, feeling chock full and running over with hilarity, declared "When they felt like *that* they ought to *kick it out*." So they put in "the double shuffle, toe and heel," with such zest that the decayed sleepers gave way. Down went floor, dancers, corn-stalk fiddle, and all, into the cellar. Whether the hilarious fellow "kicked it out" to his satisfaction, we are not informed, but if his fiddle was injured in its journey it could be easily replaced.

In 1830, a little daughter of William Marston, 4 years old, strayed from home, and wandered on and on in the obscure bridle path. She came out at one Carpenter's, in Huntington, having crossed the mountain, and spent a day and a night in the woods; and beasts of prey, at that time were numerous upon the mountains.

Jonathan Nelson had a son and daughter lost in the woods about 1842. The boy was 12 years of age, the girl younger. After a toilsome search, they were found on the second day, unharmed, near Camel's Hump.

In 1847, the alarm was given that a little son of Ira Wheeler, 4 years old, had not returned from school. The neighbors turned out, and searching all day returned at night without any trace of the lost one. The mother was almost distracted. The search was continued the second day with no better results. I remember hearing my brother say, as he took a quantity of provisions with him on the third day, that they were "resolved not to return home again until the boy was found either dead or alive," though many thought that he must have perished already, either from hunger and fatigue, or from the bears infesting the woods. He was soon found in the town of Duxbury, several miles from home, having been nearly 3 days and nights in the woods. He had carried his dinner-pail when he started from school

at night, and providentially some of the scholars had given him some dinner that day, so that his own remained untouched.

This being the second time the men had been called out to hunt for lost children in 5 years, some of them were getting rather tired of the thing, whereupon Ziba Boyce drew up a set of resolutions and read them on the occasion, after the child was found, and all were feeling as jolly as such weary mortals could. I have not a copy of them all, but it was resolved "that mothers be instructed to take care of their children, and not let them wander off into woods to be food for the bears, or for the neighbors to hunt up."

There have been no more lost children to search for in Fayston since that, so we may suppose it to have been effective.

Fayston, along with other towns, has suffered from freshets at various times. In the year 1830, occurred what was known as the "great freshet." Buildings were swept away, one person was drowned, and others barely escaped. The famous "Green Mountain slide," which began within a few feet of the summit, where the town is divided from Buel's Gore, in sight of the homestead where I was born, occurred in the summer of 1827. It had rained quite hard some days, and the soil, becoming loosened, gave way, carrying with it trees, rocks, and the debris of ages, on its downward course. Gathering impetus as it advanced, for the mountain is very steep here, it went thundering down the mountain side a distance of a mile or more, with a crash and rumble that shook the earth for miles around, like an earthquake. One branch of Mill brook comes down from here, and, being dammed up by the debris of this grand avalanche, its waters accumulated till it became a miniature lake, then overleaping its barriers it rushed down to its work of destruction below. In July, 1858, a destructive freshet visited Fayston, and the towns adjacent. It had been exceedingly dry, and water was very low. At o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday, July, 3, the workmen in the mill of Campbell & Grandy were desiring rain, that they might run the mill. They got what they desired, only got too much; for instead of running the mill they ran for their lives, and let the mill run itself, as it did very rapidly down stream, in less than 2 hours after the rain commenced. The old saying "it never rains but it pours" was verified; it came in sheets. I remember watching the brooks surging through our door-yard; we felt no alarm, thinking a thunder shower not likely to do much damage. We retired to rest, and slept undisturbed, not being in the vicinity of the large streams. We learned in the morning every bridge between Fayston and Middlesex, but one, was swept away. Campbell & Grandy's mill went off before 10 o'clock, and the house pertaining to the mill was so much undermined by the water, the inmates left, taking what valuables they could with them. Mr. Green's family also deserted their house. The water was several feet deep in the road, but, the storm soon subsiding, the houses did not go off.

A clapboard mill owned by Brigham brother, on Shepherd's brook, was ruined. Not a mill in town escaped a good deal of injury. Many people left their houses, expecting them to be carried down the seething flood, and but one bridge of any account was left in town, and the roads were completely demoralized!

This storm seemed a local one, not doing much damage except in the towns in the Mad river basin and on tributary streams. I have heard it speculated that two rain clouds met on the mountain ridges. Be that as it may, I think two hours' rain seldom did such damage in any locality.

In the freshet of 1869, Fayston suffered less than many other towns, but several bridges were carried off, the roads cut up badly, mill dams swept away, etc.

The mill rebuilt on the site of the one swept away in 1858, this time owned by Richardson & Rich, was again carried off, but as considerable of the machinery was afterward found, Mr. Richardson determined to rebuild, putting it a few rods lower down the stream. He has built a

fine, large mill there, and feels secure this mill shall stand.

Fayston is a very healthy town. There are several living in town over 80 years of age.

[This was written in 1867.]

ELISHA BRIGHAM

was born in old Marlboro, Mass., 1792. In the common school he obtained all the education he ever had beyond the poor chance of gleaning a little, here and there, from a limited supply of books, amid a multitude of cares at home; but at the age of 12, he had mastered most of Pike's Arithmetic; performing more examples by the feeble light of an old-fashioned chimney fire-place, than at school. So engaged was he that he often went to bed on a difficult problem, to dream it out on his pillow. From Old Marlboro, the family removed to Winchester, N. H., and there hearing of the emigration to the Winooski, and Mad River Valleys, they cast lots with the pioneers to this then wilderness country, and removed on to the tract of land owned in the present homestead. Elisha, now 16, began to take the lead in business, his father being very infirm. About half a dozen families were settled in the south part of the town, having made little openings in the forest, with no well worked road into the town. He and two other members of the family, came the first year to roll up the log-house. The next year all came on, and a family of 8 persons, several children younger than himself, seemed to be dependent on him, even so young, as a foster-father and a guardian. He commenced levelling the old forest trees, and bringing into tillage, meadow and pasturage. Early and late he toiled, and year by year the meadow widened, and the line of woods receded.

In the earliest business transactions of the town, we find the name of Elisha Brigham. There was hardly a year from that time till his death, but what he held some town office. But what most distinguished him was his exact honesty. No man could ever say that he defrauded him of the least in this world's goods. He would rather suffer wrong than to do wrong. He never could oppress the weak, as, instinctively, his whole nature prompted him to espouse their cause. And his religious example was the crowning glory of the man. He was the real pioneer of Methodism in the town; for many years leader in all their social meetings, and around him grew up a thriving class. In this earlier history of the community it might well have been christened the home of the good. Class-leader and chorister, he guided them encouragingly on, and yet his manner was never exciting, hardly, even, could it be said to be fervid or warm; but solid goodness, tenderness, and genuine interest in all that pertained to the soul's welfare, were manifest. The wavering came to him, for he never faltered; the weak, because he was a pillar of strength. He was a man of no doubts in his religious belief, and a man living not by emotion, but principle, and his home was one of hospitality; particularly was the preacher his guest.

In 1816, collector, often juror and selectman, many years lister, nearly always highway-surveyor, district clerk or committee man. In all his more active life, however, he was nearly alone in his politics, he being a thorough whig, while the town was intensely democratic. For which reason probably he was never sent to the Legislature of the State, as this seems to be the only office of importance which he at some time has not held.

At the age of 24, he married Sophronia Ryder. They had 12 children, but one of whom died in infancy; the rest were all living in 1863. One daughter died in July, 1866; the rest are all living, 1881. And in the fullness of affection and tenderness all will say he was a good father. Daily he gathered them around his family altar, while they lived with him, and sought for them the reconciliation of God. He walked before them soberly, patiently, peaceably. His soul seemed like an unruffled river, gliding ever tranquil and even in its banks almost alike in sunshine and in storm. He had no enemies; but was Grandfather, and "Uncle Elisha," to all the neighborhood. Even



W. W. PORTER.

the old and young far out of his own immediate neighborhood, called him by the sobriquet of Uncle Elisha, and seemed to mourn for him as for a good old uncle. His family physician remarked of him after his decease, that he was "the one man of whom he could say, he did not know that he had an enemy in the world. He was a peacemaker."

ONLY A LITTLE WHILE.

BY MRS. LAURA BRIGHAM BOYCE.

Only a little while
Lingers the springtime with its sun and dew
And song of birds, and gently falling rain,
And springing flowers, on hillside and on plain,
Clothing the earth in garments fresh and new.

Only a little while
The summer tarries with its sultry heat;
Showering its smiles upon the fruitful land,
Ripening the harvest for the reaper's hand,
Ere autumn shall the fruitful work complete.

Only a little while
The autumn paints with gorgeousness the leaves,
Ere wintry winds shall pluck them from the bough
To drape the earth's dark, corrugated brow,—
Then hasten, loiterer, gather in thy sheaves.

Only a little while
The winter winds shall moan and wildly rave,
While the fierce storm-king walks abroad in might,
Clothing the earth in garments pure and white,
Ere the grim monarch, too, shall find a grave.

Only a little while,
Life's spring-time lingers, and our youthful feet
Through flowery paths of innocence are led,
And joyous visions fill our careless head;
Too bright, alas! as beautiful as fleet.

Only a little while
Life's summer waits with storm and genial sun,
With days of toil and nights of calm repose;
We find without its thorn we pluck no rose,
And spring-time visions vanish one by one.

Only a little while
Ere autumn comes and life is on the wane!
Happy for us if well our work be done,
For if we loitered in the summer's sun,
How shall we labor in the autumn rain?

Only a little while,
And winter comes apace; the hoary head,
And palsied limbs, tell of the labors past,
And victories won—ah! soon shall be the last,—
And they shall whisper softly "he is dead."

W. W. PORTER

was born in Fayston, July 24, 1826. He was the 4th son of Elliot Porter and Sidney Ward, the former a native of Hartford, the latter a native of Poultney, Vt., and a daughter of Judge William Ward, judge in Rutland Co. 22 years.

Wilfred spent his time until he was 17 on the farm, and attending school winters; at which time he commenced studying falls and springs, and teaching winters, attending the academies at Montpelier and Bakersfield, and working on the farm during the summer months until he was 22 years of age.

As early as fifteen he had set his mind upon the medical profession for life, and bent all his energies in that direction. Having studied medicine some time previously, he, at 22, entered the office of Dr. G. N. Brigham, and began the study of medicine, which he continued summers, teaching school falls and winters for 1½ year, when he entered the medical college at Woodstock, where he remained one term, and afterwards at Castleton, Vt., for two terms, graduating from that college in the fall of '51, when he came to Syracuse, and entered the office of Dr. Hiram Hoyt for a short time; May, 1852, entered the school at Geddes as principal teacher for one year, and May 16, 1853, opened an office in that place to practice his profession, which he has continued until the present.

At the close of his first year, the resident doctor of Geddes died, leaving him in full possession of the field. Dr. Porter rose rapidly, and by integrity of purpose and dealing, grew into a very large and lucrative practice, which he carried on for 15 years, as it were, alone, after which he had partners in the practice of medicine.

His practice gradually extended to the city of Syracuse, when, in 1875, the demand upon him for medical treatment from that city became so great that he opened an office there, which he alternately attends upon, with his home office in Geddes. He has been for 25 years a member of the Onondaga County Medical Society, and for one term its president, and a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society; also a member of the American Medical Association, and upon organization of the College of Medicine of Syracuse University, in 1872, he was appointed clinical professor of obstetrics and gynæcology the first year, and at the end of the year, professor in full, which position he still retains.

His skill in the treatment of diseases has

won for him a position in the esteem of the people to be envied by young practitioners, and his indomitable perseverance and endurance of body have enabled him to gratify, in a great measure, the laudable ambition of his earlier years—to be among the first in his profession. He was one of the first movers in the organization and establishment of a university at Syracuse, and since its beginning has been a trustee and closely identified with all its interests, and has been largely identified with the public schools of his town since his first residence there, being supt. of the schools of the town for some 2 years, and trustee of the village school for some 25 years; also being president of the board of education.

He and his wife are warmly attached to the Methodist Episcopal church, and are not only liberal supporters of the same, but of any enterprise they regard as looking to the building up of good society.

In the year 1853, Nov. 13, he married Miss Jane, daughter of Simeon Draper and Clarissa Stone, of Geddes; children, Clara A., George D. (deceased), Wilfred W. Jr., Jane and Louie.

LONGEVITY RECORD IN 1881.

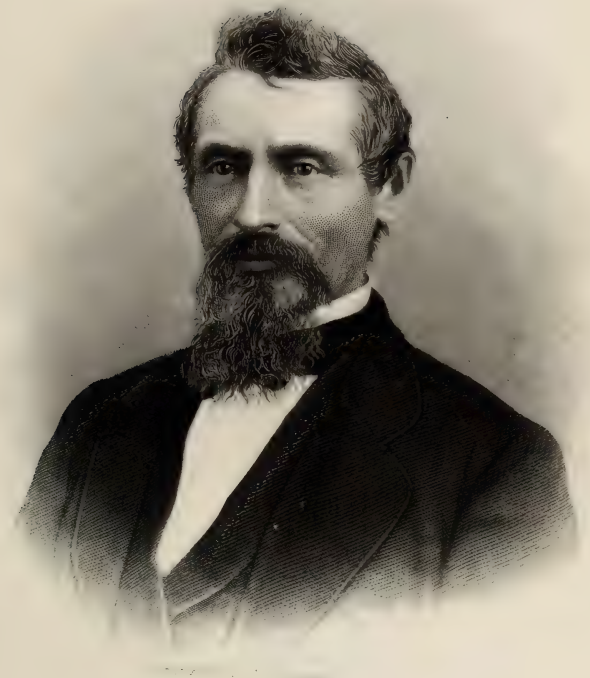
Ruth Chase died in 1865, aged 84; Timothy Chase in 1875, 93; Benj. Corliss, in 1865, nearly 91; Henry Morgan, 1868, 84. The wife of Henry Morgan (in Northfield), over 80 years. Her home was in Fayston. James Baird died in 1870, aged 81; Geo. Somerville, 1870, 80; Margarett Strong, 1870, 98; Elizabeth Lamson, in 1872. Her friends differed as to her age; some claimed she was 104; others that she was but 102. Her husband, Jonathan Lamson, died some 20 years since, aged between 80 and 90; Jane McAughin died in 1872, aged 82; Capt. Elliot Porter, 1874, nearly 90; Sidney Porter, his wife, 1875, 86; Joseph and Susan Marble, over 80; Zeviah Boyce, 1856, aged about 90; Mehitable Tyler, 1855, between 80 and 90. Elizabeth Barrett died in Waitsfield in 1873, aged 93. She was for many years a resident of Fayston, but moved to W. a short time before her death.

TOWN OFFICERS 1871–1881.

Town Clerks, Willard B. Porter, 1871 to '80; D. S. Stoddard, 1880; S. J. Dana, 1881. *Representatives*, 1871, none; S. J. Dana, 1872; M. S. Strong, 1874; D. S. Stoddard, 1876; Seth Boyce, 1878; Nathan Boyce, 1880. *Treasurers*, D. S. Stoddard, 1871, '72; A. D. Bragg, 1875, '79; Seth Boyce, 1880, '81. *First Selectmen*, C. D. Billings, 1871; Dan Boyce, 1872; C. S. Dana, 1874; Seth Boyce, 1875; J. Patterson, 1876; M. S. Strong, 1879; John Maxwell, 1878, '79; J. P. Boyce, 1880, '81. *Constables*, Cornelius McMullen, 1871, 72; H. G. Campbell, 1873, '74: C. M. Fisher, 1875, '76, '79; S. J. Dana, 1877, '78; Allen S. Howe, 1880; M. S. Strong, 1881. *Grand Jury*, G. O. Boyce, 1871, '72, '73, '75; W. B. Porter, 1874, '76; C. S. Dana, 1877, '78; Seth Boyce, 1879, '80; R. Maxwell and Wm. Chipman, 1881. *School Supt.*, Grey H. Porter, 1871, '72, '73; Rev. J. F. Buzzel, 1874 to 1881. *Trustees of the Town*, Seth Boyce, 1873, '79; Geo. Boyce, 1877, '78, '80, '81. *Justices of the Peace*, Willard B. Porter, 1872, '74, '76, '78; G. O. Boyce, 1872, '74; D. S. Stoddard, 1872, '76, '78, '80; Z. W. Boyce, 1872, '74; H. H. Morgan, 1872; C. D. Billings, 1874; E. Ainsworth, 1874; S. J. Dana, 1876, '78, '80; O. S. Bruce, J. Z. Marble, 1878; Nathan Boyce, Stephen Johnson, Dan Boyce, 1880.

GERSHOM NELSON BRIGHAM, M. D.,

for 20 years a practicing physician at Montpelier, was born in Fayston, Mar. 3, 1820, was son of Elisha Brigham, who made his pitch in F. with the first settlers. His mother, Sophronia Ryder, whose mother was Lucy Chase, a relative of the Hon. Dudley Chase [See Randolph History, vol. II], was a woman of vigorous constitution and an active, original mind. Several ancestors in the Brigham line have been physicians, one of whom was Gershom Brigham, of Marlboro, Mass., the old ancestral town of the Brighams of this country, the stock tracing back to the parish of Brigham in Northumberland Co., England. Dr. G. N. Brigham received his education in our common schools, with a



G. L. Brigham

year in Wash. Co. Gram. Sch. and a half year at Poultney Academy, and studied medicine with Dr. David C. Joslyn, of Waitsfield, Dr. S. W. Thayer, now of Burlington, Prof. Benj. R. Palmer, now of Woodstock, graduating at Woodstock Medical College in 1845, attending three courses of lectures. He has practiced 3 years at Warren, then 3 years at Waitsfield; removed to Montpelier, 1849; attended lectures at the college of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., spending much time in the hospitals of the city, about which time he became a convert to homœopathy, and was the second person in middle Vermont to espouse the cause at this time so unpopular, and one of six who founded the State Homœopathic Society. He has educated quite a number of students in his office, among whom, his own son, Dr. Homer C. Brigham, of Montpelier, and Prof. Wilfred W. Porter, of the Medical Department in the Syracuse University. While at Montpelier he served a while as postmaster; was town superintendent of common schools; lectured on education, temperance and sundry scientific subjects, and has been a contributor to medical journals, and known to the secular press in essays and poetical contributions for over 25 years. He delivered the class poem before the Norwich University in 1870; published in that year a 12 mo. vol., pp. 180, "The Harvest Moon and other Poems" at the *Riverside Press*, which with additions came out in a second edition.

The Doctor has since issued a "Work on Catarrhal Diseases," 126 pp., and reports a work on "Pulmonary Consumption," nearly ready for press; that he has written this year, 1881, a play in tragedy, "Benedict Arnold," that he expects to publish. He is regular contributor to three medical journals, and has written for as many as thirty of the leading newspapers, East and West. He married, 1st, Laura Elvira Tyler, dau. of Merrill Tyler, Esq., of Fayston; children, Homer C., Willard Irving, Julia Lena, Ida Lenore. His first wife died Mar. 12, 1873. He married, 2d, Miss Agnes Ruth Walker, dau. of Ephraim Walker, Esq., of Springfield. They have one child. Dr. Brigham has resided since 1878, at Grand Rapids, Mich. His son, Dr. Homer C., is in practice at Montpelier. In his poetical writings—not a few—the Doctor has always inclined to the patriotic.

Aug. 16th, 100th anniversary of Bennington battle. At the meeting of the Vermonter's Society in Michigan, at Grand Rapids, Hon. W. A. Howard delivered the oration, and Dr. G. N. Brigham, the poem. We give an extract. In our crowded pages we have scarce room for poetic extracts, even, and this appears to be the musical town of the County. Such a flock of native poets, all expecting by right of manor, to sing in the history of their birth town, with the one who has written the most in this prolific field, we must begin to be brief. Haply, he has published too widely to be in need of our illustration:

FROM "THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON."

When Freedom's cause in doubtful scale
Hung trembling o'er Columbia's land,
And men with sinking hearts turned pale
That 'gainst the foe there stood no brand,
Vermont, thy banner rose.
Green waved thy lofty mountain pine,
Which thou didst make thy battle sign,
Then from the mountain fastness thou
Didst sally with a knitted brow,
And tyrants felt thy blows.

The bugle blew no frightful blast
Where th' sulphrous smoke its mantle cast,
For oft thy sons in forest field
The heavy broadsword learned to wield
In their old border frays.
Bred to reclaim the native soil
With sinewed limb and patient toil,
The forest path to stoutly fend,
Where foes did lurk, or wild beasts wend,
No danger did amaze.

Free as the mountain air they breathe,
The vassal's place they dare disown;
The blade from scabbard to unsheath
And see the slaughters harvest sown,
Ere wrong shall rule the day.
So when the midnight cry, "To arms!"
Did reach them at their northern farms,
They snatched the musket and the powder-horn,
And shook their brand with patriots' scorn,
And gathered to the fray.

Vermont, thy soul's young life was there,
There from thy rocks up leapt the fire
That made thy hills the altar-stair
To holy freedom's star-crowned spire,
While all the world did doubt.
In native hearts and native blades
The freeman's hope forever lives;
The soul that first in sorrow wades,
The most to human nature gives
In sorest times of drought.

The hosts of Albion sleep secure,
The mountain path to them is sure,
And in their dreams they wait the day
To feast and drive the mob away,
And forage on the town.
That dream to England sealed her doom;
They roused to hear the cannon boom,
And see the mountaineers they scorned
In serried line of battle formed,
And on them coming down.

And who here making pilgrimage,
When told how, with their muskets clubbed,
Our sires from breastworks drove the foe,
How here were English veterans drubbed
By plowmen gloved in steel,
Shall say, the race keeps not to-day
The Spartan fire—
. . . . . .
Shall say, if with this trenchant warp
There runs not through a thread of gold;
Or if the Attic salt still flows
Through pulsing veins of later mold,
And pledges colored wine.
. . . . . .
From hence the field of Bennington
With Concord and with Lexington,
Upon the patriot's scroll shall blaze,
And virtue's hearts proclaim her praise,
Till chivalry's page shall end—
Shall tell how Mars did glut his rage,
How screamed the eagle round her nest,
When death or freedom was the gage,
While war unloosed her battle vest,
And carnage rode a fiend.
. . . . . .
And where the nations strive and hope,
And in the breaking darkness grope.
Here may expiring faith still burn,
And see the patriot's emblem turn
Above this crimson sea.

From another poem on the same subject:

How grand thy towering cliffs, where twines
The hemlock's green to wreath thy crown;
How bright thy peaks when day declines,
As there thy glory settles down.

When stirred the border feud, how rang
The note of war;
. . . . . .
And where the wolf ran down her prey
By grange girt in with woodland dun,
The ranger hurried to the fray,
There flashed the border-guardsman's gun.

And when a mightier cause called for
Thy sons to draw the sword . . .
. . . . . .
The bugle gave the hills its blast.

And men in buckskin breeches came,
Their waists slung with the powder-horn,
Their hearts with freedom's spark aflame,
And battled till the STATE was born.

. . . . . thy border cry
Rang to the Northern cliffs for help,
When Allen mustered for old Ti.,
And drove from there the lion's whelp.

From there to Hoosick's bloody flume
Marched forth our sires with hearts aflame,
And snatched the British lion's plume,
And wrote for us a storied name.

From a remembrance to Vermont:

O, bring the spring that plumes the glen,
And hearty be the greeting;
We'll think in kindness of the men
Whose hearts to ours gave beating;
Nor shall their armor rust
Taken by us in trust.
. . . . . .
Bathed in the noon of peace, green, green
Forever, be those hills;
Green where the hoar-frost builds her screen,
And winter's goblet fills,
The frost and cedar green!

Queen Virgin of the Ancient North,
Throned spirit of the crags,
Who called the sturdy Allens forth
To weave thy battle-flags.
We take the sprig of pine,
Proud of our lineal line.
Vermont! Vermont! Our childhood's home,
Still home where'er we roam.

MISS SUSAN GRIGGS.

BY ANNA B. BRAGG.

Many efficient teachers of our district schools have been reared and educated in this town, though the greater part have followed teaching but a few terms before commencing "life work," but Miss Griggs has made teaching the business of her life, and in years of service, number of pupils, and different branches thoroughly learned and imparted to others, has no equal here, and perhaps but few in our whole country. She was born in this town, Feb. 1814. From her earliest schooldays, her book was her favorite companion, often upon her wheel-bench, that sentence after sentence of some coveted lesson might be committed to memory, while her hands spun thread after thread of wool or flax, working willingly for herself and her brothers and sisters, as was the custom in those days.

When 12 years of age, her father, an earnest Christian man, died, leaving his wife and little ones to struggle along the path of life alone in God's care. But as in his life he had often said, "Susan is our student," so in all her young days after she seemed to hear his voice encouraging her to give her time, talents and life to the work of Christian education. She began teaching in the Sabbath-school at 13, and at 16 in a district-school, where for many years her time was spent, and in attending school, as she completed the course o

study at Newbury Seminary. In 1850, she was one of the teachers sent out to the South and West by Gov. Slade. She taught one year at Wilmington, N. C., and then went to Wolcottville, Ind., under the direction of Gov. Slade, a small village in a new town, first teaching in the family of George Wolcott, with the addition of a few neighbors' children; then in a small school-house. The school so increased, Mr. Wolcott, the founder of the village, built a convenient seminary at his own expense, furnished with musical instruments, library, apparatus, etc. Here she taught for 17 years, principal of the school, having sometimes one or two assistant teachers, and often a hundred pupils. Beside the common and higher English branches, there were often classes in German, Latin, French and painting, and always in music, vocal and instrumental, and always a literary society, and always a Sabbath-school, in which she taught a class, and was sometimes superintendent. She says "these years were full of toil, but bright with hope that minds were there awakened to the beauties of the inviting realms of purity and truth."

After a short rest with a brother in Missouri and another in Wisconsin, she resumed teaching in Fort Wayne College, Ind.; afterward in Iowa about 2 years, and s now in Kendallville, Ind., one of a corps of 12 teachers; 60 pupils under her charge. 'Many will rise up and call her blessed."

Mrs. Celia (Baxter) Brigham, of Evart, Michigan, contributes the following for the Baxter family:

EBER H. BAXTER AND FAMILY

ame to Fayston in April, 1831, and lived here 20 years. They had 14 children; e died in infancy. They removed to ichigan with 10 children—two remained Fayston—in 1851. Albert Baxter, eldest n, had then lived in Mich. about 6 years. e has been for the last 20 years connected th the *Grand Rapids Eagle*; is now ed- r of *Grand Rapids Daily Eagle*. Albert, lia—Mrs. C. B. Brigham; Rosina—Mrs. B. Cadwell, now in California; Edwin, yer in Grand Haven, Mich.; Uri J., yer in Washington, D. C.; Sabrina—Mrs. S. B. Cooper, Evart, Mich.; and Vienna I.—Mrs. V. I. B. Corman, Lowell, Mich., of the Baxter family, are more or less known as occasional authors in prose and poetry. Twelve children, the father now in his 80th year (1879) still survive. Ira C., sixth son, left his body on the field of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863. E. H. Baxter was town clerk and justice of peace in Fayston for several years.

MRS. CELIA B. BRIGHAM

has written many years for press, and for many newspapers and journals short poems. She has sent us for her representation in the dear old birthtown, a rather pretty collection, for which we can make room only for the following:

TO MY SLEEPING BABE.

Gently, little cherub, gently
Droop those weary eyelids now;
Slumber's hand is pressing lightly,
Softly on thy cloudless brow.

Meekly, little sleeper, meekly
Folded on thy guileless breast
Dimpled hands of pearly whiteness—
Lovely is thy "rosy rest."

Calmly, little dreamer, calmly
Beats that tiny heart of thine—
As the pulses of the leaflet,
Rocked to rest at eventime.

Softly, little darling, softly
Dies away thy mother's song;
And the angels come to guard thee,
Through the night hours, lone and long.

Sweetly, blessed infant, sweetly
Fall their whispers on thine ear;
Smiles are on thy lips of coral—
Snowy pinions hover near.

TO AN UNSEEN MINSTREL.

The lark may sing to the chickadee,
From his lofty azure throne,
Nor feel the thrill in the maple tree,
Where his listener sits alone;
Even thus, thy spirit sings to me—
Hearest thou the answering tone?
From their sunward flight, can thy tireless wings
Ever fold where the forest warbler sings?

Thou callest the voices of long ago
From level-trodden graves,
As the wind may call an echoing note
From out the dark sea caves—
As the burning stars of heaven may call
To the restless, heaving waves—
That, ever-changing beneath their gaze,
Can answer only in broken rays!

THE NEGLECTED BIBLE.

Precious, but neglected Bible!
Let me ope thy lids once more,
And, with reverential feelings,
Turn the sacred pages o'er.

Source of joy and consolation,
Vainly does thy fount supply
Me with life's pure crystal waters—
Lo! I languish, faint and die!

Not because is sealed the fountain
That could soothe the keenest woe;
Not because the stream unfailing
Hath one moment ceased to flow;
But because my thirsty spirit,
Seeking bitter draught, passed by,
Heedlessly, the living waters—
Lo! I languish, faint and die!

Descriptive of how many a Vermonter felt in 1851, is a little "sonnet" below, by ELISHA ALDIS BRIGHAM, sent me by Mrs. Brigham, that her husband may, as well as herself, have a little niche in the history of their native town:

SONNET.

O, tell me not of Liberty's bright land!
Where man by brother man is bought and sold;
To toil in sweat and tears, for others gold,
Obedient to a tyrant's stern command;
Where children part upon the auction stand
To meet no more, and weeping parents torn
Asunder—slave-bound captives long to mourn,
Are scattered far and wide, a broken band.
Where Justice on proud Freedom's altar sleeps,
Where mercy's voice is never heard to sigh;
Where pity's hand ne'er wipes the tearful eye
Of Afric's exiles, who in misery weep—
The millions three who wear oppression's brand;
Oh! call it not sweet Freedom's happy land!
Fayston, Feb. 1851.

A whole budget from natives in the West: We will not give any one's long piece entire; but not having the heart to leave any son or daughter who knocks at the old Green Mountain door, out entirely, even if they are unfortunately a "poet," we shall give some one short extract, or sonnet for all who have sent home their pieces for Fayston, and let the dry old, only statisticians, growl as they may. Here comes the Fayston men and women of the pen for a page or two: First, a long poem, almost a news-column, fine print, "written in my chamber at Washington, on the anniversary eve of the assassination of President Lincoln." We will have six or seven verses from

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

BY U. J. BAXTER.

Why sound the bells
So mournfully upon the air of night?
Why volley forth the guns upon the night,
With sudden peal that tells
Of darkling horror and of dire affright?

The morn shall ope
With a dread tale that tells of dark eclipse—
Of a dark deed that throws its black eclipse
On all a nation's hope,
And smites the joy that filled a nation's lips?

Stricken and low!
Aye, let us weep—weep for the guilt and crime—
The ingrate sense—the coward guilt and crime!
Dissolve in tears and woe
The darkling horror of this monstrous time!

His name breathe not,
His thrice-accursed name, whose brutal hand—
Whose foul, polluted heart and brutal hand
A demon's purpose wrought,
And whelmed in grief our glad, rejoicing land.

. . . . . .

A nation's heart bowed with him in the dust
We turn our hope in vain
To seek a chieftain worthy of his trust.

No marvel here!
Two kingliest come not haply born and twinned—
Each age its one great soul, nor matched, nor twinned,
Owning no mortal peer—
So is his glory in our age unkinned.

His mantle fell--
On whom is not yet shown--yet sure its folds
Are buried not--its rich and loving folds
Shall lay some blessed spell
On him who most his noble spirit holds.

Great chieftain! rest!
Our hearts shall go as pilgrims to thy tomb;
Our spirits mourn and bless thy martyr tomb;
We deem thy lot is blest;
Our love shall rob our sorrow of its gloom.

All coming time
Shall ne'er despoil thy glory of its crown—
Each year shall set its jewels in thy crown--
Each day bell's passing chime
Shall add a tongue to speak thy just renown.

LITTLE BEN.

BY SARAH BRIGHAM MANSFIELD.

In a lonely spot in a dismal street
Little Ben sat chafing his bare, cold feet,
And so hungry, too, for nothing to eat,
All the long day had poor Ben.
His mother, alas, had long been dead—
So long, he could just remember, her and
The sweet pale face as she knelt by his bed
And prayed God to bless little Ben.

The twilight deepened, how dark it grew,
And how heavily fell the chill night dew,
And the moaning winds pierced through and through
The form of poor little Ben.
"Oh! why am I left here alone," he cried,
"Dear mamma told me before she died
She was going to Heaven; Oh, mamma," he sighed,
"Why don't you come for poor Ben?"

"Can you be happy, tho' in Heaven a saint,
While I am so cold, so weary, so faint?
Dear mother, dost hear your poor darling's plaint?
Oh, come for your own little Ben!"
The morning came with its rosy light,
And kissed the wan cheeks and lids so white.
They were closed for aye! in the lone night
An angel had come for poor Ben.

THE FIRST FLOWER OF SPRING.

BY ZIBA W. BOYCE, (deceased.)

The first April violet beside the bare tree,
Looking gayly up seemed to be saying to me,
"I come with yon robin, sweet spring to recall,
There caroling above me the glad news to all—
How pleased all your feelings--your eye and your ear;
With gay exultation you welcome us here;
But in the soon future, surrounded by flowers,
And Summer bird's plumage, far gayer than ours,
Forgotten the perils we willingly bore—
First messengers telling of winter no more."
I thought of the bird, and the flower, and then
Confessed it is thus with all pioneer men.
Let them labor and suffer new truths to disclose,
Their wants or their woes there's nobody knows.
The world owns the work when the labor is done—
They, the bird and the flower, forgotten and gone.

THE RAIN.

BY MRS. D. T. SMITH.

When from winter's icy spell
Burst the brooklets in the dell,
With a song;
When the early robins call
From the sunny garden wall,
All day long;
When the crocus shows its face,
And the fern its dainty grace,
And the daffodil;
And the dandelion bright
Decks the field with golden light
On the hill;
When the Spring has waked a world again,
And the apple-blossoms whiten,
And the grasses gleam and brighten,
Then we listen to the rythmic patter of the rain.

When the lilies, snowy white,
Gleam upon the lakelet bright,
'Mid their leaves;
And the twittering swallows fly,
Building nests for by and by,
'Neath the eaves;
Roses blush i' the dewy morn,
Bees their honey-quest have gone
All the day;
And the daisies, starry, bright,
Glisten in the firefly's light
As they may;
When Summer decks the mountain and the plain,
When she binds her golden sheaves,
Then she tilts her glossy leaves
In the splashing and the dashing of the rain.

When the maple forests redden,
And the sweet ferns brown and deaden
On the lea,
Straightly furrowed lie the acres,
And we hear the roar of breakers
Out at sea;
When the birds their columns muster,
And the golden pipins cluster
On the bough,
And the autumn breeze is sighing,
Springtime past and Summer dying,
Here and now;
And autumn winds are filled with sounds of pain
When the katydids are calling;
Then the crimson leaves are falling
Through the weeping and the moaning of th' rain.

ubuque, Iowa.

THE MOSS-COVERED TROUGH.

BY S. MINERVA BOYCE.

That moss-covered trough, decaying there yonder,
I remember it well when but a child;
Though years have flown by, I still love to wander
Along the old road by the woodland wild.

Ah! yes, I remember when full and o'erflowing,
With the clear, sparkling nectar, so cool;
The old farmer came with his bucket from mowing,
And we drank from his cup, then trudged on to school.

And then 'neath the low-spreading maple close by it,
Were gathered the wildlings of May;
There blossomed the hat of a lad who drew nigh it,
And blue-bird and robin sang sweeter that day.

Though now thrown aside, to give room for another,
All neglected, and moss-grown, and old,
I still find a charm to be found in none other,
Were it carved e'er so lovely, or plated with gold.

Long ago the old farmer finished his mowing,
Filled his last bucket, "reaped his last grain;"
Then went just beyond where seed-time and sowing
Will never recall him to labor again.

And here we give, if we may nip at will, the buds, for which we only have room, a pretty extract from SABRINA BAXTER, born in Fayston:

BUDS AND BLOSSOMS.

We walked within my garden
On a dewy, balmy morn—
. . . . . .
We paused beside a rose-bush,
The swelling buds to note—
To drink the gushing fragrance
Which round us seemed to float;
. . . . . .

One bud we'd viewed but yesternight,
When very fair it grew—
We'd waited for the morrow's light
To see it washed in dew,
A worm had found the curling leaf,
. . . . . .
Had marred the bursting budlet,
Had withered stem and flower.

Alas! for earthly happiness,
In bitterness I cried,
Naught beautiful, naught lovely,
May on this earth abide!
A blight is on the floweret,
A blight is on the grove,
A doubly blighting power upon
Those objects that we love!

"Mortal!" the voice seemed near,
And musical the tone,
. . . . . .
Are there no buds, whose brightness
Outshines the garden rose?
What worm had nipped the blossom?
Who answereth for those?

"Within the human garden
How many a floweret lies,
Despoiled by reckless gardener—
. . . . . .
And in the whispered lays we heard,
And from the flowers there smiled,
A plea for human rose-buds—
. . . . . .

Taking a skipping extract from EMOGENE M. BOYCE:

I paused once more, gave a few lingering looks
At the dear olden place, the remembered nooks:
The orchard, the garden, the dark, silent mill,
The little red cot at the foot of the hill,
Where the little trout brook, still murmured along;
The old lofty pines sang the same mournful song,
When with father and mother, we children four,
Had gathered at eve 'round the old cottage door.

SOLDIERS OF FAYSTON.

BY DORRIC S. STODDARD.

The notes of war that rang through the land in the winter and spring of 61 were not without their effect upon the town of Fayston. Her hardy sons willingly responded to their country's call. The following is the record of services rendered and lives given, who served for their own town in the order of enlistment:

THOMAS MAXWELL, the first resident o Fayston to respond to the call for volunteers. He enlisted May 7, 1861, at the age of 20 years, in Co. F. 2d Vt. Reg.; was discharged, by reason of sickness, Feb 21, 1863; re-enlisted Mar. 20, '64, in Co. F. 17th Vt. Reg.; severely wounded in the Wilderness May 6, '64. The ball entered the neck, passed through the roots of the tongue, and lodged in the base of the head, where it still remains; discharged June 17, '65.

MARK AND LUTHER CHASE, brothers, enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H. 6th Vt.; aged 26 and 18 years. Mark was discharged May 29, '62; reenlisted Nov. 27, '63; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville, Ga., July 3, '64. Luther died in hospital Jan. 31, '62.

GEO. SOMERVILLE, age 23, enlisted in Co. G. 6th Vt., Aug. 29, '61; discharged June 23, '62.

JOHN H. HUNTER, age 41; enlisted Sept. 2, '61, Co. H. 6th Vt.; chosen corporal; discharged; reenlisted Dec. 15, '63; lost an arm in the service; finally discharged Mar. 10, '65.

GEO. L. MARBLE, age 30, enlisted in Co. G. 6th Vt., Sept. 10, '61; reenlisted Feb. 8. '64; taken prisoner Oct. 19, '64; supposed to have died in Libby Prison.

WM. M. STRONG, age 19, enlisted in Co. G. 6th Vt., Sept. 23, '61; served 3 years; mustered out Oct 28, '64.

ALLEN E. MEHUREN, enlisted in Co. G. 6th Vt., Sept. 27, '61, age 23; discharged by reason of sickness, Feb. 4, '63.

CORNELIUS MCMULLEN, age 29, enlisted in Co. B. 6th Vt., Oct. 3, '61, re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63, transferred to Co. H. Oct. 16, '64, served till the close of the war, mustered out June 26, '65.

HENRY C. BACKUS, age 24, enlisted in Co. G. 6th Reg't., Oct. 7, '61, promoted sergeant, mustered out Oct. 28, '64.

WARREN C. PORTER, age 37, enlisted Oct. 15, '61, in Co. G. 6th Vt., served 3 years, mustered out Oct. 28, '64.

CHESTER S. DANA, age 33, enlisted in Co. B. 10th Vt., July 18, '62, chosen 5th sergeant, promoted to 1st ser'gt., sick in general hospital much of the latter part o his service, discharged May 22, '65.

LAFAYETTE MOORE, enlisted in Co. F 2d Vt. as a recruit, July 30, '62, age 2 died in the service Feb. 29, '64.

HEMAN A. MOORE, age 21, enliste in Co. F. 2d Vt., Aug. 2, '62, muster out June 19, '65.

ELI GIBSON, recruit in Co. G. 6th V enlisted Aug. 13, '62, age 22, died in t service April 7, '64.

LEWIS BETTIS, a resident of Warre enlisted for this town in Co. G. 6th V Aug. 13, '62, age 37; transferred to t Invalid Corps, Jan. 15, '64.

JOHN CHASE, age 23, enlisted in Co. 6th Vt., Aug. 13, '62; mustered out Ju 19, '65.

NATHAN THAYER, age 23; enlisted Co. H. 6th Vt., Aug. 13, '62; dischar June 3, '63.

NELSON J. BOYCE, age 32; enlisted Co. G. 6th Vt., Aug. 16, '62; transfer to the Invalid Corps July 1, '63.

LESTER H. HARRIS, age 25; enlis Aug. 18, '62, in Co. F. 2d Vt.; died 18, '63.

The following 17 soldiers all meml of Co. B. 13th Vt., (9 months), enli Aug. 25, '62; mustered in Oct. 10, '62 Brattleboro; mustered out at the s place July 21, '63; the battle of Get burg being the only one in which participated:

GEORGE O. BOYCE, 2d serg't., age

with others of his company taken prisoner by rebel guerrillas while going from Camp Carusi to Fairfax station with supply teams, May 14, '63. They were paroled the next day, and returned to the regiment.

Dorric S. Stoddard, 3d corporal, age 28; William E. Backus, age 22, detailed scout; John Baird, age 20, died of fever soon after returning home; Matthew Blair, age 27, afterwards re-enlisted in 56 Mass., killed in the Wilderness; Charles D. Billings, age 19, died at Camp Carusi May 19, '63; Chauncey Carpenter, age 39, re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63, in Co. C. 17th Vt., discharged May 13, '65; Samuel J. Dana, age 29, wounded at Gettysburg; Royal S. Haskins, age 21; Charles C. Ingalls, age 18, re-enlisted Sept. 1, '64, in Co. G. 6th Vt., mustered out June 19, '65; Stephen Johnson, age 21, re-enlisted Aug. 26, '64, in Co. G. 6th Vt., mustered out June 19, '65; Ziba H. McAllister, age 21, re-enlisted in Cavalry Co. C. Nov. 30, '63, transferred to Co. A. June 19, '65, mustered out June 26, '65; Levi Nelson, age 20; William Nelson, age 26, Daniel Posnett, age 47, Winfield S. Rich, age 24, Reuben Richardson, age 45, transferred to Co. H., re-enlisted Nov. 30, '63, in Co. H. 6th Regt., discharged May 12, '65.

William G. Wilkins, age 18, enlisted in Co. F. 2d Vt., June 16, '63, discharged Jan. 21, '64.

Robert Hoffman, age 21, enlisted in the 3d Battery, Oct. 19, '64, discharged June 15, '65.

John W. Palmer, enlisted in Cavalry, Co. C. Nov. 28, '63, age 23, transferred to Co. A. June 21, '65, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.

Judson W. Richardson, age 29, enlisted in Co. H. 6th Vt., promoted corporal June 19, '65, and mustered out June 26, '65.

Charles O. Dyke, age 18, enlisted Nov. 9, '63, in Co. H. 6th Vt.; mustered out June 26, '65.

Myron Mansfield, age 18, enlisted Dec. '63, in Co. H. 2d U. S. Sharp-shooters; transferred to Co. H. 4th Vt., Feb. 25, '65; supposed to have died at Andersonville.

Benj. B. Johnson, age 20, enlisted Dec. '63, in Co. G. 6th Vt.; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 4, '64; mustered out July 15, '65.

Wm. H. Johnson, age 18, enlisted Dec. 3, '63, in Co. G. 6th Vt.; pro. corp. Sept. 23, '64; serg't. June 20, '65; mustered June 26, '65.

Charles B. Corliss, age 18, enlisted Dec. 3, '63, in Co. G. 6th Vt.; discharged June 28, '65.

Anson O. Brigham, age 21, enlisted Dec. 5, '63, in Co. H. 6th Vt.; trans. to invalid corps, and discharged June 28, '65.

Calvin B. Marble, age 18, enlisted Dec. 9, '63, in Co. G. 6th Vt.; mustered out June 26, '65.

Edwin E. Chaffee, age 18, enlisted Dec. 9, '63 in Co. H. 6th Vt.; pro. corp. June 19, '63; must. out June 26, '65.

Asa E. Corliss, age 20, enlisted Sept. 7, '64, in Co. G. 6th Vt.; must. out July 19, '65.

John W. Ingalls, age 28, enlisted Sept. 16, '64, but did not enter service.

This town also furnished 14 non-resident soldiers, of whom I can give but a meagre report, as follows:

Geo. Arnold, Francis E. Buck, Thomas Bradley, 1st army corps; Sidney Dolby, 54 Mass. (colored); Wm. W. Green, Philip Gross, 1st A. C.; Wm. J. Hopkins, cav.; John J. Hern, 1st A. C.; Randall Hibbard, 1st A. C.; Frederic Kleinke, 1st A. C.; Nelson Parry, Co. B. 7th Vt., Nicholas Schmidt, 1st A. C.; John S. Templeton; James Williamstown, 1st A. C.

The following persons were furnished under draft, five of whom paid commutation: Hiram E. Boyce, Eli Bruce, Jr., Nehemiah Colby, Charles M. Fisher, Julius T. Palmer, and one, Nathan Boyce, procured a substitute.

This town probably furnished from her own residents as many, if not more, soldiers for other towns than were credited to her from non-residents, the record of some of which is given as follows:

Andrew J. Butler, Co. H. 6th Vt.; Hiland G. Campbell, 3d Vt. Battery; Alba B. Durkee, Co. I. 9th Vt.; Timothy Donivan, Co. H. 6th Vt.

In Co. G. 6th Vt.: Edward Dillon, G. W. Fisher, James N. Ingalls, Robert Max-

well and Samuel Maxwell. In 3d Vt.: Wm. W. McAllister. In Co. G. 6th Vt.: James H. Somerville, Ichabod Thomas. Dexter Marble lost a leg in the service, in a Wisconsin regiment.

Thus I have given as best I can from memory, and from data at command, an imperfect record of Fayston and Fayston men during the rebellion. Undoubtedly the foregoing record is not perfect, yet I think it is substantially correct.

Probably no town in the state suffered more financially than this. During the latter part of the war when large bounties were demanded by volunteers, and paid by wealthy towns, Fayston, to save herself from draft was obliged in one year (1864) to raise for bounties and town expenses the almost unheard of sum of $12.50 cents upon every dollar of her grand list, thus subjecting the owner of a simple poll list to the payment of a tax of $25. Yet this enormous sum was paid immediately, with scarce a murmur of complaint, and not a dollar left to be a drag-weight upon tax-payers in after years.

Fayston can look back upon her financial record as a town, and the military record of her soldiers with no feelings but those of honor, satisfaction and pride; knowing that the privations and valor of her sons in the field, and the liberality of her citizens at home all contributed their mite to keep the grand old flag still floating over a free and undivided nation.

GRAND ARMY REPUBLIC'S RESPONSE TO SUMNER'S BILL FOR ERASING OUR BATTLE RECORDS.

BY D. S. STODDARD.

Blot out our battle records, boys,
Charles Sumner's bill doth say;
Forget that you were soldiers once,
And turn your thoughts away.

Yes, turn your thoughts away, my boys,
So noble, brave and true;
Forget you lugged a knapsack once,
And wore the army blue.

Flaunt not that starry flag, my boys,
With Lee's Mills, on its fold,
'Twill make some rebel's heart ache, boys,
To see it there so bold.

And blot out Savage Station, too,
And likewise Malvern Hill;
That was a noisy place, you know,
But blot it out, you will.

Fort Henry, too, and Donelson,
Where Grant "Surrender" spake,
In such decided tones it made
The rebel Pillow shake.

And Shiloh, too, and Vicksburg, where
One Fourth of July day,
Brave Pemberton his well-tried sword
At the feet of Grant did lay.

And Cedar Creek, and Winchester,
And Sheridan's famous ride:—
Forget it, boys, forget it all,
It hurts the rebels' pride.

And Fredericksburg, and Antietam,
Where cannon rang and roared;
And Gettysburg, where three long days
Grape shot and shell were poured.

Where thousands freely gave their lives,
And drenched with blood the sand,
To stay the flow of Treason's tide
In Freedom's happy land.

And Richmond, too, and Petersburg,
And the Wilderness, forget;
And comrades dear who fought so well,
Whose sun of life there set.

Forget, my boys, you ever marched
With Sherman to the sea!
Deny you ever fought against
The rebels under Lee!

And Appomattox Court House, too,
Where Lee dissolved his camp;
And gave his long and well-tried sword
To General U. S. Grant.

Those names, we've loved them long, my boys
And oft a glow of pride
Has thrilled through every vein, to think
We fought there side by side.

And oftentimes, my comrades dear,
There comes a sadder thought—
The price, the price! by which our land
These cherished records bought.

And now shall we erase those names,
And make our battle-flags,
Which e'er have been the soldier's pride,
Nothing but worthless rags?

No more shall read those glorious names
While swinging in the breeze?
No more our hearts shall swell with pride
To think of bygone deeds?

And must we suffer all this shame
To please that rebel horde,
Who brought the war upon themselves
By drawing first the sword?

Then we must ask their pardon, too,
For what we've done and said;
Tramp down the graves of comrades dear,
And honor rebel dead.

And I suppose the next kind thing
That Sumner'll want is this,
That we get down upon our knees,
And rebel coat-tails kiss!

Now, comrades, when all this appears.
'Twill be when we are dead!
When every man who fought the rebs
Sleeps in his narrow bed!

For while there's one of us alive,
Though kicked, or cuffed, or spurned!
Our battle-flags shall bear those names
That we so richly earned!

And when we swing them in the breeze,
Those names shall glisten there,
As long as they enfold a stripe
Or bear a single star.

Rebels may sigh for what they lost,
And mourn for what we won;—
Their moans and sighs can ne'er atone
For half the mischief done.

And comrades, when we older grow,
And gray hairs fill our head,
And some of us lie sleeping there
Amid the quiet dead;

Our children then will catch the theme
Those battle-flags inspire,
And oftentimes their hearts be filled
With patriotic fire!

And should it be in future years
That Treason rears its head,
And threatens to destroy the land
For which we fought and bled;

Our sons will hoist those war-worn flags,
And wave them tow'rd the sky,
While rebels learn again, my boys,
That Treason then must die.

Those records fair shall never be
Expunged from human sight!
Before we'll suffer that, my boys,
We'll go again, and fight.

Fayston, Vt., Jan. 8, 1873.

Mrs. L. B. Boyce continues and thus closes the record of Fayston:

SAMUEL DANA

has been a resident of Fayston for many years, and raised a large famlly here. Six of his sons and one son-in-law were in the army in the great rebellion. Several of them were seriously wounded while in service, yet all are now living and the father and mother also.

I have been able to gather but little concerning our military record previous to our late war.

In 1841, one Jesse Mix was a revolutionary pensioner, and William Wait, and a Mrs. Hutchinson. John Cloud, who lost a leg in the revolutionary war, was for many years a resident of this town, but died elsewhere.

Of the war of 1812 there are no records that I can find, and the old inhabitants are either dead or moved away.

MARSHFIELD.

BY MRS. H. C. PITKIN.

Marshfield was granted to the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, Oct. 16, 1782, and chartered to them June 22, 1790, by the General Assembly of Vermont, containing 23,040 acres; lat. 44° 19′, long. 4° 30′ on the upper waters of the Winooski; bounded N. by Cabot, E. by Peacham and Harris' Gore, S. by East Montpelier, Plainfield and Goshen Gore, W. by Calais and East Montpelier.

In the charter it is stipulated the township shall be divided into 75 equal shares, etc., with the usual charter conditions.

The charter is signed by Gov. Moses Robinson and Joseph Tracy, Sec.

The township was purchased of the Indians by Capt. Isaac Marsh of Stockbridge, Mass., in honor of whom it is named, for £140 lawful money, and the deed was signed by 18 Indians, thus:

O Joseph Shawguthguat, O Hendrick Aupanmat, O Jehosuhim Alokaim, O Peter Pohijhionurpjsut, + Joseph Luonahant, + John Pophmin, + Solomon Quargariahont, + Uhndrw Warmaeruph, + Vendru Waumurmn, + Hudrink Ihchumhwmh, + Moses Laupumnsapeat, + Thomas Wind, + John Thonhpol, + David Nesonukausdahawauk, + Cornelius Janmauch, + David Nesonuhkeah Grum, + Abraham Maummumthickhur, + Isaac Unamprey.

This deed was given July 29, 1789, and witnessed by David Pixley and John Sargeant, missionary.

These Indians, it is supposed, when they secured the grant of this land, intended to remove here, and make it their hunting-ground, but finding white settlements were beginning to cluster around it, they disposed of it as best they could, and sought the unbroken forests of New York and called the new home there, in honor of the old one in Massachusetts.

Capt. Marsh had married, for his second wife, a young widow by the name of Pitkin, of East Hartford, Conn., and four of her sons, and two of his own daughters were among the pioneers of his new township. Caleb Pitkin one of these sons, came from East Hartford as a surveyor, with a com-

pany under Gen. Whitelaw, in the spring of 1790. They spent the summer surveying in this wilderness, returning to Connecticut in the autumn. They spent the next season here also. Caleb was cook for the company, and it was asserted he "could cook as well as a woman." In the springs of 1792, '93, he, together with his brother, Martin Pitkin, and Gideon Spencer, came here, and labored clearing land, preparatory for a settlement, returning to East Hartford in the autumn, each year. The winter following Caleb, having married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Marsh, and Gideon Spencer, having previously married Polly, another of his daughters, together with Aaron Elmer, also a married man, removed to this town. They came as far as Montpelier with teams; and from there, the snow more than 4 feet deep in Feb., they came with handsleds. Caleb Pitkin settled on the farm where his son, Jas. Pitkin, now dead, resided. Gideon Spencer, where his grandson Stephen Spencer lives, and Aaron Elmer where John Harris Eaton resides. All their provisions and furniture they brought from Connecticut over roads which would now be deemed impassable. In the summer they were joined by Ebenezer Dodge and family.

John Preston Davis, son of Ebenezer Dodge, was born Sept. 7th, of this year, and was the first child born in town. James, son of Caleb Pitkin, was born in Jan., 1795, and was the second child born, and the first girl born in town, was Betsey, daughter of Gideon Spencer, now wife of Dea. Dan Storrs. During this first season no one of these settlers owned a team, and all the grain for their families was carried to Montpelier to be ground, and brought home upon their backs, they leaving the bran to lighten their loads.

March 1, 1795, Joshua, Stephen, and Nathaniel Pitkin, and Solomon Gilman moved into town. Joshua Pitkin settled near the centre of the town where William Haskins now resides. Stephen Pitkin on the farm below, where Bowman Martin lives, Nathaniel Pitkin, who was cousin to the other settlers of the name, on the road from Abram Wood's to the saw-mill in the south part of the town, and Solomon Gilman where his grandson Loomis Gilman now resides.

Settlers continued to come in. Stephen Rich was an early pioneer, commencing his settlement where his grandson, Samuel D. Hollister, now lives.

Nathaniel Dodge, another, who came at a day so early, that he moved all his goods into town on a hand-sled, was an upright, Christian man, accumulating a good property and bringing up a large family, only two of whom remain in town.

Martin Pitkin removed here previous to the organization of the town. Simeon Dwinell was also one of the early settlers, and one of the best of citizens; afterwards four of his brothers, men of worth, Martin, Squier, Zenas, and Aaron Bullock; the right kind of men; John Pike, whose 5 sons all tilled the soil and made their homes here; Daniel Bemis with his large family; Caleb Putnam, the first blacksmith in town, who made all the nails used in the early days; cut nails such as are now used, being quite unknown. Mr. Putnam was not only a good, ingenious blacksmith, but also a good, useful citizen. After some years, he removed to Woodbury, where he died.

So rapid was the tide of immigration, that, at the organization of the town, 61 men took the freemen's oath. Shall I say of these men, that they were industrious, energetic, persevering? None but such men would think of making comfortable, permanent homes in a forest? The farms they cultivated, the school, and dwelling-houses they erected, the thrift which soon became apparent on every hand, all tell what kind of men were the pioneers of Marshfield.

Joshua and Stephen Pitkin for a few of the first years worked in company, afterwards they mutually agreed to dissolve partnership, and amicably divided their possessions. They built the first framed barn in town. It was raised July 4, 1796. This barn in their settlement became the property of Joshua Pitkin. Stephen Rich raised a barn June 20, 1797. Caleb and

Stephen Pitkin had each a barn raised June 26, 1797. June 28, 1798, William Holmes raised a barn; also Ebenezer Dodge raised a barn July 6, '98. Capt. Stephen Rich raised his house June 14, 1800. This was the first framed-house in town. Stephen Pitkin, it is supposed, built the next framed-house, two-story. Joshua Pitkin raised a two-story house, Sept. 24, 1803. Nathaniel Pitkin raised a house June 20, 1804, and Timothy Cole raised a house June 24, 1804.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS MEETING in town of which we find any record, was Sunday, Aug. 20, 1797, at Nathaniel Dodge's. The 25th of Sept. after, Mr. Gilbert preached at Joshua Pitkin's. He was a missionary from Connecticut; and Oct. 20, '97, a meeting at Nathaniel Dodge's, no preacher mentioned, and it is probable a sermon was read, as this was often the case in after years. From this time meetings were occasionally held in town; very many it seems at Capt. Rich's; for many years and also frequently, at Nathaniel Dodge's; sometimes at Joshua Pitkin's. Among the ministers who occasionally preached here in the early days, were Elder Wheeler, of Montpelier, Baptist, Revs. Kinnee of Plainfield, Hobart of Berlin, Lyman, of Brookfield, Wright of Montpelier, Congregationalists.

How did our settlers live? in every department of labor, almost nothing to do with? For making of maple sugar, the first five-pail kettle owned in town, Caleb Pitkin brought from Montpelier on his back, and sap-troughs had to be made, and the sugar-house was two huge logs with the kettle hung between, the smoke and ashes inclined to blow towards you; the sap had to be gathered by hand, and where was the man who owned a sap-holder? And when sugar was made, where was it to be stored? James Pitkin told the writer, he could remember how his father provided for this emergency. In June, he pealed birch- bark, soaked it, and sewed it with a strong wax-end, and thus made a large box, less the bottom, but he sat this on a smooth piece of bark, with a sap-trough under to catch the molasses, and he recollects many times eating biscuit and butter very near that sap-trough. The box, he thought, would hold 200 pounds. He also tells me the first cow his father owned, he drove from Newbury through the wilderness by marked trees, 34 miles. He did not say how the cow lived the first winter, but the second they raised a very large crop of wheat, and the cow was fed through winter, on wheat in the stook. She was very sleek, and yielded a large quantity of milk.

The children must be educated. In 1799, a meeting of the settlers was called, and they concluded to build a log-school house, covered with bark. It stood just above where the road turns off to go to Daniel Dodge's. Miss Nancy Caldwell taught the first school; was afterwards married to Rowland Edwards of Montpelier.

Capt. Marsh came from Connecticut to visit his children and their families three times, and once, Jan. 7, 1797, his wife came with him. No small undertaking for a lady past middle age, with such roads. These visits were seasons of great interest to their children, and no less so to themselves. They were made happy by seeing the prosperity of the settlement, and the thrift which was apparent among their children. Mrs. Marsh died the next summer. Capt. Marsh lived some years longer, and married the third wife.

When Capt. Marsh and his wife returned home, Joshua Pitkin went in company with them as far as Walpole, N. H.; was four days going, and four returning. They went the first day to Williamstown, the next to Pomfret, the next to Cavendish, and the next to Walpole. Joshua Pitkin has also a record of his going to Judge Lynde's of Williamstown, to get a writ made out, hiring a horse of Mr. Hamett of Montpelier, for the trip, for which he paid 4s. It is not known what he paid for making out the writ. It ought to have been done cheap, as he went 20 miles to get it. He mentions a visit of Dr. Lamb of Montpelier, to his wife, for which he paid 6s; and has a record of wages paid Henry Walbridge and two other joiners, at work on his new house, $2.25 a day for the three. And

we are informed, it was considered no more immoral then to buy a barrel of rum, or 10 or 15 gallons of brandy, than it was to make other purchases for family use. The mystery is, how any one kept sober; how any one knew whether other people were sober.

For a few of the first years the farmers here went to Montpelier or Calais for blacksmithing, till Caleb Putnam moved into town.

Mr. John Knox was the first person who died in town. The date of his death is not known. Aug. 22, 1797, a child of Mr. Robert Waugh was drowned in a well.

Joshua Pitkin was appointed first justice of peace Aug. 23, 1799.

FIRST RECORD OF MARSHFIELD.

On application of a number of credible freeholders of the town of Marshfield, County of Caledonia, and State of Vermont, that said town may be organized, according to law, I hereby warn a meeting of all the Freeholders and other inhabitants of said town, qualified to vote in Town-meeting, to appear at the dwelling-house of Joshua Pitkin, in said town, on the tenth day of March next, at ten o'clock forenoon on said day. 1st, To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2d, To choose all officers that the law requires for organized towns to have.

JOSHUA PITKIN, *Justice Peace.*
Marshfield, Feb. 24th, 1800.

March 10th, 1800.

This day a Town-meeting agreeable to the above Notification was held, and 1st Chose Stephen Rich, Moderator; 2ond, Chose Stephen Rich, Town Clerk; Joshua Pitkin, Clerk pro tem.; 3rd, Stephen Rich, 1st Selectman; 4th, Stephen Pitkin, 2ond Selectman; 5th, Samuel Paterson, 3rd Selectman; 6th, Caleb Pitkin, Town Treasurer; 7th, Stephen Rich, Nathaniel Pitkin, and Robert Waugh, Listers; Gideon Spencer, Constable and Collector; Samuel Wilson, Grand juryman; 8th, Aaron Elmer, Ebenezer Dodge, Jun., Joseph Wells, Surveyors of roads; 9th, David Benjamin, Ebenezer Wells, Nathaniel Pitkin, Fence Viewers; 10th, Robert Waugh, Pound Keeper; 11th, Giles Skinner, Sealer of Leather; 12th, Caleb Pitkin, Sealer of Weights and Measures; 13th, Giles Skinner, Tythingman; 14th, Ebenezer Dodge and Aaron Elmer, Hay wards; 15th, Joshua Pitkin. Caleb Pitkin and Joseph Page, auditors of accounts of Selectmen. 16th, All the above names chosen into the several Offices have taken solemn oath for the faithful discharge of their trust. This meeting adjourned untill the 24th day of this month, by order of the Selectmen.

Monday, Mar. 24, 1800, town meeting according to adjournment. After taking the freeman's oath, it was voted to ratify the proceedings of the annual meeting, Stephen Pitkin, Esq., chosen moderator pro tem. "Chose Stephen Pitkin and Samuel Paterson, Jurymen to attend the Supreme Court; Samuel Paterson, Joseph P. Page, Aaron Elmer, Elisha Benjamin, Jr., Nathaniel Pitkin, Ebenezer Dodge, Jr., and Robert Waugh, Petit Jurymen."

"Voted to assess a tax of 2 cents on the dollar on all polls and ratable property for the purpose of defraying town charges; to raise four days' work a year, from each voter for the year ensuing, to mend the highways; that the tax shall be worked out in June, and that the Selectmen shall credit the same on the bills."

Names of the men who took the freeman's oath at said meeting:

Stephen Rich, Stephen Pitkin, Samuel Paterson, Caleb Pitkin, Aaron Elmer, Ebenezer Dodge, Ebenezer Dodge, Jr., Elisha Benjamin, Jr., David Benjamin, Samuel Wilson, Hart Roberts, Joshua Pitkin, Elisha Benjamin, John Goodale, Hugh Wilson, Matthew Jack, Joel Knox, Timothy Cowles, Stephen Cowles, Amon Persons, James English, Edmund Harwood, Abraham Goodale, Solomon Spencer, George Gleason, Martin Pitkin, Gideon Spencer, Joseph P. Page, Uriah Simons, Nathaniel Pitkin, Joseph Wells, Giles Skinner, Robert Waugh, Solomon Gilman, Ebenezer Wells, Selah Wells, John Waugh, Stephen Olmsted, John Cutler, Samuel Wilson, Jr., Robert Dodge, Chas. Cate, Samuel Pratt, Cyrril Garnsey, Caleb Putnam, Simeon Dwinell, Daniel Holmes, Daniel Damon, Calvin Elmer, Job Taylor, Ichabod Shurtleff, John Pike, Guy Benjamin, Asa Spencer, Josiah Hollister, Andrew Jack, William Jones, Avara Gilman, Wm. W. Powers, Nathan Jones, Chester Clark, Stephen Rich, town clerk.

It was voted at town meeting Jan. 7, 1800, Joshua Pitkin, Esq., mod.; Stephen

Rich, district clerk, to support the school on the grand list; Robert Waugh and Nathaniel Pitkin, school com.; Aaron Elmer, collector. Voted, that no one shall have a right to take any child into his family to attend school, unless he take one for a year, and that the selectmen shall act in conjunction with the committee in examining the school teacher, and to raise $34 to support schooling.

At town meeting, Mar. 25, 1801, Caleb Pitkin, mod., voted to divide the district; set up the old school-house at vendue, to be sold to the highest bidder; sold the house for 2½ bushels of wheat, on 6 months' credit, to Aaron Elmer; 12 squares of glass, to Solomon Gilman, for 1 bush. of wheat; 75 nails, to Nathaniel Dodge, for 1 peck of wheat; boards, to Robert Waugh, for 9s. 6d., to be paid in wheat; table, to Joshua Pitkin, for 2 bush. 2 qts. of wheat; chair, to Joshua Pitkin, for 3 pecks, 4 qts. of wheat. The selectmen organized the inhabitants on the river road into a school district, beginning at Hart Roberts' on the north, Capt. Skinner's at the south, Nathaniel Pitkin's on the west, and Samuel Wilson's and Joseph Wells' on the east. Stephen Rich, Samuel Paterson, Caleb Pitkin, were selectmen.

So the old school-house was sold, a little, square, log-building, covered with bark; a big stone chimney, with an opening above for the smoke to go out and the rain to come in, and the grand old forest for play-ground, and did it not ring with the merry shouts of childhood? They needed no gymnasium then. Were there not the trees to climb, the birds' nests and squirrels to hunt, and partridges and woodchucks to look after? The children did not sing in school in those days. They had to sit straight, keep their eyes on the book, and their toes on the crack. They hardly dared breathe in school-time, there was such an awe of ferule and rod. The children did not sing in school, but the bird's song they heard through the open window, and when the noon-time came, the children joined the chorus, and the old woods rang again.

It seems the inhabitants not included in the river district, were all in one other district. Afterwards districts were divided and arranged, as the inhabitants increased, according to their needs. But it was not until about 1812, that a school-house was built on the river near Joshua Pitkin's. Schools were kept in a portion of a dwelling-house, and sometimes in Caleb Pitkin's old house. In the mill district, now the village, the first school-house was built in 1821. The first school in this district was taught by Miss Comfort Gage, in the summer of 1820, in Capt. Martin Pitkin's barn, on the place where the writer resides. There was a school a number of years in the Dwinell district, before the convenience of a school-house was enjoyed. Four winters this school was kept in Simeon Dwinell's kitchen. This to some housekeepers might have seemed an inconvenience, as the house was small, and Mrs. Dwinell had 8 children of her own. But she doubtless got along nicely, washing days and all. The children must be educated; in those days troops of little ones were not so much in the way.

In 1805, a committee was appointed by the town to act in concert with the selectmen in purchasing a piece of ground for the burial of the dead, and the grave-yard near J. H. Eaton's was bought of Nathaniel Dodge.

Mar. 1797, Thomas McLoud, of Montpelier, and Sally Dodge, of Marshfield, were united in marriage by Joseph Wing, Esq., of Montpelier, the first marriage in town. Joshua Pitkin, Esq., was the first justice of peace, and Dec. 10, 1801, he married Ebenezer Wells to Susannah Spencer, the first marriage by a citizen of the town.

Feb. 1, 1803, a town meeting was called to see if the town would form themselves into a Congregational society, and also to see if they would agree to settle a minister. The vote stood 17 in favor and 70 against.

Bears, wolves and deer were very numerous in the early days of Marshfield. The wolves made night hideous by their howlings, and it was no uncommon thing to kill a bear or deer. Joshua Pitkin, in his

journal, speaks of killing 8 deer at different times, and one bear story belonging to our region has in it sufficient of the tragic to warrant insertion here.

One season early in September the bears began to make depredations in the corn, on the Skinner farm, now Wm. Martin's. Solomon Gilman, one of the early settlers, who was a great sportsman, promised to watch for the bear, and put an end to his suppers of green corn; he took his stand at night in the field, waiting the arrival of the depredator. The bear came on, and was soon helping himself, when with true aim, the hunter fired. The bear gave one great spring, and came directly on, or over him. He felt his time had come. The blood was flowing! He caught the lacerated intestines in his hands, replaced them as he could in that moment of desperation, wrapped the long skirt of his overcoat about his body, holding it firmly with both hands; had just strength enough left to shout for help, and to run a short distance. Help soon came. They assisted him to a place of safety, and folding back his overcoat, a double handful of bruin's entrails fell to the ground! Mr. G. lived long to be the terror of the denizens of the forest, but it was years before he heard the last of being killed by a bear.

At another time, Mr. Gilman was pursuing a bear through some woods where Mr. Ira Stone was chopping. Seeing the bear rapidly approaching, Mr. Stone sprang upon a large rock. The bear came up. Mr. Stone attempted to strike him with his axe, but one blow of the bear's paw sent the axe to the ground. They now clinched. Mr. Stone attempted to grasp the bear's tongue, but instead, the bear crushed two of his fingers. They rolled to the ground, the bear uppermost. Just now Mr. Gilman came near, and taking aim, shot the bear through the head. The crushed fingers was all the serious injury Mr. Stone received.

The settlers made quite a business of selling ashes, and afterwards, a larger one of making salts for sale. The beautiful elms, of which there were many on the river banks and in other places, were cut down, piled and burned for this purpose, and a great deal of other valuable timber. Salts sold well, so the day and the long night were often spent in boiling salts, and more than one woman has lent a hand at this work.

There are only two ponds which lie wholly in this town—Nigger Head, of circular form, and about half a mile in width, and Nob Hill ponds. Long pond lies partly in Marshfield and partly in Groton. Mud pond has within a few years dried up. Our county map shows other ponds in our eastern portion, but by actual survey it is found that neither of these are our side of the line. Our township is somewhat hilly, but in only one case are we entitled to the name of mountain.

NIGGER HEAD

mountain, in the north-easterly part of the town, is a steep precipice, 500 feet high, in one place 300 feet perpendicular. It is an imposing sight, so bold, precipitous and grand—nature enthroned in one of her wildest phases. On its dizzy heights we have a remarkably fine view of the surrounding regions, and of the bright waters of the beautiful pond below, and nowhere can one get a better view of the fearful precipice, than in a little boat on the waters at its base.

Winooski river passes through this town from north to south, more than half of the town lying on the east. It receives many tributaries in its course. Lye brook, the outlet of Pigeon pond in Harris' Gore, is a considerable stream, and falls into the river a little south of the center of the town.

A part of the south portion of Marshfield is more easily convened at Plainfield village, which really extends a little into our town than at our own village. As a consequence our people in that vicinity attend church at Plainfield, while a portion of the people in Eastern Cabot, on Molly's brook and vicinity, attend church at Marshfield.

On the east side of the river a large quantity of good timber remains uncut, and there are also on this side of the river very large quarries of granite, beautiful, clear, and of superior quality, and shou

the time come when a railroad shall pass up through this portion of our town, the value of these forests and quarries will be estimated very differently from what they are now. As far as farms are cultivated on this side of the river, they are pretty good.

About the year 1825, quite a settlement was made on this side, some 2½ miles east of where the town-house now stands. So many families moved in, that a log school-house was built, and at one time there was a school of 30 scholars; but the land proving better for pasturage than tillage, after a few years the settlement was deserted. These large pastures are now owned by wealthy farmers.

The town is in every part well-watered. The east part is noted especially for its pure, soft, cold springs. There is also hardly a farm in town but what has one or more good sugar orchards, and the amount of sugar made here any year is large. Through the kindness of E. S. Pitkin, Esq., I have the following statistics of the manufacture of maple sugar here in the spring of 1868, which is above the average: Sugar orchards, 108; sugar made in 1868, 140,350 pounds, or more than 70 tons; 18 orchards made each 2,000 and upwards; 40 made less than 2,000 and more than 1,000 pounds.

WATER PRIVILEGES.

Molly's brook, from the easterly part of Cabot, unites with the Winooski soon after entering this town. On this brook, just above the junction, are Molly's Falls, which are worthy the notice of the traveler. They can be seen to advantage from the stage-road, a mile above the village. The water falls in the distance of 30 rods, 180 feet. Were we writing fiction, it would do, perhaps, to follow the figures of Thompson in his valuable "Gazeteer of Vermont," making these falls 500 feet; but we, who, in the clear mornings of summer can hear the roaring of the water, will have it just as it is, 180 feet. There is an amount of water-power here not often equalled. It would be difficult to estimate how much machinery might be kept in motion by the water which is precipitated over these falls. Then, on the river below, are a number of excellent mill-sites, and in addition to all these, Nigger Head brook, from where it leaves Nigger Head pond to its entrance into the Winooski, has a succession of falls, making good locations for mills; all the better, as the stream is never materially affected by drought.

Among our early settlers a good deal of attention was paid to orcharding. On the hill farms there are good orchards and fine fruit, both grafted and native. On the river, apple-trees have never done as well.

Aug. 22, 1811, there was a very great rise of water, and Joshua Pitkin lost grass sufficient for 15 tons of hay, by the overflowing of his meadows, as his journal tells. In Sept. 1828, there was a great flood, and Stephen Pitkin, Jr's. clover mill, a mile above the village, was carried off; also many bridges. July 27, 1830, a great rise of water carried off nearly all the bridges on the river, and greatly injured the uncut grass on the meadows, and Aug. 1, 1809, there was a great hail-storm, injuring gardens and corn very much. The evening of July 5, 1841, there was a terrific hail-storm through a portion of the town. Vegetation was much injured, and very much glass broken. Aug. 20, 1869, there was a very sudden rise of water, buildings were injured, some small ones carried off, and bridges and other property destroyed.

A great gale was experienced here May 13, 1866. The wind was accompanied with rain, and 4 barns and some smaller buildings were blown down. Mr. Amos Dwinell was in his son's barn at the time, and was buried in its ruins, but extricated without much injury. A number of cows were in two of the demolished barns, but only a very few were seriously injured.

In the spring of 1807, snow was 4½ feet deep April 4, and when Joshua Pitkin began to tap his sugar-place, Apr. 15, it was 3 feet deep. May 15, 1834, there was a great snow-storm, more than 2 feet deep. In the winter of 1863 and '4, snow was very deep, fences covered for months.

We have also had our portion of fires. A barn was burned Oct. 1806, Jeremiah's

Carleton's blacksmith shop in 1827; after, an old house of Caleb Pitkin's, the dwelling house of Nathan Smith; the dwelling-house of Bemis Pike, Feb. 1835; new house of Hiram Goodwin, May, 1840; the starch-factory and clover-mill of Stephen Pitkin the night of Dec. 10, 1853, large shoe-shop of Henry Goodwin, May, 1860; house belonging to G. O. Davis, occupied by G. W. Nouns, who was severely burned, and the family just escaped with their lives. Mar. 1869, the saw-mill and shop, and all the tools of Calvin York.

CASUALTIES.

Betsey Swetland and another young lady were riding on horseback May 7, 1817, below the village, when she was killed by the fall of a tree. She lived only a few hours.

Mr. Jonathan Davis, an aged man, was burned to death by falling into the fire, probably in a fit, and Jonathan Davis, Jr., had a little son drowned in a water-holder at the door.

George Pitkin, while drawing wood alone, fell before the runner of the sled, and was crushed to death, Feb. 20, 1845.

Martin Bemis, son of Abijah Bemis, came to his death by slipping in the road, and a sled passing over him.

Mrs. Linton was accidentally shot, by a gun carelessly handled by a boy.

Mrs. Tubbs, an old lady, accidentally took some oil of cedar, and lived but a short time.

Mr. Graves had a little daughter scalded, so as to cause death. A child of Nathaniel Lamberton was scalded, so as to cause its death in a short time. Mrs. Benoni Haskins was burned, so as to cause death in a few hours. A little child of Francis Loveland was also burned to death some years since, and a child of Spencer Lawrence scalded, so as to cause its death.

A number of years ago, Mr. Asa Willis had a very remarkable escape from sudden death, while at work on a ledge of rocks, near where Daniel Loveland resides. There had been an unsuccessful attempt made to split open a granite rock 12 feet square, the lower edge of which lay on a large rock 15 feet high. The top of the lower rock was slanting like the roof of a house. While attempting to open the crevice already commenced in the upper rock, sufficient to insert a blast of powder, the rock split in two nearly in the middle, Mr. Willis falling between the parts, and he and they sliding from the large rock to the ground, 27 feet. The two pieces, when they reached the ground, stood in such a way that the upper edges leaned against each other, and the lower edges stood apart so as to leave a wedge-shaped cavity large enough to admit his body, and there he lay. No one was with him but Mr. Joshua Smith. On ascertaining that he was alive, Mr. Smith dug away the earth, and succeeded in extricating him from his perilous situation. Neither he, nor the physician, who was immediately called, thought him much injured, and he lived to do a good deal of hard work, and yet it is thought he never entirely recovered from the effects of the shock.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The log houses of the pioneers soon gave way to better dwellings. At the present time nearly all the houses in town are of modern style and finish, but it is the barns that ought particularly to be mentioned. Many of them are large, beautifully finished and painted, and not surpassed by any in the vicinity.

THE TOWN CLERKS

have been, Stephen Rich 7 years, George Rich 7 years, Robert Cristy 9 years, Martin Bullock 16 years, Jacob Putnam 1[illegible] years, Jonathan Goodwin 2 years, Samue[illegible] D. Hollister 2 years, and Andrew English 24 years, from 1849 to his death in 1873 Geo. W. English 2 years, and Edgar L Smith, elected in 1875, now in office.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The town was first represented in th[illegible] Legislature in 1804, by Stephen Pitkin He held this office in all 13 years, then b[illegible] George Rich 3 years, Wm. Martin 12 years Josiah Hollister 2 years, Alonzo Foster years, Spencer Lawrence 2 years, We[illegible] come Cole 2 years, Horace Hollister years, Ira Smith 2 years, Stephen R. Ho[illegible] lister 2 years, E. D. Putnam 2 years, H[illegible]

ram Potter 2 years, Asa Spencer 2 years, George A. Gilman 2 years, Ingals Carleton 2 years, Samuel D. Hollister 2 years, Andrew English 2 years, Bowman Martin 2 years, C. W. H. Dwinell 2 years, Wm. Martin, Jr., 2 years, and Preston Haskins 2 years. George Wooster, 1869–70; Moody Bemis, 1872; George Putnam, 1874; Levi W. Pitkin, 1876; Marshal D. Perkins, 1878; Mark Mears, 1880.

TOWN TREASURER.—George O. Davis, elected 1870.

SELECTMEN FROM 1876.

Eli G. Pitkin, 1876–77; H. P. Martin, 1876–78; J. H. Eaton, 1876; Willis Lane, 1876; Marcus R. Bliss, 1877–78–79; H. H. Hollister, 1879–80; Chester Sawyer, 1880; Levi W. Pitkin, Orin H. Smith, Daniel Holcomb, 1881.

TAVERNS.

Joshua Pitkin, Esq., raised the first tavern-sign Oct. 1805. He continued to keep a public house many years. The second tavern was opened by Charles Cate, where Erastus Eddy now lives. Joshua Smith moved into town from Ashford, Ct., in Dec. 1811, bought out Mr. Cate, and commenced keeping tavern, which he continued 17 years. He was a kind neighbor, accommodating to all, and travelers who called on him would never forget the exceeding drollery of his jokes. He died at the age of 84. His wife, one of our best women, still lives (1869) aged 87.

Capt. James English opened a tavern about the year 1811, where Obed Lamberton now resides, and kept a public house a number of years. He was a wheelwright and a highly respected citizen; removed to what is now the village; died in 1825, and was buried with Masonic honors.

Capt. Jacob Putnam bought out Capt. English in 1820, and kept a public house some years, and his son, A. F. Putnam, kept a number of years after at the old stand, and later at the village.

Dudley Pitkin commenced keeping a tavern at the old place occupied by his father, about the year 1824, and for a few years continued the business.

Daniel Wilson moved from Alstead, N. H., in 1821, and settled in the village. He built and run the first carding-machine in town. He also bought the place where the hotel now stands, and built there a one-story plank house. The place soon passed into other hands, and in 1826, was bought by Eli Wheelock, who put on another story, and made other additions to the house, and opened it as a hotel the same year. It has been used for a public house till the present time (1869), but so many additions and alterations have been made, that it would now be rather a difficult matter to find the original building. The property soon passed into other hands, was purchased by Horace Bliss, who remained in the tavern a number of years; then sold to Lyman Clark, who afterwards sold to Jabez L. Carpenter, and it has had a number of owners since. A. F. Putnam was proprietor 6 years, and sold to P. Stevens. The present occupant (1869) is P. Lee.

STORES.

The first store in town was opened as early as 1818, by Alfred Pitkin, son of Joshua Pitkin, Esq., in a one-story house just opposite his father's, and just where Wm. Haskins' house stands. After a few years Mr. Pitkin removed to Plainfield, and later to Montpelier. The first store in the village was kept by a Mr. Kimball. He stayed here only a short time.

Enoch D. Putnam opened a store here, Apr. 5, 1840, and continued to trade here till March, 1855, when he sold out and went to Cabot, and has recently removed to Montpelier. George Wooster went into partnership with Mr. Putnam in Sept. 1848. In May, 1858, G. & F. Wooster commenced trade in their starch-factory, but have since built a large store, and are doing a good business.

A. F. Putnam commenced trade in 1866, and is also doing a good business. Levi Bemis and some others have also been in the mercantile business in our village, and after a time have left for other places. Geo. A. Putnam is our present merchant (1881), and Mrs. Adams keeps a ladies store. A. F. Putnam, postmaster.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Bates came here in 1826. He located at Eli Wheelock's hotel; remained but a few months. In 1827, Dr. Hersey came here to practice. He boarded at Judge Pitkin's; remained about a year. About 1828, Dr. Daniel Corliss settled in our village, stayed a year and removed to Montpelier, (now East Montpelier, where he died.)

Dr. Asa Phelps removed from Berlin to this place in 1831, and still lives here. For many years he was the only resident physician. He has known as well as any other man, what it was to travel over our hills on a dark night, with the thermometer below zero, while the winds were all abroad—years ago. At that time, we had many more poor people in town, than now, On such nights after doing for the sick, if he could have lodging on the floor, with his feet towards the fire, he would put up till daylight. He was never known after such visits to complain of his fare, indeed sometimes, he had no fare to complain of. He has had a large practice—often without pay, never objecting to have counsel, and if superseded by others, "he kept the even tenor of his way," never speaking against the practice of other physicians; thus has secured universal respect.

Dr. Ezra Paine moved here in 1842, and remained here some 2 years.

Dr. George Town removed here from Montpelier in 1852, but after a few years, sold out and returned to Montpelier, but removed here again, and has a good practice.

Dr. J. Q. A. Packer, homœopathist, removed from Peacham here in 1865. He is doing a good business.

LONGEVITY.

A few persons here have attained to the age of 90 years. Dea. Spencer died at 90; Mrs. Capron over 90; Mrs. Cree, 94; Mrs. Austin, 94.

Mr. Joel Parker and wife resided in this place a year or two. Some few years since, Mrs. Parker had attained to the great age of 97, and on her birth-day sung two hymns to a neighbor who called upon her. Mr. P. was 10 years younger. They have both recently died in Northfield, she in her 100th year.

Aged persons who have died in town within 3 or 4 years.—Daniel Young, 91, and his wife Lydia, 85; Sylvester Loveland, 88, and his wife, 84; Mary Bemis, 84; Samuel G. Bent, 81; Ira Smith, 80; Abijah Bemis, 86; Willard Benton, 83.

Aged persons now living (1881).—Dr. Asa Phelps, 85; Lucy Bemis, 86; Sally Dwinell, 86; Mary York.

MILLS.

The first saw-mill in town was built by Stephen Pitkin, afterwards Judge Pitkin, in 1802, on Lye brook. In 1812, he built the first saw-mill at what is now the village, and a grist-mill in 1818, which was used many years. The stone and brick grist-mill, now owned by Harrison F. Ketchum, was built in 1831, by Gen. Parley Davis and Truman Pitkin. About the year 1823, Simeon Gage built clothing-works at the south part of the village, but they were used only a few years.

LIBRARY.

There has been for 20 years, in this place, a circulating library, of historical works, travels, etc.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY MRS. DEA. A. BOYLES.

The first Congregational church in Marshfield was organized Dec. 24, 1800. By request of a number of persons in town, to be embodied into a visible church of Christ, Rev. Mr. Hobart and two brethren, Mr. Timothy Hatch and Peterson Gifford of Berlin, came and organized a church of 13 members. Selah Wells was the first deacon, and afterwards Gideon Spencer. For a number of years they had additions, both by professions and letters, and were supplied with preaching a portion of the time by ministers from the neighboring towns. Rev. Mr. Hobart of Berlin, Rev. Mr. Lyman of Brookfield, Rev. Mr. Wright of Montpelier, Rev. Mr. Worcester of Peacham, and also a Mr. Washburn and Mr. Bliss, were among those who occasionally ministered to them. About the year 1817, Rev. Levi Parsons,

afterwards missionary to Palestine, was here, and preached a number of times. But they never enjoyed the blessing of a settled minister. Thus they continued till Dec. 8, 1825, when with the hope that they should enjoy better privileges, those members residing at the south part of the town, united with the church in Plainfield. The rest of the members, and a number of other persons who wished to unite with a Congregational church, thought best to form a church at the north part of the town, in the vicinity of the village, and by request, Rev. Mr. French of Barre, and Rev. Mr. Heard of Plainfield, came and organized a church, which still remains. Brothers Andrew Currier and Alexander Boyles, were chosen deacons. It has been supplied with preaching a part of the time. Among those who have labored here are Rev. Messrs. Kinney, Baxter, Herrick, Torrey, Waterman, Samuel Marsh, and Lane. Rev. Joseph Marsh labored here nearly 2 years. Through the summer of 1868, Rev. Mr. Winch, of Plainfield, preached at 5 o'clock every other Sabbath. There have been many removals and the present number of church members is small.

Record from 1869 *to Aug.* 3, 1871, *by Rev. N. F. Cobleigh, pastor, then.*—For several years there had been but little Congregational preaching in Marshfield, when in the spring of 1870, Rev. J. T. Graves preached half of the time for 6 weeks. Soon after, Rev. N. F. Cobleigh was engaged to preach half of the time for 1 year. The church had no church property, but in the spring of 1871, a new church was begun, a Sabbath school organized, and a library obtained. The church will be dedicated Aug. 16, 1871. The membership has more than doubled during the past year. Preaching services are now held every Sabbath. Rev. N. F. Cobleigh is to be settled as pastor Aug. 16th inst.

Record from Aug. 1877, *to* 1879, *from Rev. Geo. E. Forbes.*—From this time to the spring of 1877, Rev. Mr. Cobleigh was its pastor, and through his faithful efforts its membership was very largely increased. Of the 57 who composed the church when Mr. Cobleigh resigned, only 9 were members in 1870. Aug. 16, the church was dedicated and the pastor installed. After Mr. Cobleigh's resignation in 1877, Rev. John Stone, of Berlin, supplied until early in 1878, when Rev. Paul Henry Pitkin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was called to be its pastor. He was installed March 14; is its present pastor (1879.) Alexander Boyles, elected deacon in Aug. 1827, held office till his death, Nov. 27, 1876. The other deacons have been Andrew Currier, Silas Carleton, Benjamin Boyles and Mervin Roberts.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

BY MISS A. BULLOCK.

About the year 1815, Elder John Capron commenced preaching in this town, and soon after removed his family here from Danville. There was a revival of religion, and a church was organized about this time. They believed the Scriptures, together with the spirit of God, a sufficient rule of faith and practice. They were blessed with more or less prosperity till 1825, when some of them considered some articles setting forth their faith and covenant, as necessary and proper for a Christian church. This caused a division, but finally there was a reorganization under the pastoral care of Elder Capron, Dec. 15, 1836, the two blending together again. Between this time and March 5, 1844, 44 persons united with this church, a part living in Calais, and a part in Marshfield. Among this number there were many of whom we believed "their record is on high." Elder Capron had but little educational advantages, was of warm and energetic temperament, and many remember him justly, as a friend and brother in adversity. He moved from this town some time after the death of his excellent wife, who was kind to all and ever had a word for the afflicted. She died June 14, 1848, and was buried in our soil, and her memory still clings to our hearts. Elder Capron being the first settled minister in town, was entitled to, and received the town's minister lot of land. He removed to

Stowe. [See history of Morristown. Ed.] He was married a second time, and died some years since.

About the year 1839, there was another church of the Christian denomination organized in the North-west part of the town, under the direction of Elder Jared L. Green. This church was subjected to very hard and severe trials. Many of its members sleep in the dust, some are scattered to other parts, while others are living and striving for the better land.

ADVENT CHURCH.

Feb. 6, 1867, another church was organized here of 6 members, believing in the advent of Christ near at hand, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. A. Cleaveland.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

From the early settlement of the town there have been residents here who have maintained the views of the Baptist church. More than 30 years ago a church of this denomination was organized, consisting of members in Barre, Plainfield and Marshfield. The larger number resided in Barre and Plainfield, and this church will probably be mentioned in the history of one of those towns. [Barre has left it, we think, to Plainfield.—Ed.]

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

BY REV. A. SCOTT.

Universalism was introduced into this town by Daniel Bemis, a Revolutionary soldier, who moved here from Conn. in 1809. Soon after Ebenezer Dodge, Jr., and Robert Spencer became associated with Mr. B. in religious faith. The first preacher of this faith here was Rev. Wm. Farewell, in 1818. From this time there was occasional Universalist preaching here till 1854, by Revs. L. H. Tabor, Benjamin Page, Lester Warren, and it may be some others.

In 1854, Daniel Bemis, Junior, Edwin Pitkin, Jonathan Goodwin, Abijah Hall and others united and secured the services of Rev. Wm. Sias for one-fourth of the Sabbaths for this and the next year. During 1855, the friends organized, under the name of "The Universalist Society of Liberal Christians in Marshfield." The society for the year 1856 and '7, enjoyed the labors of Rev. Eli Ballou for one-fourth the Sabbaths.

In 1827, an association was formed called "The Union meeting-house society," for building and keeping in repair a church they erected in the village in the north part of the town; the only church edifice in town till 1859. [In 1831, when the first list of shares prepared apportioning the time to the several denominations, the Universalists were represented by four shares, owned by Sam'l. Ainsworth, Daniel Bemis, Jr., and Cyrus Smith.] In 1857, this association repaired and modernized the church, making it neat and pleasant, both external and internal. Some of the other societies, desiring more room at this time, relinquished their interest in the church. The property being sold to pay the assessment upon it, it fell into different hands, and at the present writing, 1869, three-fourths of the occupancy is given to the Universalist society. This change in the occupancy of the house gave a new impetus to the cause in the town. This society has since sustained public worship one-half of the Sabbaths, excepting 1866 and '7, during which they sustained it every Sabbath. These years were supplied as follows: 1858 and '9, by Rev. Eli Ballou; 1860, Rev. M. B. Newell; 1861, '2 and '3, by Rev. E. Ballou; 1864, by Rev. Olympia Brown; 1865, by Rev. L. Warren; 1866, '7 and '8, by Rev. A. Scott. Revs. Newell, Brown and Scott lived in the town during their ministrations. The society was united, and at the present time, 1869, is in as good, if not better, condition than at any former period, having raised more money for the support of worship one-half of the Sabbaths, than it had ever before done. Rev. L. Warren is to labor with it from May 1, 1869. Connected with the society and congregation are some 40 families, beside many single individuals of other families. There is also a small Sabbath-school, for the use of which there is a reading library of 150 vols. The church property is worth from $3,000 to $3,500, ¾ of which is given to the occupancy of the society.

From paper of Rev. Geo. E. Forbes in 1879—Universalist record continued.—In 1869, Rev. Lester Warren was engaged to preach one-half of the time till the spring of 1873. In July of this year, Rev. Geo. E. Forbes was settled over the society. For 2 years the Plainfield society united with this for his support. The remainder of the time he has preached for this society exclusively, and is its present pastor.

The Union Sabbath-school, composed of scholars from the different denominations occupying the church, was continued until 1871. Since that time the Sabbath-school here has been connected with this society; present number, about 90, officers and pupils. A. H. Davis was its superintendent in 1871 to '75, when he was succeeded by C. H. Newton. Under the ministry of Rev. L. Warren in 1871, a church was organized, which at present numbers 43 members. John E. Eddy and Abial H. Davis were elected deacons, and still hold the office. Ira H. Edson was the first church clerk, succeeded by D. R. Loveland and C. H. Newton, present clerk.

METHODIST CHURCH IN MARSHFIELD.

In May, 1826, Stephen Pitkin, Jr., married the writer, a daughter of Gen. Parley Davis, of Montpelier. A few months before she had been baptized by Rev. Wilbur Fisk, and united with the M. E. church on probation. Previous to their marriage Mr. Pitkin had also experienced religion. In Jan. 1827, there being no Methodists in Marshfield at that time, they both united with the Methodist church in Cabot; he as a probationer, being baptized by Rev. A. D. Sargeant, of the N. E. Conference, and she, by letter, in full connection. In 1827, the union meeting-house was built at Marshfield, and a committee appointed to divide the time for occupying the house between the different denominations owning it. A few Sabbaths were set to the Methodists, though Mr. Pitkin was the only Methodist pew-holder. Rev. N. W. Aspinwall, preacher in charge at Cabot, appointed and attended meetings here on these Sabbaths alternately with his colleague, Rev. Elisha J. Scott. In Feb. 1828, the first quarterly meeting was held, weather stormy. The meeting commenced Saturday, P. M. Several ministers and one minister's wife were in attendance, and all were entertained at our own house—a small frame-house, never encumbered with clapboards.

The next year Sophronia and Sally Cate were baptized by Rev. Hershal Foster—the former now Mrs. Guernsey, of Montpelier. These two, with Mr. Pitkin and myself, and a Mrs. Whittle, constituted the first Methodist class in Marshfield, organized in the autumn of 1829, Mr. Pitkin class-leader and steward. What seasons of interest were the class-meetings and prayer-meetings of those days! The next to join were Samuel G. Bent and wife. Our numbers increased very gradually; at most, we occupied the church only ¼ the Sabbaths. Rev. Solomon Sias, Rev. Stephen H. Cutler, Rev. E. J. Scott, and others, spoke to us the words of life. About 1834, the first wife of Andrew English, Esq., proposed to the writer, we should get the children of the neighborhood together for a Sabbath-school. As we had preaching at the church so little, we met at our homes alternately, at 5 o'clock. This we did many months, till we had a good-sized school, when it was proposed to take our Sabbath-school to the church, where it was duly organized, Jeremiah Carleton, Esq., first superintendent. A library was procured, and the school prospered. It was strictly a union Sabbath-school. The desk was supplied by ministers of different denominations, and our Sabbath-school went on. For a number of years the Methodists were supplied with preaching ¼ the time, by preachers who lived in Cabot. After that, we were united with Woodbury and Calais, and supplied in that way. A few united with the little band from year to year, but deaths and removals kept our number small. Some of these death-bed scenes were, however, remarkably happy. Especially was this the case in the death of Loammi Sprague.

The first preacher sent here by Conference was Rev. David Packer, who died a

few years since in Chelsea, Mass. He resided on East Hill, in Calais.

At this time preachers received but a very small salary, and the members were often scattering and poor. After being in Calais a few weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Packer one morning ate their last food. Almost an entire stranger, Mr. Packer did not feel that he could beg. After uniting in family prayer, he retired to an old barn on the place, while she sought her closet, and each alone committed their case to the father of the stranger and the poor.

A mile away from them lived a young farmer, not a professor of religion. As he started after breakfast for the hay-field with his hired help, something seemed to impel him to stop. He must go back to the house and carry some provisions to the new minister. It was of no use to say, "I'm not acquainted with them, I know nothing of their needs," he must take them some food. He told the men they might go to mowing, he must go back. He went back, told his wife his feelings, and they together put up meat, potatoes, flour, butter and sugar, and other things, a fair wagon load, and *he* took it over, and found how blessed it was to give, and *they*, how safe to trust in God.

Slowly did the little church increase, never having preaching more than one-fourth of the time for many years.

In 1851, the Congregationalists and Methodists agreed to unite and support preaching. First for 2 years they would have Congregational preaching, and then Methodist for the next 2. Rev. Mr. Marsh, Congregational, was our first minister, and at the close of the two years Rev. Lewis P. Cushman was appointed by Conference, and spent 2 years with us. In those years a number were added to the church. Mr. Cushman is now a missionary in Texas; his little daughter, Clara, so well remembered by us, started last October as a missionary to China.

Before the close of Mr. Cushman's first year Mr. Pitkin died, and as he had been very influential in procuring and sustaining preaching, and there was no one to then take his place, the effort was now abandoned, and for a number of years we had no stated preaching. At length, in 1859, a few concluded to make one more effort, and Rev. Joshua Gill was stationed with us. The Union church had passed mostly into the hands of the Universalists, and we had no preaching place. We needed a church, and one was put up and covered in '59, and finished in 1860. The house was the right size, well furnished. Our next minister was Rev. Geo. H. Bickford, an excellent preacher, and one of the best of men. He died some years later at Barton. His last words, his hand upon his breast, closing his eyes, that grand old doxology, the *gloria*, "Glory be to the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost." Rev. C. S. Buswell came next 2 years. Rev. James Robinson was stationed here in 1865, Rev. Joseph Hamilton in 1867; both years we had some additions. In 1869, Rev. James Spinney was appointed here. No. of vols. in S. S. library, 450.

In 1871, Rev. J. Hamilton was with us again, and stayed one year. In 1872, Conference made Rev. C. P. Flanders our pastor, succeeded in 1874, by Rev. C. A. Smith, who was with us 3 years, followed by Rev. G. H. Hastings in 1877, in 1879 by Rev. O. A. Farley, and in 1881 by Rev. C. H. Farnsworth, our present pastor. Our members have gradually increased; our present number is 73.

In the spring of 1870, we bought of Bemis Pike a good house and garden for a parsonage; cost, $1,800.

Feb. 3, 1878, our church was burned. The society had just put down a new carpet, and a new organ and new lamps had been purchased, which, together with our large Sabbath-school library, was all consumed, and no insurance. What a loss for us! But after mature deliberation we decided to rebuild. The Church Extension Society gave us $200, Rev. A. L. Cooper $50, and a few other friends smaller sums. January 16, 1879, our new church was dedicated, sermon by Rev. A. L. Cooper. The church is built in the Norman Gothic style of architecture, nicely finished and furnished throughout, warmed from the vestry beneath, and free from debt.

Since we have had a church of our own, our Sabbath-school has been prosperous, and never more so than at the present time. It is large, numbering over 80. The present superintendent is J. B. Pike.

STEPHEN PITKIN,

whose history is so interwoven with early Methodism in Marshfield, was very unassuming in his manners, and very strong in his temperance and anti-slavery principles. He belonged to the old Liberty party when in this town; their caucuses were opened with prayer. He had a great aversion to pretension. He once lent his sleigh and harness to a man calling himself John Cotton, to go to Barnet, to be gone three days. Cotton was quite a stranger, having been in our place but 6 weeks, during which he had boarded with my husband's brother, working for him a part of the time, and the rest of the time selling clocks he had purchased of a Mr. Bradford, in Barre. Four days went by. On inquiry, Mr. Pitkin found that the clocks had been purchased on trust, and all sold for watches or money; that he owed $60 toward his horse, and that he had borrowed of the brother with whom he boarded, horse-blanket, whip and mittens. It seemed sure he was a rogue. What could be done? Pursuit was useless after such a lapse of time. Mr. P. felt his loss severely; he had little property then, and what he had, was the product of hard labor; but he always made his business a subject of prayer. About 3 weeks passed away. One evening, having been out some time, he came in, and with his characteristic calmness, said, "H—, I shall not worry any more about my sleigh and harness; I think I shall get them again." "Why do you think so?" said I. His answer was, "I have been praying God to arrest Cotton's conscience, so that he will be obliged to leave them where I can get them, and I believe he will do it," and from this time, Wednesday evening, he seemed at rest on the subject. The next Tuesday morning, as he stepped into the post-office, a letter was handed him from Littleton, N. H., written by the keeper of a public house there:

Mr. Pitkin—Sir:—Mr. John Cotton has left your sleigh and harness here, and you can have them by calling for them.

Yours, &c., JOHN NEWTON.

He started for Littleton the same day, some 40 miles, found the sleigh and harness safe, with no encumbrance. The landlord said the Wednesday night previous, at 12 o'clock, a man calling himself John Cotton came to his house, calling for horse-baiting and supper. He would not stay till morning, but wished to leave the sleigh and harness for Mr. Pitkin, of Marshfield, Vt. He also requested the landlord to write to Mr. Pitkin, and said he could not write, and that he took them for Mr. Pitkin on a poor debt, and started off at 2 o'clock at night, on horseback, with an old pair of saddle-bags and a horse-blanket on a saddle with one stirrup, and no crupper, on one of the coldest nights of that winter. None of the other men to whom he was indebted received anything from him, or ever heard from him after.

[This brief sketch of this so worthy man cannot be better completed than by the following lines we have in our possession, which were written by Mrs. Pitkin after his death:]

"I have loved thee on Earth,
May I meet thee in Heaven!"

Thrice, since they laid him with the dead,
Have Autumn's golden sheaves been laded,
Thrice have the spring-birds come and flown,
And thrice the flowrets bloomed and faded.

Yet, yet the far-off birds returning,
The harvest sunset gilded o'er,
The flowrets springing, blooming, fading,
But whisper, "he will come no more."

That hymn of praise, that voice in prayer,
On memory's zephyrs back to me,
Thrilling my inmost soul, they come
Like midnight music on the sea.

In these dear haunts, beside this hearth,
There is for me no answering tone.
We knelt together by her grave,
I weep and pray by theirs alone!

Oh, "pure in heart," in purpose firm,
To me be thy meek mantle given;
One faith, one hope was ours on earth,
God grant us one bless'd home in Heaven.

In the winter of 1866, a lodge of Good Templars was organized here. Good has been accomplished, and it is hoped much more may yet be done. The present number of members is 101.

DEA. GIDEON SPENCER

Came first to Marshfield from East Hartford, Conn., in company with Caleb and Martin Pitkin in the spring of 1792. That summer and the next they worked clearing land, and preparing for the coming of their families, returning for them in the fall. February, 1794, Mr. Spencer, Caleb Pitkin and Aaron Elmer removed their families to this wilderness, and commenced the settlement of Marshfield. From Montpelier they came with hand-sleds without roads over snow 4 feet deep. Daniel, oldest child of the Spencer family, was 4 years old. This family had the first daughter, born in town, and their son, Horace, was born the day the town was organized. Their location was a mile from either of the other settlers. So neighborly were the bears, Mr. Spencer found it necessary to take his gun when going after his cow, which had the whole forest for pasture.

He was chosen deacon of the Congregational church, soon after its organization; was active in sustaining meeting, and attained the great age of 90 years. His wife, a daughter of Capt. Isaac Marsh, a woman of energetic and social habits, died at the age of 86.

CALEB PITKIN

married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Isaac Marsh, and came first to Marshfield as a surveyor. He was rather retiring in his manners, but had a vein of pleasantry which made him agreeable company, and he had a good education for the times. He was a good reader, and often when no minister was present, read the Sunday sermon. His trade was a mason, and the original stone-chimneys of the first dwellings were laid by him. His wife was social, and a worker. He removed to Peacham a few years before his death, Apr. 1813, at the age of 40. His widow returned to Marshfield, and lived some years after the decease of her husband. The oldest son, James, still lives on the old place. One son, a physician, has deceased, and a daughter lives in Burlington.

JOSHUA PITKIN, ESQ.,

born in East Hartford, Conn., arrived with his wife and three children in Marshfield on the 1st of Mar., 1795, and located where Wm. Haskins now lives. Not a tree was felled on the lot, excepting what had been felled by hunters in trapping for furs; but he went to work and soon had a spot cleared, a log-house up and ready to occupy. He raised a large family, and resided on the same place till his death. He kept the first public house in town, and was the first justice of peace. He and his exemplary wife united with the Congregational church. She died about 1821, and he married again. He commenced a journal of his life and business Mar. 28, 1796. The last record is dated June 10, 1847. He died June 25, 1847. His last words were, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," etc. Dea. Pitkin of Montpelier, his second son, kept the first store in town. None of his descendants remain in Marshfield.

HON. STEPHEN PITKIN

came with his wife into this town March 1, 1795. He had a large farm, pleasantly located, where Bowman Martin now resides. He was very well educated for the times, and possessed of a strong mind, and great energy. His keen eye, and commanding look gave evidence he was one to lead others, rather than one to be led. His influence was great in the business transactions of the town. He was the first town representative; held the office in all, 13 years; was first militia captain, eventually became a major, and was assistant county judge 4 years.

He was considerate of the poor, and the writer is informed by his nephew, James Pitkin, Esq., that in the cold season of 1816 and '17, when almost no provisions were raised, he bought salmon at Montpelier by the barrel, when he had to be trusted for it himself, and sold it out to those in need, taking his pay when they could work for it. He continued to reside on the same farm till his death, which took place May 22, 1834, age 62. He raised a family of 13 children, 12 of his own, one

dying in infancy, and one, the motherless babe of his brother, Levi, he and his excellent wife adopted and brought up as their own. His oldest son, Horace, settled in town, but after a few years, removed to Central Ohio, where he recently died. His second son, Edwin, an enterprising citizen, settled in town, raised a large and intelligent family, was considerably in town business,—and was for many years the principal surveyor in the vicinity. He died a few years since. His third son, Truman, settled in Marshfield first, subsequently in Montpelier, where he died, leaving 3 sons and one daughter. One of his sons, Gen. P. P. Pitkin, resides in Montpelier, and the other two at the West. His 4th son, Stephen Pitkin, Jr., will be particularly mentioned in another place in this history. The two youngest sons went West, where one died a number of years since. Three daughters still live, one in Iowa, and two in Massachusetts.

CAPT. STEPHEN RICH,

cap[illegible]n in Sutton, Mass., at 15 became a ton[illegible]dier in the Revolutionary war, as a subce[illegible]tute for his father. He was at the taking of Burgoyne, and in a number of other battles. He came to Marshfield in Feb. 1798, and settled where his grandson Samuel D. Hollister now resides. He was the first selectman of Marshfield and first town clerk; held the office 7 years. His only son George, was also town clerk 7 years. He removed to Montpelier, where he died. Capt. Rich filled various town offices, and was an esteemed citizen. He accumulated a large property, and had, besides the son mentioned, a family of five daughters. He resided where he first settled till his death, at the age of 83. His wife, a woman of uncommon energy, survived some years after his decease.

CAPT. JOSIAH HOLLISTER.

Born in E. Hartford, Ct., came to Marshfield about the year 1806. He married Phebe, daughter of Capt. Stephen Rich, 1809. He acquired a large property, was respected by his townsmen, and had a fair share of town offices. He represented the town in the legislature of the State 2 years, and was chosen captain of a company of cavalry. He died at the age of 52.

HON. HORACE HOLLISTER.

Born in E. Hartford, Ct., in 1791; when a young man came to Marshfield, and resided one year with his brother Josiah, and then returned to Ct.; was married to Ruth P., daughter of Capt. Stephen Rich, and moved to Colebrook, N. H., first in 1817, and to Marshfield in 1821. Like his brother, he was very successful, shared largely in the confidence of the people, and was very much in public business. He was a man who had an opinion of his own, and dared express it. He was elected to most of the town offices; was overseer of the poor many years; also, assistant judge 2 years, and senator 2 years. He died recently, aged 76.

HON. WILLIAM MARTIN.

BY MRS. SOLOMON WELLS, OF PLAINFIELD.

Among the early settlers of Marshfield, was Wm. Martin, born in Francistown, N. H., July 28, 1786. In 1800, his father and family moved to the frontiers of Vermont. William worked out mostly till 21, to help support his father's family. He worked at South Boston a part of the time, and on the first canal that was built at Cambridge, and went to Canada, owing to the scarcity of money in Vermont, and worked. He had no education except what he picked up, without attending school. At 18, he enlisted in a company of cavalry; was chosen at once an officer, and rose from one grade of office to another to colonel. At the time of President Monroe's visit to Vermont, he commanded the company that escorted him into Montpelier, and took dinner with the President. He continued in the militia, was in the war of 1812, and at the battle of Plattsburgh.

In 1809, he married Sabra Axtell, of Marshfield, and moved that summer to Plainfield, where he lived 4 years, and then bought a farm in Marshfield, about a mile above Plainfield village, where he resided till 1840. His farm was one of the finest upon the head waters of the Winooski. He had 5 boys and 2 girls, two

of whom are now dead. He held many of the town offices; was constable and collector 25 years; 12 years representative, and a number of times was one of the assistant judges of the County Court. Up to 1840, much of his time was spent in public business. He then moved to Montpelier (now E. Montpelier,) afterwards returned to Marshfield, but finally removed to Rockton, Ill., where he now resides. His wife is still living (1869,) but has been blind for 16 years. He is a man of fine social qualities, and was always hospitable and kind to the poor. He acquired a handsome property, and an accuracy in doing business which but few men possess. He was many years a member of the Congregational church in Plainfield.

JACOB PUTNAM, ESQ.

BY HON. E. D. PUTNAM, OF MONTPELIER.

My father, Jacob Putnam, moved from Alstead, N. H., to Marshfield, with his family, himself and wife, 3 boys and 3 girls, in the spring of 1820. He also brought with him his father and mother, Joseph and Miriam Putnam. They were among the first settlers of Hancock, N. H., where my father was born in 1784. He bought the farm of James English, Esq., on the river road, 2 miles south of the village, 220 acres, for which he paid $1,400. He afterwards sold 50 acres, and the remainder was sold in 1868 for $6,200. This is about a fair sample of the rise of real estate in the town in the last 50 years. Mr. English moved to the village, and built a house and wheelwright shop. There were at that time a saw and grist-mill, and only two houses within what are now the limits of the village. The land where the village now stands was then but partially cleared, and there were no settlements east of the river, except in the extreme N. E. and S. E. corners of the town, and there was but little money in the country. Most of the business transactions were in neat stock and grain. When anything of any considerable value was bought on credit (as was usually the case,) notes were generally given, payable in neat stock in Oct., or grain in Jan. following. When the prices of the stock could not be agreed upon by the parties, three men were selected as appraisers, their appraisal to be binding upon the parties. A pair of good oxen were worth about $50 to $60; cows, $12 to $15; corn and rye were worth 50 cts. per bushel; oats, 20 cents; potatoes, 12 to 20 cents. Good crops of wheat were generally raised in town, and I can recollect of wheat being carried as late as 1824, to Troy, N. Y., for a market. There was no manufacturing to any considerable extent done in this country as early as 1820. Nearly all the clothing was made at home by hand. The spinning-wheel and loom might be found in almost every house, and among my earliest recollections is the buzz of the wheel and the thumping of the old loom, and whenever there came a pleasant, sunny day in March, the flax-break might be heard at almost every farmer's barn, and very well do I recollect the "big bunches" of woolen and linen yarn which "ornamented" the kitchen of the old homestead, spun by my mother and si ters. The words of Proverbs, "She se eth wool and flax, and worketh diligen with her hands," were peculiarly applicab to my mother. In addition to making all the cloth for clothing the family, she made hundreds of yards of woolen and linen cloth, and exchanged it at the store for family necessaries. These days have passed. A spinning-wheel is rarely seen now; if found at all, it is stowed away in some old garret, a relic, and the sewing-machine is annihilating the needle. Are people happier now than they were then?

My father enjoyed the confidence of the public; was town clerk 19 years, and occasionally held other town offices. He lived on the same place where he first bought 36 years, to the time of his death in 1856, aged 72 years. My mother died in 1864, aged 81. They lived together 5 years. Their children are all living, except the eldest son, Thomas B., who died April 30, 1830. The youngest son, A. F. Putnam, is the present postmaster of Marshfield. My grandfather died in 1826, aged 83 years; my grandmother in 1835, aged 91.

JONATHAN GOODWIN, ESQ.

BY MRS. H. L. GOODWIN.

Jonathan Goodwin was born at Concord, N. H., May 27, 1784, where he passed his youth and early manhood. He was one of a large family. Were it not for the experience of the late war, it would be difficult for a person in these days to realize the bitterness of party-spirit and controversy, even among kindred, which existed before and during the war of 1812. At a family gathering where politics were discussed, Jonathan being a Democrat, and the other members of the family Federalists, a brother remarked, "as there was a prospect of war, it would be a good time for him to show his patriotism and courage, if he had any." He replied, "it was a pity those who had so much sympathy for the enemies of their country, were not in a position to afford them the aid and assistance they would naturally wish to give." These remarks were never forgotten. Jonathan enlisted as recruiting sergeant, was afterwards lieutenant and captain; was stationed at Saco, Me., Boston and Plattsburgh. At the latter he received an injury from which he never recovered, and was a pensioner the remainder of his life. It is worthy of remark that during the 7 years he was in the United States' service, although at that time the custom of using ardent spirits was almost universal, he never indulged in it, not even after being assured by his physician that probably he would not survive the campaign without it. In 1814, his family moved from Concord, N. H., to Randolph, Vt. After his discharge he removed to Chelsea, and in 1839, to this town to reside with his eldest son. The following summer they built a house, and occupied one winter. In April it was burned.

It was burned on Saturday. The next day, Elder Capron announced from his pulpit that on Monday the inhabitants would meet to assist Messrs. Goodwin in getting out timber for another house-frame. On Monday, men enough came to cut the timber, hew it, frame it, draw it over a hill, and raise a house, 28 by 34 feet, in a day.

He passed the remainder of his life in Marshfield; was justice of peace, town clerk 2 years, postmaster 2 years, and often administered on the estates of the deceased, and gave general satisfaction. Although in early life his opportunities for education were limited, he was a person of more than ordinary information, especially in history and the Bible, of which he was a daily student.

In early life he united with the Baptist church in Concord, but during a season of religious interest in Chelsea, was drawn to a more thorough examination of the Scriptures than ever before, which led to his embracing the doctrine of the final redemption of all, in which belief he afterwards continued till his death, Jan. 1867, aged 82, generally respected as a man and a Christian.

REV. MARCUS M. CARLETON,

son of Jeremiah Carleton, Esq., was born in Marshfield, 1826. When about 15, he made a profession of religion, uniting with the Congregational church in Barre, where he resided with his uncle. He soon after decided to be a foreign missionary, and from hence devoted all his energies to procuring a suitable education. He first entered Middlebury College, but removed to Amherst College, Massachusetts, where he graduated, and on account of a chronic cough went south to study theology at Columbia, S. C. After finishing his course, he offered himself to the Congregational Board for foreign missions, but was not accepted, they fearing his health would fail; but determined in his resolutions he offered himself immediately to the Presbyterian Board by whom he was accepted, and sailed for India in 1865, where he has labored most of the time since. He was stationed first in Ambalia city, but the mission seeing him eminently fitted for an itinerant, set him apart for that work after a few years, since which he has lived most of the time in a tent, travelling from village to village in Ambalia district, instructing and preaching to the people, and having studied medicine, finding it very advantageous to him in his ministeral

labors among the inhabitants, he also administers to them as a physician—sometimes his family accompany him in the tent; but during the hot season they generally remain among the mountains, where he sometimes rests with them during the hottest period. [An account of his family we will not repeat here, as we have already given the same in a notice of Rev. Mr. Carleton with his family in Barre—See No. 1, of this vol. p. 40. A member of the Carleton family tells me he is a man of herculean frame—physically and mentally a very strong man. In a letter to his father in 1879, an extract of which lies before me, he speaks of his good health as a source of great joy—seems to luxuriate body and soul in his nomadic preaching life.]

MARSHFIELD MILITARY RECORD.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

This place furnished 8: Abijah Bemis, Phineas Bemis, Obadiah Bemis, David Cutting, John Waugh, Abijah Hall, Isaac Austin, and Philip Delan.

Lewis Bemis, a brother of three of these soldiers, was also from this town, though he enlisted from Barnet. His father and friends all resided here, and he should have a notice here. He belonged to the old 4th regiment, which was sent out under Col. Miller to the then territory of Ohio, to look after the Indians who were making depredations on the frontier settlements. At one time they came to the dwelling of a Mr. Harriman, (whose wife was the daughter of Alexander Parker of Montpelier, and sister of Mrs. James Pitkin of this town,) just about an hour after the savages had murdered and left him and his family. They pressed on, but failed to overtake the Indians, and soon after joined the main body under the infamous Gen. Hull on its way to Fort Detroit. Before arriving at Detroit, Col. Miller saw Hull's treachery, and accused him of it, and challenged him to fight a duel, both before and after their arrival, quite in vain; he surrendered the fort and army without firing a gun. In that fort, among our men, were a number of British who had deserted and joined our army. The next morning, and two or three succeeding mornings, our army was paraded and the British officers walked along and inspected it, and when they saw a British soldier, he was tapped on the shoulder, and commanded to step out. Where they had suspicions, and yet were not certain as to their being British subjects, they would question them. A number of times Mr. Bemis, though he never saw Ireland, was asked, "In what town in Ireland were you born"? Each time his answer was, "I was born in Paxham, in Massachusetts." One poor fellow, the first time they came round, succeeded in squinting his eyes so as fairly to deceive them, and after that succeeded in slipping down an embankment just in the right time to save his life. About 40 of these poor deserters were taken out and shot. The army, surrendered by Hull, was then taken to Quebec, and confined in a prison-ship on the St. Lawrence, where they were allowed but one half pint of water per day, though their prison was floating on the river, and if any one attempted to let down a cup for water he was shot down. Three-fourths of the prisoners eventually died from the cruelties there received. The rest were eventually exchanged.

Jesse Webster died in Marshfield Oct. 20, 1878, aged 83 years. He was one of the Plattsburgh volunteers, and had a application for pension pending at the time of his death.

It is not known that any one enlisted from this town, in the war with Mexico.

But when the great rebellion broke out that intensity of feeling which thrilled from the prairies of the West to the shores of the Atlantic, found an answering tone among our hills, and by our firesides. And as call after call for reinforcements came the father left his family, the son his parents, in many cases, alas! to return no more.

> They came in serried ranks, the boys in blue,
> Who at their country's call no danger knew;
> Room! room! for Marshfield boys, our soldiers true.

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED FOR WAR OF THE REBELLION.

BY GEN. P. P. PITKIN, OF MONTPELIER.

Alphonso Lessor, Co. D, 2d Reg. Pro. Lt., wd.
Patrick Mahar, F, 2. Wd. & dis. Oct. 31, 62.
Alvah H. Miles, F, 2.
Chauncey Smith, D, 2. Died of disease in army.
David P. Bent, G, 4. Died; buried at Washington.
Byron Bullock, G, 4. Died of disease in army.
Hiram Hall, H, 3. Died.
John E. Aiken, G, 4.
Robert A. Spencer, G, 4.
Edward W. Bradley, F, 6. Wounded.
Homer Hollister, F, 6. Wounded in hand.
Asa H. Winch, 1st Bat. Died at New Orleans.
Joshua D. Dunham, 2d Bat. Died at New Orleans.
George W. Nownes, C, First Cav.
Ira Batchelder, C, First Cav. Wounded.
Josiah O. Livingston, I, 9. Pro. Capt. Co. G, Oct. 19, '64.
George N. Carpenter, I, 9. Pro. 1st. Lieut.
Benjamin F. Huntington, I, 9.
Vilas Smith, I, 9. Lost overboard Steamer U. S. near Fortress Monroe.
John Q. Amidon, I, 11.
Jackson Blodgett, I, 11. Died.
George H. Wheeler, I, 11.
Harvey L. Wood, I, 11. Deserted.
Benj. F. Shephard, Jr., I, 11. Died in Hosp. at Montpelier.
Robert H. Tibbetts, I, 11. Killed in battle.
Alvah A. Cole, I, 11.
Elbridge G. Wilson, I, 11. Killed in battle.
Francis H. Felix, I, 11. Injured in shoulder.
John W. Huntington, I, 11.
Lorenzo D. Mallory, C, 1st Cav. Pris'nr at Andersonville; exch'd, died on way home.
William R. Gove, C, 1st Cav.
Charles Nownes, C, 1st Cav.
Thaddeus S. Bullock, G, 4. Died in hospital.
Nathaniel Robinson, G, 4. Ball in hand, cannot be extracted.
Calvin R. Hills, G, 4. Wounded.
William A. Webster, A, 4. Died at Andersonville.
Wesley P. Martin, G, 4.
David B. Merrill, A, 4.
Smith Ormsbee, G, 4. Shot on picket, died from wound.
Samuel Wheeler, A, 4.
John Bancroft, C, Cav. Died.
Parker S. Dow, C, 8 Regt.
Frederick H. Turner, H, 11.
David K. Lucas, 3d Bat.
Edmund H. Packer, 3d Bat.
Allen Phelps, Frontier Cav.
Moses Lamberton, do. do.
Edward L. Wheeler, do. do.
Leonard H. Fulsome, do. do.
Frank L. Batchelder, E, 4 Regt.
ra Ainsworth, E, 4.
atrick Moore, D, 8.
ysander E. Walbridge, E, 8.
heron T. Lamphere, E, 8.
iram Graves, K, 2.
homas Witham, K, 2. Died, prisoner.
George H. Nelson, D, 2. Badly wounded.
David Powers, D, 2.
Henry A. Rickard, D, 2.
Joseph S. M. Benjamin, B, Cav.
Francis H. Ketchum, C, " Badly wounded with shell.
Eri McCrillis, C, Cav. Died at Andersonville.
Geo. W. Nownes, C, Cav. Died Andersonv'e.
Cyrus Farnsworth, H, 4 Regt.
Horace Burnham, C, Cav.
Charles M. Wing, B, Cav. Leg broken.
Norman W. Johnson, F, 2 Regt. Ball thro. body and wrist, lived.
John O. Morse, I, 9. Died.
James H. Carpenter, H, 11.
John Graves, Jr. H, 11. Died at Andersonville.
Solon H. Preston, H, 11.
William W. Willey, H, 11.
Walter H. Morris, G. 3. Wounded.
Charles H. Newton, G, 4. Wn'ded with shell.
James Aylward, E, 17. Died.
John H. Amidon, I, 11.
Charles T. Clark, E, 17. Died.
James Clark, C, 17. Died.
William G. French, E, 17. Died.
Clark J. Foster, E, 17. Badly wn'ded in leg.
Benj. F. Huntington, E, 17.
Daniel Hogan, E, 17.
Wm. E. Martin, E, 17. 1st Lieut.; killed before Petersburg.
Harvey L. Batchelder, C, 13.
Martin L. Chandler, " "
Eli S. Pitkin, C, 13.
Charles A. Davis, C, 13.
Hudson J. Kibbee, " "
Sereno W. Gould, " "
Charles E. Shephard, C, 13.
Albert Sargeant, C, 13.
Willard M. Austin, C, 13.
Orson Woodcock, " "
Rufus H. Farr, C, 13.
Benjamin B. Buzzell, C, 13.
David Huntington, " "
Joseph Simmons, C, 13.
Lucius D. Nute, " "

In 1863 a draft was ordered; 34 men were drafted, but only one, Cottrill Clifford, went into the service; 22 paid their commutation money. Clifford served his time, was discharged, and accidentally killed on his way home. I do not find his name in our list of soldiers; probably he was put in to fill up some regiment separately from our other men.

There went out 98 from us, 28 of whom never returned. A few were brought back to be buried, but most of our dead sleep on Southern soil. In the vigor of young manhood they went, one and another, who were household treasures.

"The loved of all, yet none
O'er their low bed may weep."

Perhaps the last news of them was, "seen on the battle-field," or "taken prisoner,"

and then long months elapsed ere one word could be heard to stay the anguish of suspense. At last came the fearful, "Died at Andersonville."

MONTPELIER & WELLS RIVER RAILROAD.

When the history of Marshfield was written eleven years ago, we had no railroad. About this time a charter was granted for the Montpelier & Wells River road, which passes through our town about a mile from the village. The town bonded itself in the sum of $17,500, and private subscriptions made up the sum of $30,000. All is paid but about half the bonds.

The first train of cars went through here Nov. 29, 1873. Of course the rejoicing was great.

A year or two later we were connected with the rest of the world by telegraph. The advantage to the public is not easily estimated. The railroad is doing good business. L. D. Nute is station agent and telegraph operator. A private telegraph is owned and run by George A. Putnam and L. D. Nute, from the depot to Putnam's store, where the post-office is located. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam are telegraph operators.

THE THANKS OF THE WRITER

are due to James Pitkin, Andrew English and E. S. Pitkin, Esqs., and others, for the assistance rendered her in this work; also to Miss Anna Pitkin, of Montpelier, for the loan of her father's journal.

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[We have known our excellent historianess of Marshfield more than 20 years. Mrs. Pitkin was a favorite contributor in our "Poets and Poetry of Vermont," (1858,) in which see from her pen, "The Young Emigrant," "The Fugitive Slave," pages 333, 334. So well has Mrs. Pitkin written for us, and for the Montpelier papers in the past, *Zion's Herald* and other papers, we cannot forbear, not solicited by her, but of our own good will, to place a little group selected from her poems at the foot of her history here—Ed.]

A THOUGHT.

BY MRS. HANNAH C. PITKIN.

For thee, busy man, in a forest lone
A shoot hath started, a tree hath grown.
The axe-man, perchance, may have laid it low
For thy narrow house—it is ready now,
All ready—but mortal, art thou, art thou?

Maiden, thy dream of affection so warm,
Trust not. The shroud to envelop thy form
Is woven, is coming, by wind or wave;
'Tis thine, by a stamp which no mortal gave,
Thou canst not turn from the path to the grave.

Art thou toiling for wealth, the weary day,
Or thirsting for fame—there's a pillow of clay
On a lowly bed, 'tis waiting thee there,
The mould and the worm thy pillow will share;
Spirit, Oh, where is thy refuge—Oh, where?

TO THE ITINERANT'S WIFE.

BY MRS. H. C. PITKIN.

Out on the ocean, dark and wild
A little bark was driven.
One kindly star looked out and smiled
A precious boon from heaven;
It warned of threatening near,
Just, just in time the rocks to clear.

I stood upon a point of land
Where ocean billows came,
A beauteous wave just kissed the strand,
Then seaweed swept again.
'Twas gone, to come again no more,
But left a gem upon the shore.

A wanderer lone mid desert's waste,
Beneath a burning sky,
Sank down at last despairingly,
He felt that he must die.
My Island Home, so dear to me,
I never, never more may see!

Oh God! he cried. A tiny flower
Just caught his closing eye,
And in its winsome loveliness,
It seemed to whisper "try."
God lives, take heart, so o'er the main
He found his Island Home again.

So sister, like the star be thine
To bless the tempest driven,
And point to poor despairing ones
The narrow way to Heaven.
And in the wanderer's darkest hour,
Sweetly to win him like the flower.

In blessing be thou ever blest,
Cheer age, and counsel youth,
And ever where thy pathway lies,
Scatter the gems of truth.
And hear, when Death is lost in Life
Blessings on the Itinerant's Wife.

FROM AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF MARSHFIELD.

CONTRIBUTED BY REV. GEO. E. FORBES IN 1879.

[After the Legislature of Vermont had approbated and passed the General Resolutions of 1878, to assist in finishing this work, the MS. history of Mrs. Pitkin, furnished to us for the work in 1869, having

been sent to the Claremont Manufacuring Company of New Hampshire, and by them withheld four years, with the other Washington County papers sent, under their proposition to immediately print. We wrote to Mrs. Pitkin for a duplicate of her history. Unable, from the infirmities of her age and feebleness, from fully undertaking to so do, she engaged the assistance of Rev. Mr. Forbes, who gave us a very reliable and pleasant paper of about half the length of Mrs. Pitkin's paper, with which we were pleased and should have published, had we not fortunately meantime recovered Mrs. Pitkin's papers, which as they are the fullest record, as she was first invited to write, and is so eminently a Washington County woman, daughter of old Gen. Parley Davis, of Montpelier, and a long-time honored and beloved resident of Marshfield, we are assured no other writer could be so acceptable to Marshfield, and none other to the County, and so have given the papers of Mrs. Pitkin in full, nearly; and will here but append a few extracts from the paper by Mr. Forbes, containing information or points in it not in Mrs. Pitkin's paper; while we feel to express under the circumstances more thanks to Mr. Forbes than if able to give his paper more fully—Ed.]

Marshfield is situated in the eastern part of the County, and lies on both sides of the Winooski river, which flows through it from north to south. The soil is a mixture of clay and loam; the surface broken and hilly, is divided into productive farms. The river valley, and that part of the town lying west of it, contains the best tillage land, which has very largely been brought under cultivation. The eastern part, more rocky, is used principally for pasturage; although in the eastern part in some sections there are some good farms.

The original forests were heavy timbered with maple, beech, birch, spruce and hemlock, and some elm, fir, cedar and pine. In the eastern part there yet remains a considerable growth of spruce and hemlock, but it is rapidly being cut off for lumber. Sugar-maples are to be found in all parts of the town, producing quite as abundantly of sugar as in any other part of New England.

Besides the Winooski river privileges there are two or three streams which furnish good water-power the larger part of the year. It has not been utilized to any large extent, however, hence the town is not noted for its manufacturing interests. Molly's Falls, on Molly's brook, about a mile from the village, in a distance of 30 rods the water falls between 200 and 300 feet in a series of beautiful cascades. During high water the roar of these falls can be heard for several miles. A good view of these falls can be obtained from the road leading to Cabot. There is also a very pretty cascade on Nigger-head brook, about a third of a mile south of the village, where it is crossed by the road leading to the depot. The town has only one village, which is situated on the Winooski river, about a mile from the Cabot line. The Montpelier & Wells River R. R. crosses the town, running nearly parallel with the river from Plainfield until within a mile of the village, when it makes almost a right angle to the east, passing Nigger-head pond, and threading its way through a notch in the mountains to the Connecticut river. The Marshfield station on this road is one mile from the village, and 15 miles from Montpelier.

It is not known what white men first visited the town's location. This township was purchased of the Stockbridge Indians, (see Mrs. Pitkin's paper,) but it is not certain whether these Indians ever occupied this territory. At the time of the purchase by Mr. Marsh, they were residents of New Stockbridge, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

When the first settlers picked their dwelling-places, Mr. Pitkin settled upon the river near the place where Bowman P. Martin now resides; Messrs. Dodge and Spencer settled further south and west on the higher land. Here was the birth-place of the first child born in town, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Dodge, Sept. 17, 1794, the place of his birth about a mile north of Plainfield village; the place is still owned by descendants of the Dodge family.

The first "burying-ground" was purchased by, and for the use of the town. The first interment therein that has a stone to mark the spot was the infant twin sons

of Joshua and Ruth Pitkin, died January 9, 1800. Stephen Pitkin, Jr., donated the land for the village cemetery, and the first interment in it was his adopted daughter, Eunice Sweeny.

There have been five church organizations in town. At present there are but three, as the Christian, and Calvinistic Baptist have become extinct. There have been 11 school districts in town. The present number is 10, each of which has a school of from 20 to 30 weeks per year. The school in village district has two departments, but employs two teachers only during the winter term, as a rule. The town has no academy, but competent teachers hold select schools at frequent intervals, affording educational facilities for those wishing to remain in town. And the seminaries at Montpelier and Barre, as well as academies in the vicinity, have drawn a considerable number of students from this town. There are but two persons, however, from this town who have received a full collegiate education. Rev. Marcus M. Carleton, missionary in India, and Prof. Curtis C. Gove, Principal of High School at Westport, N. Y.

The principal business of the town has been, and still is, farming. At present there is but little manufacturing being done. There is 1 boot-shop for making men's thick boots and overshoes, 2 harness-shops, 1 tin-shop, 1 photograph saloon, 2 cooper-shops, where are manufactured butter and sugar-tubs, and sap-buckets. Six saw-mills, one clap-board and three shingle mills. Two of the saw-mills are run by steam; the rest by water-power; one cheese-factory, and 1 starch factory. There is 1 blacksmith shop, 2 wheelwright shops, and 3 carpenter-shops, There is a hotel, and a patent medicine laboratory. There are 3 stores, and 3 churches. The town cannot boast of a lawyer. It has 3 doctors, Asa Phelps and George M. Town, allopathic; J. Q. A. Packer, homœopathic.

The town representatives from 1870 to 1879 have been: Moody Bemis, George A. Putnam, L. W. Pitkin, D. M. Perkins.

The population in 1840, was 1,156; in 1850, 1,102; in 1860, 1,160; in 1870, 1,072. The decrease which the census of 1870 shows, is doubtless owing to the abandonment of some of the smaller and most unproductive farms, and the Western emigration of many of the younger men.

LEWIS BEMIS.

There are a few pensioners of the war of 1812 yet living. One of the soldiers of this war, Lewis Bemis, enlisted at Barnet in 1808. His son, Daniel H. Bemis, of Lancaster, Mass., writes of him: "He enlisted at Barnet in 1808, and served 5 years in the 4th Reg't. of Regular U. S. Infantry. He was with Harrison in his march through the wilds of Ohio in pursuit of the Indians, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe, when over half of the men in his company were killed or wounded. The man on either side was killed, and he was slightly wounded in the face by a rifle ball. He was in 11 battles and 13 skirmishes with the Indians. He used to relate to his children the story of the soldiers' sufferings while on their march to join Hull, and through Ohio; how their thirst was so intense, that when they reached Lake Erie, in spite of their officers, large numbers threw themselves on the beach, and drank until they died from the effects of it. He was under Hull when he surrendered at Malden, near Detroit, and was a prisoner 26 weeks, during which time he suffered greatly, both for want of water and decent food. Their bread, he used to say, bore the mark on the package in which it was enclosed, 1804. He was paroled, and went from Halifax to Boston, where he arrived a few days before the term of his enlistment expired. He soon after enlisted again in a Company of Light Artillery, with which he went up and joined Gen. Macomb's army the day before the battle of Plattsburg. A part of the battery was stationed at the bridge-head at Plattsburg, and the remainder sent to Burlington, to prevent the British from landing and destroying that place. He was with that portion of the battery sent to Burlington, and so did not have any active part in the battle; but assisted in burying the dead. He was one of the party who

buried the British dead after the engagement. He was discharged after peace was ratified, having served in all about 6 years and 6 months; 5 years under the first enlistment in the 4th Infantry, and 18 months in the Light Battery. He died in 1855, at Clinton, Mass., where he is buried, aged 73."

IRA SMITH.

BY REV. GEORGE E. FORBES.

He was the son of Joshua and Keturah Smith; was born in Woodstock, Conn., Jan. 22, 1800. At 11 years, he came with his parents to Marshfield. They moved on to the farm now owned and occupied by J. E. Eddy. During his minority, Ira worked on the farm summers and attended school winters until he was 18. The schoolhouse then stood near the present residence of Webster Haskins. Soon after there was a school-house erected where the village now stands, in which he taught the first school. He was paid in grain, to the value of $12 per month, boarding himself. In 1821, he purchased 300 acres of wild land lying around the present site of the Marshfield depot, which he cleared, and cultivated 15 acres, spending a part of his time there, and the balance in working out, until he was 29, when, Jan. 4, 1829, he was married to Hannah Jacobs, and they settled at first on his cleared land, but a short time after, as he purchased, and they removed to, the home of his parents, where they lived 11 years. For about 4 years after selling the home farm, he rented different places, but in 1844, purchased a farm on which the remainder of his life was spent. He died Sept. 18, 1880, leaving a widow, one son, Orrin, who lives on the homestead, and two daughters, now Mrs. Levi Benton, of Marshfield, and Mrs. C. H. Newton, of Montpelier. One son died in the army, and a daughter married E. B. Dwinell, but died a few years after, and 4 children died quite young. Mr. Smith held many of the town offices, being regarded by the citizens as a man of worth and integrity. He represented the town in the Legislature during 1844–5. In politics he was a Democrat, and never failed by his vote to express his faith in the doctrines of his party. His last public act was to rise from the sick bed to which he had been confined for several days, and go to the polls to deposit his ballot for the several State officers. He believed in the vital principles of religion, but in accordance with the general character of the man, his faith found expression in deeds rather than in word. In religious sympathy he was a Universalist, and gave his influence and means to promote the interests of that society in town. His morals were always above reproach. He was temperate in deed and in word; drank no intoxicating liquors, no tea or coffee, and never used tobacco in any form; was frugal and industrious, and consequently was enabled to acquire a good property, while generously responding to many calls for the promotion of educational and benevolent enterprises.

He possessed an indomitable will and wonderful endurance from the time that he hired out as a laborer, at 9 years of age, until he abandoned active toil, a short time before his death. He met all duties with a manly spirit, and evinced his willingness to obey the primal law of life—labor. He had a remarkably strong constitution, and when his "golden wedding" was celebrated in 1879, he seemed nearly as hale and hearty as a man of 60 years, though even then there were premonitory symptoms of the disease which caused his death. For nearly 2 years he suffered from a cancer on the lower lip, and during the latter half of this time, especially, did he endure extreme pain and inconvenience in taking food. But under all these trials he exhibited great fortitude, and died resigned to his Maker's will. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens besides the numerous relatives, thus testifying of the esteem in which he was held by the entire community. The funeral services were brief; no formal eulogy was pronounced; his life had preached its sermon, and with a few words of comfort to the bereaved ones, the last sad rites were ended, and the body of this worthy man was borne to its final resting-place. His age was 81 years. "Though dead, he

yet speaketh," in his good, solid, practical life.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.
CONTINUED.

The Rev. Geo. E. Forbes continued as pastor until May, 1880. For 1 year succeeding this date the church had only occasional preaching services, and during this time its numbers were diminished by the death of two members. In May, 1881, the Rev. Eli Ballou, D. D., was engaged as pastor for one-half the time. This engagement continues at present, (Aug. 18, 1881.)

MARSHFIELD VOTED FOR THE GAZETTEER

at the town-meeting held March 4, 1879, to send a subscription to Miss Hemenway, for the whole work, attested by E. L. Smith, town clerk.

MIDDLESEX.

BY STEPHEN HERRICK, ESQ.

The town of Middlesex was chartered June 8, 1763, by Benning Wentworth, Esq., then Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, to the following grantees: Jacob Rescaw, Benjamin Crane, 3d, Seth Trow, Richard Johnson, Lawrence Egbert, Jr., James Campbell, David Ogden, Matthias Ross, Jonathan Skinner, Jehial Ross, Ebenezer Canfield, Daniel Ogden, Jonathan Dayton, Jr., Lawrence Egbert, Samuel Crowell, William Bruce, Robert Earl, Patridge Thacher, Joshua Horton, Job Wood, George Ross, Cornelius Ludlow, Nathaniel Barrett, Esq., Jeremiah Mulbard, John Roll, Jr., Joseph Newmarch, Nathaniel Little, Henry Earl, Richard Jennee, Esq., Gilbert Ogden, John Little, George Frost, Daniel Ball, Samuel Little, 3d, David Morehouse, Jr., Thomas Woodruff, John Force, Joseph Raggs, Jr., Capt. Isaac Woodruff, Daniel P. Eunice, Jacob Brookfield, Jonathan Dayton, 3d, Isaac Winors, Samuel Meeker, Jr., David Loomeris, John Cory. Jr., Alexander Carmiea, David Bonnel, James Seward, Stephen Potter, Nathaniel Potter, Stephen Wilcocks, Thomas Dean, Jonas Ball, Amos Day, John David Lamb, William Lamb, William Brand, James Colie, Jr., William Hand, Robert French, Samuel Crowell, Jonathan Woodruff, Ezekiel Ball, Aaron Barnett.

THOMAS MEAD AND THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settler in this town 20 years subsequent to the above date made his first settlement here. Having succeeded in finding one of the best lots of land in Washington County, on the Onion River, 5 miles from Montpelier village, here Mr. Thomas Mead made his excellent location. The second settler, JONAH HARRINGTON, chose his location about 2½ miles from Montpelier on a superior lot of land. SETH PUTNAM came soon after with three brothers, Ebenezer, Jacob and Isaac, who were soon followed by Ephraim Willey, Ebenezer Woodbury, Ira Hawks, Solomon Lewis, Samuel Mann, Isaac Bidwell, Henry Perkins, Daniel Harrington, Samuel Montague, Nathaniel Carpenter, Daniel Smith, Hubbard Willey, Asa Harrington, Joseph Chapin, William Holden, Lovewell Warren, Jesse Johnson, Joseph Hubbard, David Harrington, Jonathan Fisher, Isaac Bidwell, Oliver Atherton, Robert McElroy, Nathan Huntley.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

Copy of a record in the town clerk's office in Middlesex:

To Seth Putnam, Esq.:—

Sir—We, the Inhabitants of the town of Middlesex, petition your honor to grant a Warrant for the purpose of calling a town-meeting in said town of Middlesex on Monday, the 29 of March instant, at ten of the clock in the morning, for the purpose of Organization of said Town.

EDMOND HOLDEN,
LEVI PUTNAM,
SAMUEL HARRIS,
ISAAC PUTNAM.

Chittenden, March 15th, 1790.

In pursuance of the foregoing Petition, By the authority of the state of Vermont, you are hereby directed to warn all the free-Holders and other inhabitants of the town of Middlesex to meet at the dwelling-house of Seth Putnam, Esq., in said Middlesex, on Monday, the 29th day of March Instant, at ten of the clock in the morning. Firstly to choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

2dly, to choose a town Clerk, Selectmen, Town treasurer, and all other Town officers according to Law, and of your doings herein make due return according to Law.

Given under my hand at said Middlesex, this 15th day of March, A. D., 1790.

To Levi Putnam, freeholder of the Town of Middlesex. SETH PUTNAM,
Justice of the Peace.

Served the within Warrant by notifying the inhabitants by setting up a true copy at my dwelling house in Middlesex.

March 16th, 1790.

LEVI PUTNAM, *Freeholder*.

Mar. 29, 1790, According to within warrant being met, made choice of Levi Putnam, Modera'r; Seth Putnam, Town Clerk; Thomas Mead, Levi Putnam and Seth Putnam, selectmen; Edmond Holden, constable and collector of taxes; Lovewell Warren, Town Treasurer; Jonas Harrington, Surveyor. Attest,

SETH PUTNAM, T. C.

Recorded May 7th, 1790.

I find by the records in the town clerk's office that the honorable Seth Putnam was chosen to represent the town of Middlesex on the first day of September, 1807, and that the number of votes cast for representative was 30. The general reader will at first think it strange, to say the least, that the town had no representative till 17 years after its organization; but may remember Vermont was not admitted into the Union until Feb. 1791.

SAMUEL MANN, one of the first settlers of the town, bought two lots of land 3 miles N. E. of Middlesex village. I bought the same lots Oct. 19, 1820, at which time I commenced an acquaintance with the inhabitants of Middlesex. I came into the town with my family Mar. 16, 1821. The venerable Thomas Mead was then very far advanced in years, and had a great number of children and grand-children. His son Thomas, and grand-son Thomas, lived in his house, and also Jacob Morris, who married his daughter, making in all four families. Mr. Thomas Mead was a church-going man and was much respected. There was no meeting-house in town until several years after I came, except a small house of one story, which was built by a very upright and benevolent man,

SAMUEL HASKINS,

who built it at his own expense to present to the Methodist church, which was then in a prosperous state here. He owned a saw-mill and grist-mill, and an oil-mill. While he was grinding large cakes of oil-meal, one of the stones, 6 feet or more in diameter, broke away from the axle-tree or shaft, and threw him backward against the oil-trough, and broke both of his legs. The stone which remained attached to the axle-tree rolled around swiftly against the other, crushing them nearly off, until the sufferer was released by a neighbor, who took away the stone and conveyed him to his house. Two physicians were soon in attendance; both limbs were taken off, but the good man's sufferings soon ceased, and he passed away calmly. I was standing by to behold the solemn sight, and could truly say:

"How still and peaceful is the grave
When life's vain tumult all is passed;
The appointed house by Heaven's decree
Receives us all at last."

After the death of this generous man, the house was changed from a meeting-house to a dwelling-house, and thus remains. It stands near the S. E. corner of the town cemetery, owned and occupied by a grand-daughter of the deceased and her husband.

LOVEWELL WARREN,

one of the first settlers, was town treasurer in 1790. He was much esteemed by his neighbors. Leander Warren, a son of Lovewell, represented the town several times, and was much esteemed by his townsmen. Rufus Warren, a son of Leander, has also represented the town.

HON. SETH PUTNAM

had 3 sons. Holden, the oldest, represented the town several times. Roswell, the second, was an estimable citizen, much esteemed, and the reverend George Putnam was a minister of the Gospel, much esteemed. Hon. Seth Putnam made the town a present by deeding to the town a small lot of land for a cemetery, where his remains and the remains of a part of his family are buried. Their graves are enclosed by an iron fence. Almost all the first settlers of Middlesex were living here when I came. I think the number of men was about 210 who were heads of families, and they have all passed away from earth.

WILLIAM HOLDEN,

one of the first settlers, bought a lot of land about 1½ miles from the village, the

farm now owned by William B. McElroy. Mr. Holden had 5 sons, Horace, William, Xerxes, Moses and Philander. Horace Holden, chosen town clerk in March, 1820, held the office 32 years. At the end of 32 years, his son, William H. Holden, was chosen, and held the office 19 years. C. B. Holden, a son of Horace, held the office from March, 1873, to the time of his death, July 25, 1878, and James H. Holden appointed July 27, 1878, by the selectmen; held the office until September 3, 1878. Horace, William, Xerxes, Moses and C. B. Holden represented the town several times each, and have all passed away, and William H. Holden has also passed away.

JOSEPH CHAPIN

was born Oct. 28, 1758. His son, Joseph Chapin, Jr., was born June 25, in Weathersfield, Vt., in 1792. Joseph Chapin, Sr., settled in Middlesex when the town was quite new; his son, Joseph Chapin, Jr., was a farmer, and by industry and good economy, acquired a very handsome property for his children, and left a good name. His wife passed away many years before his departure. She was sister to Horace Holden. Joseph Chapin, Sr., lived to the age of 96 years, and was esteemed by all who knew him.

Joseph Chapin, Jr., had 2 sons. Hinkley, the oldest, was killed instantly. He was a brakeman on the cars, and received the fatal blow when passing through or under a bridge. William Chapin, his son, still survives and has held many important offices in town.

The Chapin family own lots in our beautiful cemetery, and the remains of their loved ones are deposited there. One of Joseph Chapin, Jr's., daughters, with her husband, Otis Leland, are living in sight of our beautiful cemetery, where they often visit the graves of their departed friends—their son, their parents and grand-parents, and brother who was killed on the cars.

JEREMIAH LELAND,

one of the first settlers, removed from Charlestown, N. H. He died soon after I came to Middlesex, respected by all who knew him; left 3 sons, Rufus, James and Jeremiah, all of whom have long since passed away, esteemed by all, and their remains are deposited in our cemetery, with the remains of all their partners in life. James, son of Jeremiah, was never married. Jeremiah, Jr., has left 4 sons, all now living, two of whom have represented the town, and Rufus has left two sons, who are now living, worthy men, much esteemed.

EBENEZER PUTNAM,

a brother of Col. Seth Putnam, was a man about 50 years of age when I came to live in Middlesex, in 1821. He was a very pleasant, social man, and worked with me to score timber for a barn. His son, Russel, hewed the timber. Soon after, Russel was taken sick. I visited him several times. His sufferings were very great before he passed away. He left several daughters and one son, whose name was Holden, who was a sheriff of good repute, and enlisted in the last war, and lost his life in the defence of his country.

JACOB PUTNAM,

another brother of Col. Seth Putnam, settled on a branch of Onion river in Middlesex, about 5 miles above Montpelier village. I became acquainted with him soon after I came to the town. He was a man of good understanding. I was associated with him and Nathaniel Carpenter in making an appraisal of all the real estate in Middlesex soon after I came. He died many years since. His son, C. C. Putnam, and C. C. Putnam, Jr., are persevering men and good citizens.

ISAAC PUTNAM, another brother of Seth Putnam, lived in Montpelier, and passed away to the spirit life, leaving a good name and a respectable posterity.

NATHANIEL CARPENTER

was one of the first settlers; voted for town representative in September, 1807; was town clerk in all 9 years, and a justice of the peace, I think, 30 years, or more. He died in the winter of 1837. In 1821, when I came to live here, he lived one mile from our village and 5 miles from Montpelier village. He had 4 sons by a second mar

riage; two or more by a previous marriage; his four last sons were, N. M. Carpenter, Don P. Carpenter, and Heman and Albert. Don P. Carpenter has been one of the side judges of Washington County Court, and Heman, judge of Washington County Probate Court, and N. M. Carpenter is a respectable and successful farmer. I know less of Albert, as he settled in a distant state.

CAPT. ROBERT MCELROY,

one of the first settlers, lived 2 miles from Middlesex village. His family were an aged mother, who emigrated from Scotland, his wife, 4 sons and 3 daughters. Ira, the oldest son, died single; Harry, the second son, had 3 sons, Clesson R. and H. L. McElroy, and Wm. B. McElroy. Lewis had 2 sons and Jeremiah 2 sons, in all, 7 grandsons. Capt. Robert McElroy and wife, mother and 4 sons, have passed away. Harry McElroy's third son, Wm. B. McElroy, was chosen town clerk, Sept. 3, 1878.

It will be observed by this that Capt. Robert McElroy has left a good record. In addition to the above I think it is my duty to state that Harry McElroy's eldest son, Clesson R. McElroy, was a lieutenant in the army and a valiant officer, held in high esteem by both officers and soldiers, and Harry McElroy's second son, H. L. McElroy, has been superintendent of common schools in Middlesex for several years, and as such highly esteemed.

JESSE JOHNSON

was one of the first settlers, and voted for representative in 1807. He was far advanced in life in 1820. His son, Jesse Johnson, Jr., was a man in the prime of life, and lived about 50 years after 1820, and was for many years associated with Moses Holden, his son-in-law, in trade. They were esteemed by all who knew them, were good economists, and accumulated a large property, and have passed away. They have left no son to perpetuate their names.

EPHRAIM WILLEY

was one of the first settlers, and had 2 sons, Hubbard and Benjamin, who were in the prime of life in 1820. They have all passed away; but have left a great number of children and grand-children to perpetuate their memory, all of whom are respectable citizens, even as their fathers and grandfathers before them were.

RUFUS CHAMBERLIN, ESQ.,

one of the first settlers, was in 1821 a man far advanced in life, and had then living 5 sons and 3 daughters. His oldest son, Clesson, died in Massachusetts. Oliver A. Chamberlin, the second son, and A. L. Chamberlin, the fourth, are still living. Rufus Chamberlin, Esq., and wife, 2 daughters and 3 sons, have passed from this life, but not without leaving children and grandchildren to perpetuate their memory, though most of the grandchildren have passed away. I will name a few: Wm. H. Holden, C. B. Holden, Martha Holden; children of Horace Holden and his wife, Mary Chamberlin, and Mary, also a daughter of Oliver A. Chamberlin. Our town clerk is a son of Harry McElroy and his wife, Mary Ann, dau. of Rufus Chamberlin, both of whom have passed away.

MERCHANTS AND STORES, 1879.

We have three stores in Middlesex village, one owned and occupied by Benjamin Barrett and James H. Holden, one by J. Q. Hobart, and one by N. King Herrick, all doing a good business without danger of failing. Our merchants are as reliable as those of Montpelier, and I choose to patronize them.

We have at this date, Jan. 1879, no physician in town. Nearly all of the people of Middlesex employ the physicians who live in Montpelier village.

MEETING-HOUSES AND CHURCHES.

We have three meeting-houses, all good; one good brick one in the village, near the passenger depot, one built of wood in the center of the town, and another of wood in the small village denominated Shady Rill. They are all kept well painted and in good repair. The one in Middlesex village is now occupied by the Methodists one-half of the time, and seldom at any other time, and it is about the same as to the house in the center of the town. The meeting-

house in Shady Rill was built about 30 years ago, by the Freewill Baptists, and it is occupied by those who built it, and their posterity. There was a Congregational church in this town when the brick meeting-house was built, but there is not now. I think it passed away about 1845. The Methodist church has about 36 members at this time. The Freewill Baptist church, I think, is about the same as to numbers.

The Methodist denomination own a good and well-finished parsonage house and out-buildings, all well arranged, near the brick meeting-house in Middlesex.

MICAH HATCH

was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was an early settler of Middlesex. He bought two or more good lots of land, 4 miles north of Montpelier village. He had 2 sons, Micah and David; David had 2 sons, Zenas and Gardner. Zenas was drafted and lost his life in defence of his country. A daughter of Micah Hatch was the mother of the Hon. Zenas Upham, one of the side judges of Orange County Court in 1878.

SOLOMON LEWIS

was an early settler of Middlesex, and settled on the North branch of Onion river, 6 miles north of Montpelier village. William Lewis, a son of Solomon, owned and occupied the farm for many years, and said farm is now owned by Lathrop Lewis, a son of the late William Lewis. I could say much in commendation of Mr. Solomon Lewis and his son William, and of his grandson, Lathrop, all of whom have been good citizens.

EZRA CUSHMAN

was one of the early settlers, a respectable merchant, and associated as such with Theophilus Cushman, his nephew, in trade in Middlesex village in the early settlement of the town, was a man in whom the people all had the utmost confidence. He married a daughter of Hon. Seth Putnam. Their son, the Rev. Lewis Cushman, a Methodist minister much esteemed, has been engaged in the ministry more than 30 years, previous to 1879.

CAPT. ZERAH HILLS

was one of the early settlers of this town. He had 3 sons, Lorenzo, Justin and Zerah. Zerah built the house above described, and had it very nearly completed when the Rebel war commenced, and he enlisted in defence of our country, and died in its defence June 25, 1863, lamented by all who knew him.

COL. HUTCHINS

was one of the early settlers of Middlesex. He had two sons, Timothy and Solomon. Solomon married a sister of ex-Governor Paul Dillingham. Solomon Hutchins kept a public house in Middlesex village when the town was quite new. I think the house was the first public house kept in Middlesex. Solomon Hutchins and his immediate family have long since passed away, but leaving a respectable posterity of children, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

March, 1879.

MIDDLESEX CONCLUDED.

BY VOLNEY V. VAUGHN, ESQ.

The township, situated on the north side of the Winooski river, 30 miles from the mouth of the river at Burlington, lat. 44°, 20′, long. 4°, 2′, is bounded N. by Worcester, E. by East Montpelier and Montpelier, S. by Berlin and Moretown, from which it is separated by the Winooski, and W. by Waterbury.

The N. H. charter, by Wentworth, was granted "by command of His Excellency, King George III., in the third year of his reign," and provides:

The township of Middlesex, lying on the east side of French or Onion river, so called, shall be six miles square and no more, containing 23,040 acres.

The first meeting for the choice of town officers shall be held on the 26th day of July next, to be notified and presided over by Capt. Isaac Woodruff, and that the annual meeting forever hereafter for the choice of officers for said town shall be on the second Tuesday of March, annually.

The town was to be divided into 71 equal shares; each one of the 65 proprietors to whom it was granted to hold one share, and 6 shares as usual in the N. H. charters for the Governor's right, the ben-

efit of the Gospel and schools. The Governor's land was a tract of 500 acres in the S. W. corner of the town.

The council of New York established the county of Gloucester in 1770, which included this town, and the first record of a proprietors' meeting found in our town records commences:

A meeting of the proprietors of the Township of Middlesex, on Onion River, in the *Province of New York*, holden at the dwelling-house of Samuel Canfield, Esq., in New Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, ye tenth day of May, 1770.

At this meeting Partridge Thatcher, of New Milford, was chosen moderator, and Samuel Averill, of Kent, clerk.

It was voted to "lay out said township and lot one division of 100 acres to each right," and Samuel Averill was chosen agent to agree with a surveyor and chainbearers to do the business. It was voted to lay a tax of $3 per right, to pay the expense of surveying, and Partridge Thatcher and Samuel Averill laid out the 1st division as above voted.

The proprietors held a meeting at Kent, Apr. 13, 1773, Samuel Averill, Jr., clerk. Voted $2.50 per right instead of the $3.00 voted before to pay the expense of the surveys.

Oct. 14, 1774, Samuel Averill, Jr., collector, sold 8 lots of land at public auction, to satisfy unpaid taxes voted as above. Partridge Thatcher and Samuel Averill, Jr., bid off 4 lots each, at £1 2s., N. Y. money, per lot.

The first deed of Middlesex lands recorded is from Samuel Averill, Jr., to Samuel Averill of 5 full rights, dated Kent, Litchfield Co., Dec. 30, 1774, and acknowledged before Wm. Cogswell, justice of the peace.

The first proprietors' meeting held in Vermont was at Sunderland, Oct. 13, 1783, Isaac Hitchcock, proprietors' clerk, and the 2d and 3d division of lands were made, and surveys recorded Feb. 9, 1786.

The first proprietors' meeting held in Middlesex was at the house of Lovell Warren, Aug. 14, 1787. Choice was made of Seth Putnam, proprietors' clerk, and adourned until Nov. 5, same year, and at this adjourned meeting it was claimed that all former surveys or pretended surveys had been made inaccurately, that some of the lots had been laid out within the limits of Montpelier, that proprietors could not find their lots, etc., and it was "Resolved to hold null and void all former surveys or pretended surveys."

It was voted to lay out the 1st, 2d and 4th divisions in 69 lots each, of 104 acres in a lot, the 4 acres being allowed for highways. Where the village now stands, 30 acres were reserved for a mill privilege, and 104 acres of the pine lands just easterly of the mill site for the first millbuilder, if he built a mill within 12 months. This reservation was the 3d, called the white-pine division, which was laid out in about 1-acre lots, and divided among the proprietors the same as the other divisions. The 1st, 2d and 3d divisions were allotted in 1787 and '88, and surveys recorded in September, 1788. Allotted by Gen. Parley Davis, surveyor; Isaac Putnam, hindchainman; Jacob Putnam, fore-chainman. The 4th division was allotted by Gen. Davis in 1798.

This allotting, if accurately surveyed, would cover 22,162 acres, which would leave 878 acres undivided land, of which each proprietor would own an equal share. This land, which is north-easterly of the Governor's right, has been taken up or "pitched" from time to time, until it is all claimed on titles of original rights.

By an act of the legislature, approved Oct. 30, 1850, so much of the town as is contained in lots numbering 50, 55, 56, 57, 58, 63 and 64, and so much of the undivided land as lies westerly of a line commencing at the most south-easterly corner of lot number 64, and running south 36° west and parallel with the original line between Waterbury and Middlesex to the Governor's right, so called; thence on the line of the Governor's right to the original town line, was annexed to the town of Waterbury, which leaves about 22,000 acres as the present area of Middlesex.

The change in the town line was made to benefit a few families who lived in the west part of the town who could more con-

veniently attend meetings and go to market in Waterbury than in Middlesex, on account of living the west side of a high range of hills or mountains, that form a natural boundary, and so separate the two towns that only one carriage-road directly connects them. The change brings the town line as now established very near the summit of this range of mountains.

Near the S. E. corner of the town commences a less elevation of land, which extends in a northerly direction a little east of the centre of the town, which unites with the higher range about 4 miles from the south line, and gives the south part of the town a slope southerly towards the Winooski, and the northern and eastern part a slope easterly towards the North Branch of the Winooski, which flows through the N. E. corner of the town.

The surface of the township is somewhat uneven, but the soil is generally very fertile and productive. There are many excellent farms on the hills, and some fine intervales along the river and branch, and although the meadows are not very extensive, they are enough so to form a number of very good and valuable farms.

The land is naturally covered with maple, birch, beech, ash, elm, butternut, red-oak, iron-wood, pine, spruce, hemlock, fir and other smaller trees and bushes such as are common in this part of the State.

The N. W. corner of the town contains about 1200 acres of nearly unbroken forest, covering the mountain and lying along its base, which only needs steam-power in the immediate vicinity, backed by good mechanical enterprise and skill, to make it valuable property.

This town will compare favorably with the other towns in the County for farming and lumbering.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

Nature has given our territory fully an average share of the singular and odd, and of the grand and sublime.

Among the oddities is a rocking stone on the farm of William Chapin, near the Centre. This stone, weighing many tons, is so evenly balanced on a high ledge that it can be rocked forward and back with ease. On the mountain west of the late C. B. Holden farm is a high cliff of rocks, from which many heavy pieces of rock have become detached and fallen to the ravine below. These are so placed that they form some curious caverns on a small scale, which are noted hedge-hog habitations. One of these rocks, sheltered by the overhanging cliff from which it fell, which is some 6 feet long, 4 feet wide, and from 1 to 2 feet thick, lies on another rock in such a manner that it projects over nearly half its length, and is so nicely balanced that a man can teeter it up and down with one finger.

A few years ago there stood by the roadside on the farm now owned by Daniel Pembrook, an iron-wood or remon tree, which about 2 feet from the ground divided into two trunks, each about 6 inches in diameter. They grew smooth and nearly straight, and from 1 to 2 feet apart for some 10 feet, where they again united in one solid trunk, which was about 10 inches in diameter; this continued about 3 feet, where it again divided. The two trunks above were similar to the two below for about 10 feet; there it united once more, and above threw out branches and had a "top" similar to other trees of its kind. This tree was cut down by some one who had an eye keener for the useful than for the ornamental.

The only road that directly connects this town with Waterbury, about 1½ miles from the river, passes through a notch between masses of ragged ledges which for many rods rise almost perpendicular on either side to the height of 100 feet or more, with just fair room for a good carriage-road and a small stream of water between.

The channel called the Narrows, worn through the rocks by the Winooski between this town and Moretown, is quite a curiosity. Of this grand work of time Moretown may justly claim a share, but as this town is the most benefited by it, Middlesex history would be incomplete without a description. The channel is about 80 rods in length, some 30 feet in depth

and averaging about 60 feet wide. Where the bridge leading from Middlesex village across to Moretown spans the channel, the width at the top of the cut is less than the depth. Below this bridge for many rods the rocks rise very nearly perpendicular for some 30 feet, appearing like a wall. Above the bridge for many rods they rise on either side to near the same elevation, but not quite so steep, leaving the chasm only a few feet wide at the bottom, and the river runs very rapidly through the channel. At the upper end of the Narrows is a dam and the mills described elsewhere. Just below the bridge, and in direct line with the course of the river above, is a high pinnacle of rocks. When the river is low it runs the north side of this, and when the water is high it flows on both sides, or surrounds it.

By a survey made by the late Hon. Wm. Howes a few years ago, it was ascertained that the fall in the river from below the dam at Montpelier village to the top of the water in the pond at Middlesex was only 5 feet 11 inches.

There are many things that indicate that at some distant day these ledges formed a barrier that obstructed the water of the river, and raised it many feet higher than the meadows along the river above this place, forming a large pond or lake, that flowed not only these meadows but a part of Montpelier, including the greater part of the village, and a portion of the towns of Barre, Berlin and Moretown. About 2 miles above the Narrows the ledge, near where the carriage-road now is, some 50 feet above the present bed of the river, bears unmistakable evidence of the washing of the waters of the river or lake.

While gazing on this wondrous work
Of nature's law, divinely fair,
We feel how great the work of time,
How weak and frail we mortals are.

We feel the feeling grow of awe,
While looking on this rolling tide,
And think these were the works of God,
In which mankind could take no pride.

Along the mountain side in the N. W. part of the town are many rills and brooks, that come rushing down steep declivities and leaping from high precipices, forming many beautiful cascades and miniature cataracts, which if as great as they are lofty would be supremely grand. Here, too, are found high overhanging cliffs and deep ravines, and all the sublimity common to the mountains of the Verd Mont State.

But when we stand upon the summit of the highest peak, 3,558 feet above Lake Champlain, and cast our eye at a glance over more than 10,000 sq. miles of the surrounding country, looking down over the homes of tens of thousands of our steady villagers and sturdy yeomanry, viewing the well-cultivated plains and forest-covered hills, and beholding the distant mountain scenery, the winding streams and ever-varied landscape, here we find magnificence and grandeur combined.

It might be said sublime and fair,
And lofty are our verdant hills,
And crystal streams from fountains flow
That turn with ease the swiftest mills.
Our plains, how grand, how marked with care,
While each proclaims the work of God;
And man, with thanks and willing hands,
Improves the rich and fertile sod.

For the following very good description of our mountains I am indebted to Wm. Chapin:

MOUNTAINS OF MIDDLESEX.

BY WM. CHAPIN, ESQ.

Near the South-west corner of Middlesex there rises abruptly from the south bank of the Winooski river a range of clearly-defined mountains, that extends about 20 miles, being nearly on the line between Middlesex and Waterbury, and extending between Worcester and Stowe, a little to the east of the line between those towns, and ending near Elmore pond, in the Lamoille valley. These mountains are called "The Hogbacks" in some of the earlier geographical works of Vermont, but that name now applies only to the south end of the range near the Winooski.

The most conspicuous points in Middlesex are locally known as "Burned Mountain," "White Rock," or "Castle Rock," and "Mt. Hunger." This Mt. Hunger is nearly on the line between Middlesex and Worcester, and a little east of the corners of the four towns, Middlesex, Worcester, Stowe and Waterbury. Its height is 3648 feet above the sea.

As the topmost stone of this mountain, which is the highest point in the range, is doubtless in the town of Worcester, that town may perhaps fairly claim the honor of having within its limits one of the pleasantest places of public resort to be found in New England.

The name of Mt. Hunger was given by a party of hunters who went out from Middlesex Centre on a winter's day, some 60 years ago, to hunt for deer on this mountain. Lost in the vast woods, they had to stay out all night, with nothing to eat save one partridge, and that without salt or sauce. When they got home the next day, half starved and wholly tired out, they said they had been on *Mount Hunger*. Not an inviting name, certainly, but very appropriate to the occasion.

The only comfortable way and road to the summit at the present time is in and through Middlesex. From the earliest settlement of the town this has been a favorite resort for all who have had sufficient hardihood of muscle and wind to make the first ascent. But the way was rough, tangled and steep. A better way was needed, and in due time was made. The Mt. Hunger road was commenced in October, 1877, and completed June 1, 1878. It was on its first survey 2 miles and 16 rods in length, extending from the public highway in Middlesex to the summit of the mountain. The first 500 rods was made a good, safe and comfortable carriage road. The last half mile is very steep, and only a foot-path could be made, but the path is so well provided with stairs and other conveniences that children 6 years of age have gone up safely, and men of 86 years have gone up without difficulty. [The late Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, twice after 86 years of age.] Many teams of one to 6 horses drawing carriages from two to 20 persons, have gone up and down this road in the summers of 1878, '79 and '80, without an accident or mishap to any one.

To build such a road, through a dense forest of spruce, birch and maple woods, was no small undertaking, requiring some courage, much capital and a vast amount of hard labor. Thousands of trees had to be dug up by the roots—giant birches that clung to the ground for dear life, well-rooted spruce, and tough beeches and maple; thousands of knolls and hills had to be graded or removed, and hardest of all, thousands of rocks and ledges to be blasted, dug out, or got around in some way.

Hundreds of feet of bridging had to be built across the many little brooks and rills that come down the mountain sides. The longest bridge is in Middlesex, near the Worcester line, and is 137 feet long. At the upper end of the carriage-road is a level plateau that has been well cleared of the undergrowth and made smooth, and here a barn has been built to accommodate travelers with teams. The grade of the road is necessarily somewhat steep, but as it is a continual rise from the foot to summit, no very sharp or steep pitches are to be found in the whole length of it.

This road was built by Theron Bailey, Esq., of Montpelier, proprietor of the "Pavilion," and is owned and occupied by him as a toll road, the various land-owners on the route having deeded him the right of way, and some 25 acres of land for building and standing ground at the top.

The construction of this road was under the superintendence of Wm. Chapin, Esq., of Middlesex Centre, and was completed with the exception of stairs and bridges in 60 working days, and with a gang o less than 20 men.

Whether this road will be kept up in re pair or not, remains to be seen. The mount ain top is one of the pleasantest places o earth, and will be visited so long as peopl inhabit the country; standing in an isolate position, it commands a view of the whol country; to the east, to the White Mount ains, west, to the Adirondacks, north, t the Canadian Provinces, and south, to th Massachusetts line; a score of village many lakes and ponds, and, best of al thousands of New England farms an homes.

Among those who visited here in th olden time was the late Daniel P. Thomp son, of Montpelier, who climbed up, fo

lowing the town line for a guide, about 1833, and no doubt much of the sublime mountain scenery so beautifully described in "May Martin," "The Green Mountain Boys," and other Vermont stories, was studied from nature here.

The tops of all of these mountains were covered with timber at the settlement of the town; now some 10 acres are burned down to the bare rock on the top of Mt. Hunger, about the same area on "White Rock," and on Burned Mountain the fire has cleared some 30 to 40 acres. The spaces thus opened afford the finest outlook upon the surrounding country.

"Now on the ridges, bare and bleak,
Cool 'round my temples sighs the gale.
Ye winds! that wander o'er the Peak,
Ye mountain spirits! hail!
Angels of health! to man below
Ye bring celestial airs;
Bear back to Him, from whom ye blow,
Our praises and prayers."

Middlesex Centre, 1880. W. C.

WATER-POWER, MILLS AND FRESHETS.

The town is abundantly watered by springs, brooks and rivers. There are but very few houses in town that are not supplied with a stream of clear, pure, soft water, running from some never-failing spring.

Numerous brooks rise among the mountains and on the hills, and flow across the town. One called Big brook rises N. W. of the Centre, flows a southerly course to near the centre of the town, then flows south-westerly to the Winooski, emptying just above the village.

On this stream, about half a mile from its mouth, has been a saw-mill the greater part of the time for upwards of 60 years, and at different times there have been mills at three other places on the stream, one being near the Centre. The best of these mills, built by Solomon Hutchins about 20 years ago, was destroyed by fire soon after it was completed. The other mills have rotted down, been damaged by freshets and never repaired, or been taken down, and at present there is no mill on the stream; but there is a repair shop, owned by Myron Long, in place of the mill first described.

Along the mountains northerly of the height of land near the Centre, rise many brooks, which, flowing south-easterly and uniting, form a quite large stream, which empties into North Branch about 5 miles from Montpelier village.

The two largest of these brooks unite at Shady Rill, about one mile from the Branch, and here in the year 1824, Jedu-than Haskins and Ira McElroy built a saw-mill on the right bank of the stream, which stood about 4 years, and was washed away by a freshet. It was rebuilt soon after by Haskins on the other side of the stream. This mill stood until about 1850, when it was washed away and never rebuilt. On the east stream of the two that unite at Shady Rill, about ½ mile above that place, a saw-mill was built some years ago. In 1869, or '70, this mill was bought by Isaac W. Brown, of Montpelier, who put in a clapboard mill, which was run by John Hornbrook until 1872.

In 1872, W. H. Billings came from Waitsfield and bought the mill. He ran the old mill 2 years, and his brother, J. J. Billings, went in company with him. The fall of 1875, they built a new mill, 34 by 60 feet, and put in a small engine to run part of the machinery. In this mill they did a good business, which was increasing each year until the mill was burned, May 8, 1880. At that time they had several thousand logs in the mill-yard, and they immediately commenced clearing out the debris of the burned mill, and laying the foundation for a large new mill, 48 feet by 96. They put in a 75 horse-power engine, and commenced cutting out boards and timber July 17, and in the course of the summer they nearly finished the mill and put in all the machinery necessary for cutting, planing and matching boards, and sawing and dressing clapboards. It is now, Jan. 1881, one of the best mills in the State, and capable of turning out 10 car-loads of dressed lumber per month. There is another mill, on another stream, about half a mile west of this mill, now owned by Geo. W. Willey.

In 1815, Esquire Bradstreet Baldwin came from Londonderry, and built a mill

where Putnam's mills now stand, on North Branch, about 5½ miles from Montpelier, since which there has been a mill there.

We are favored by the following description of these mills through the kindness of C. C. Putnam, Esq:

"The north branch of the Winooski, which empties into the main stream at Montpelier, flows through the N. E. corner of Middlesex, about 3 miles, on which is situated one of the best mill privileges in the State, with a fall of 32 ft., on which was erected a mill in 1815, by Bradstreet Baldwin, son of Benjamin Baldwin, of Londonderry, Vt. The mill built by Bradstreet Baldwin, on the above-mentioned privilege, was owned and occupied by several parties untll purchased by C. C. Putnam and Jacob Putnam, about 1845. At that time the capacity of the mill was about 100,000 ft. per annum. The old mill was situated on the west side of the stream at the top of the fall. In 1854, was erected a large double gang-mill on the east side of the stream below the fall to take advantage of the 32-feet fall, together with a grist-mill and machinery for dressing lumber. The latter was consumed by fire in 1862. The same year was erected by C. C. Putnam on the same site, the mill now standing, with two large circular saws. Since then have been added to the mill, planers, matchers, edging-saw, butting-machine and band-saw for cutting out chair stock, the capacity of the mill being 2,000,000 ft. dressed lumber per year. The past year, C. C. Putnam & Son, the present owners, have shipped 150 car-loads of dressed lumber to New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, valued from $25,000 to $30,000. The most of this lumber is cut on their land in Worcester, and floated down the stream. In connection with their lumber business they have a supply store, containing all necessaries for their workmen and public generally, doing a business of from $15,000 to $20,000 per year."

Henry Perkins came to town somewhere about 1800, and built the first grist and saw-mill at the Narrows, where the village stands. He lived in the Widow Aaron Ladd house, one of the two first houses in the village. Soon after, Samuel Haskins built an oil-mill, and Thomas Stowell built a clothing-works mill.

In those early days, when news were conveyed on horseback as the swiftest means; when freighting between here and Boston was mostly done with oxen; before Arkwright had invented the spinning Jenny, or carding-machines were known; when the women did all the carding and spinning by hand; when farmers had to go a great way to mill, and carry their grist on horseback, or on their shoulders; when the meat mostly used was that of wild game, and salt to season it sometimes $3.58 per bu.; when 8 children were called an average family, and 12 or 13 not uncommon, and boys and girls were not afraid of work; when the "goode housewyfe" found ample time to spin yarn from wool, flax and tow, and weave cloth to clothe all in her goodly family, works were then in vogue and built for coloring, fulling, pressing and dressing cloth. In May, 1818, a freshet swept away the clothing-works, but they were soon built up again.

At the time of this freshet Luther Haskins was moving from the farm which he sold to Stephen Herrick in 1820, and which Mr. Herrick still owns and occupies. He got his cattle as far as the river, and could get them no farther on account of high water. Nathaniel Daniels and John Cooms undertook to go from the village in a boat to take care of the cattle. They had proceeded some 20 rods up the river, when the current upset the boat. Cooms swam ashore, and seeing Daniels struggling in the water, was about to swim in to rescue him, when some one who considered the undertaking too dangerous, held Cooms back, and Daniels was drowned.

Nov. 1821, all the mills were destroyed by fire. They were soon rebuilt, with a good woolen factory in place of the clothing works, which was built by Amplius Blake of Chelsea, who employed Artemas Wilder to superintend it.

In Sept. 1828, was another freshet which swept away the factory, grist-mill, oil-mill and saw-mill. Much to the cred

of the owners, they went to work with true Yankee courage immediately, and rebuilt the mills in a stronger and more secure manner, and had them all in operation within 2 years. They were not secure enough, however, to withstand the extensive freshet of July, 1830, during which the water in the Winooski probably was the highest ever known since the State was settled, being at its greatest height July 27 or 28, so high it flowed through the village, and a dam was built across the upper end of the street, to turn the current of the river back towards the Narrows. All the mills were raised by the water from their foundations, and sailed off together like a fleet, taking the bridge below with them, until they struck the high pinnacle of rocks a few rods below the bridge, when, with a deafening crash, they smashed, and apparently disappeared in the rolling flood.

The weather in the summer of 1830 was cold and wet up to July 15. From the 15th to the 24th it was mostly clear and excessively warm. During the day of the 15th, the thermometer rose in the shade to 94°, the 16th it rose to 92°, the 17th to 92½°, the 18th to 92°, the 19th to 90°, the 20th to 91°, and the 21st to 94°.

The rain commenced in the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th, and continued till the Thursday following, and is believed to be the greatest fall of water in the length of time ever known in Vermont, the fall at Burlington being more than 7 inches, 3.85 in. of which fell the 26th in 16 hours.

After this freshet, Jeduthan and Luther Haskins built here an oil-mill, which was bought by Enos Stiles in 1835, and successfully operated by him for 33 years. He sold to Y. Dutton, who now owns it. There were many oil-mills in the State at an early day, but they had all been abandoned except two, when Mr. Stiles sold his mill. Mr. Dutton kept the mill in operation for a time after he owned it, and is supposed to be the last one in the State to give up making oil from flax-seed. The Messrs. Haskins also built a grist-mill, which was afterward owned for many years by Geo. Barnard Langdon, of Montpelier, who sold to L. D. Ainsworth. He has at great expense fortified it against freshets, and made it a first-class, modern flouring and grist-mill, where he does a good business. He also owns a planing-mill near the grist-mill, and a saw-mill on the opposite side of the river in Moretown, which accommodates many who reside in Middlesex, and has recently bought the old oil-mill of Dutton.

In Oct. 1869, there was a freshet that did considerable damage. No buildings were carried off, but the highways were badly washed, and many bridges carried away. In the town report the following March I find, in addition to a highway tax of 50 cents on a dollar of the grand list, about $3,000 in orders drawn for extra work and expense on highways and bridges, The river was so high that Mr. Ainsworth's saw-mill teetered up and down on the water, and would have been swept away had it not been securely chained to the trees and ledges.

OF THE MINERALOGY

here but little is yet known. Rock crystal is quite common, and some very fine specimens of crystal quartz have been picked up. The largest, most transparent and most perfect specimens have been found in the north western part of the town, along the foot of the mountain. The crystal quartz found here is mostly nearly white. Some of the specimens are traversed in various directions with hair-like crystals of a reddish, yellowish or brown color, and similar to those found elsewhere along the gold formation, so called, that extends through this part of the State. Many stones are also found of which iron enters largely into the formation; and it is claimed that gold has been found in small quantities in the eastern part of the town, but no very valuable mines have yet been discovered here.

MAGNETIC VARIATION.

From an examination of the lines run when the town was alloted in 1788, it appears that the westerly variation of the magnetic needle is now very nearly 4°, so that lines in this town that were run N. 36° E. in 1787, now in 1881 run N. 40° E.

ANIMALS.

The first settlers found in the forest of this town, the black bear, raccoon, wolverine, weasel, mink, pine martin (improperly called sable), skunk, American otter, wolf, red fox, black or silver fox, cross fox, lynx, bay lynx or wild cat, star-nosed mole, shrew mole, Say's bat, beaver, musk rat, meadow mouse, jumping mouse, white bellied or tree mouse, woodchuck, the gray, black, red, striped, and flying squirrel, hedge-hog, rabbit, moose, and common deer.

In 1831, a very large moose left the mountain near the notch road, and wandered towards the village of Middlesex. He crossed the Winooski near the eddy just below the narrows, and went across the meadows on the farms now owned by Joseph Newhall and Joseph Knapp in Moretown, passing through a field of wheat on the latter farm. He then crossed Mad river near its mouth, and started in the direction of the large tract of woods near Camel's Hump mountain. This is supposed to be the last wild moose that ever visited Middlesex.

COUNTY MEMBERSHIP.

Middlesex has had the honor to belong to Gloucester County, established by the N. Y. Council, Mar. 16, 1770; Unity, established Mar. 17, 1778; name changed to Cumberland, Mar. 21, 1778; to Bennington, being set to this County by change of county line Feb. 1, 1779; to Addison Co., formed Oct. 18, 1785; to Jefferson County, incorporated Nov. 1, 1810; to Washington Co., the name of Jefferson being changed to Washington in 1814.

Middlesex can boast of being the first town settled in Washington County, as the county is now organized; but it was not the first town chartered, Duxbury, Moretown and Waterbury having been chartered one day first, June 7, 1763.

The altitude at Middlesex village was given by D. P. Thompson at 520 feet above the level of the ocean, probably meaning the elevation of the railroad at that place. He did not claim minute accuracy, but as his estimate was deduced from data of surveys for canals and railroads, it is probably a very near approximation.

CARRYING THEIR VISITORS HOME.

Somewhere between 1825 and 1830, a carpenter and joiner, named Downer, came with his family from Canada to build the house where Elijah Whitney now lives, for Jacob Putnam, and moved his family into a house about 2 miles easterly from Worcester Corner, and owned by Wm. Arbuckle. Downer, for some reason, went to Canada in the winter, and left his wife and four or five children in Worcester, and during his absence they were aided by the town. Danforth W. Stiles then lived where he had made the first beginning, on what is now known as the Nichols' place, above Putnam's Mills, and the Downer family came there and to Jacob Putnam's on a visit. When they were ready to return home, they procured a team, and a boy started to drive them home and take the team back, but they were met near the line by Worcester men, who turned their team around, and told them to drive back into Middlesex, and they returned to Stiles'. Stephen Herrick was overseer of the poor in Middlesex, and Stiles immediately notified him of the affair, and he started with his team to carry the family back. He took the woman and children, and accompanied by Stiles, they proceeded to within about a mile and a half of the house, which distance was through a thick woods, when they were stopped by two men who were felling trees across the road so lively that after considerable effort to cut their way through, they returned with the family to Middlesex, leaving the family at Esquire Baldwin's.

Herrick went home, arriving there about dark, and rode about that part of the town to inform the men of his defeat and procure assistance, and was soon on the road to Worcester again, accompanied by Elijah Holden, with a span of horses and double sleigh to carry the family, and by Horace Holden, Moses Holden, Xerxes Holden, Asa Chapin, Torry Hill, Josiah Holden, Abram Gale, John Bryant, George Sawyer, Jeremiah Leland, Sanford White, Lewis M

Elroy and others, in all 22 men, with 9 teams and plenty of axes, bars and levers, with which to clear the track, and they were joined by Stiles when they reached his place, making 23 men. When they reached the woods they were again stopped, this time by 16 Worcester men with axes, who commenced to fell trees into the road, as fully resolved to prevent any further tax to support the Downers, as the Boston "tea party" were to avoid paying the three cent tax on tea. The Middlesex men commenced clearing the road, and proceeded some distance in that way, but the 16 men kept the trees so thick in the road ahead, that Herrick ordered his men to leave the road, and cut a new road through the woods around the fallen trees. In this way they succeeded better, and when the trees became too numerous ahead, they dodged again, and brushed out a road around them, Holden following close behind with the family. As soon as it was certain that they would succeed, Herrick proceeded alone to the house, to protect that from being destroyed, and to have a fire when the woman and children should get there.

Very soon after he reached the house, William Hutchinson entered with a firebrand, and was about to set fire to the house, when Herrick seized him, threw him to the floor, and seating himself on Hutchinson, held him fast. Torry Hill soon entered, with a gruff "whose here?" Herrick answered, "I am here, and here is his little Bill Hutchinson, who bothered me yesterday by felling trees into the road." "Let me have him," said Torry. Herrick released him, when he sprang for the fire, determined to carry out his purpose, but Torry seized him by the collar, and snapping him to the door, gave him a kick that made him say, "I'll go!" "Yes, you will do, and that d—d quick, too," said Hill, giving him another kick, that sent him many feet from the house.

Soon after both parties arrived at the house, and the family was escorted in about daybreak. A war of words followed, with some threatening. One tall, muscular, Worcester man, named Rhodes, stepped out, and threatening loudly, exclaimed, "I can lick any six of you!" Torry Hill sprang in front of him, and smacking his fists together, replied, "My name is six, come on!" but no blows were struck.

Herrick was soon called before Judge Ware, of Montpelier, to answer to the charge of violating the statute against removing any person or persons from one town in this State to any other town in the State without an order of removal. It was proved conclusively that all the home they had was in Worcester, that they were visiting in Middlesex, and desired to return, and that the defendant only helped them to return to their house in Worcester. Wm. Upham and Nicholas Baylies, counsel for Worcester, and Judge Jeduthan Loomis for defendant.

Although the Worcester people were beat, they did not give up, but arranged a double sled so that the driver's seat was attached to the forward sled, and a blow or two with an axe would free the hind sled and body, and taking the family on the sled, they gave them a free ride up north, and when in a suitable place the driver detached the forward sled, and trotted off towards home, leaving the woman and children in the road, comfortably tucked up in their part of the sled, and where they would be under the necessity of soliciting the charity of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada.

POPULATION AND GRAND LIST.

1783, population 1 or 2; 1791, 60; 1793, grand list £280, 10s.; 1800, population 262; 1810, population 401, list $4770.37; 1820, 726, $7623; 1830, 1156, $5720; 1840, 1279, $8240; 1850, 1365, $2952.52; 1860, 1254, $3459.51; 1870, 1171, $3584.63; 1880, 1087, $3128; 1881, $5068.

In 1794, our votes for governor were, for Thomas Chittenden 10, Elijah Paine 4, Louis R. Morris 1, and Samuel Mattocks 1.

It was voted to raise 3d. per pound for making and repairing roads, and 2d. per pound to defray town expenses.

The 5d. on a pound was 2 1-12 per ct. of the grand list, which was a great variation from the 125 to 150 per ct. raised by

the town for a few years past for necessary expenses and highways.

SCHOOLS.

The first district extended along the river, but we have not learned the exact location of the first school-house. The district was divided in 1794, the line between lots 6 and 7 on the river, and one school-house built near where the No. 1 school-house now stands, and No. 2 school-house, which was washed away by the freshet of 1818, about half way from the village to where the road leading towards the Centre passes under the railroad.

As the town became settled, new districts were organized until they numbered 13, but at present only 11 support schools, two having been divided and set to other districts. With two or three exceptions, the school-houses have been newly built or repaired within a few years, and are in good condition, and the schools will compare favorably with the common schools of surrounding towns.

The natural division of the township prevents any natural central point in town, and no high schools of any grade have been established here, but many of the larger scholars attend the high schools and seminaries at Montpelier, Barre, Waterbury and elsewhere.

The number of families having children of school age is about 170, and the number of school children only about 225, consequently our schools are all small compared with the schools of early days. About the year 1825 Stephen Herrick taught at the Centre and had 75 scholars; Hubbard Willey sending 10, Ezra Nichols 7, and others nearly as many.

TOWN OFFICERS.

REPRESENTATIVES—Samuel Harris was representative in 1791; Seth Putnam, 1792, '93, '94, '96, '97 to 1800, '3, '4, '5, '7, '8, '13 to '17, '22; Josiah Hurlburt, 1795; Henry Perkins, 1801, '2, '6; David Harrington, 1809 to 1813, '17, '19, '21; Nathaniel Carpenter, 1818, '20; Josiah Holden, 1823, '24, '28, '29; Holden Putnam, 1825, '26, '27, '34, '36, '40; John Vincent, 1830, '33, '35, '37; Wm. H. Holden, 1831; Wm. J. Holden, 1838; Leander Warren, 1841, '44, '58, '59; Horace Holden, 1842, '43; Wm. H. Holden, 1845; Joseph Hancock, 1846, '48; John Poor, 1849, '50; Oliver A. Chamberlin, 1851, '52, '55; Moses Holden, 1853, '54; Geo. Leland, 2d, 1856, '57; James H. Holden, 1860; Jacob S. Ladd, 1861, '62; Wm. E. McAllister, 1863; C. C. Putnam, 1864, '65; Rufus Warren, 1866, '67; Charles B. Holden, 1868, '69; Jarvil C. Leland, 1870; Jacob Putnam, 1872; Sylvanus Daniels, 1874; C. C. Eaton, 1876; Myron W. Miles, 1878; Wm. Chapin, 1880.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.—David Goodale was chosen in 1846; Aaron Ladd, 1847, '48, '49; Stephen Herrick, 1850, '56, '66; George Bryant, 1851; Wm. H. Holden, 1852; Wm. Chapin, 1853, '57, '69; H. Fales, 1854; Anson Felton, 1855; H. L. McElroy, 1858, '61 to '66; Marcus Gould, 1859, '60; W. L. Leland, 1867; C. C. Putnam, Jr., 1868, '70; Elijah Whitney, 1879, '80; V. V. Vaughn, 1871 to '79, '81.

FIRST SELECTMEN.—Thomas Mead, 1790, '95, '96; Samuel Harris, 1791; Seth Putnam, 1792, '98, 1803, '4, '14, '15; Levi Putnam, 1793; Josiah Hurlburt, 1794; Leonard Lamb, 1797; Henry Perkins, 1799; David Harrington, 1800, '1, '2; Ephraim Willey, 1805; Elisha Woodbury, 1806; Josiah Holden, 1807, '8; Nathaniel Carpenter, 1809, '11, '13, '18, '19, '20, '21; Joseph Hutchins, 1810; Ephraim Keyes, 1812; Daniel Houghton, 1816; Jacob Putnam, 1817; Horace Holden, 1822, '23, '27, '35, '36, '39, '46, '47; James Jordan, 1828; John Vincent, 1829, '30, '31, '34; Wm. H. Holden, 1833; Aaron Ladd, 1837; S. C. Collins, 1838; Leander Warren, 1840, '57; Geo. H. Lewis, 1841, '42, '53; O. A. Chamberlin, 1843, '44, '48, '49, '51; Samuel Daniels, 1845; George Leland, 1850, '52; C. C. Putnam, 1854, '71, '72, '73; Jacob S. Ladd, 1855; Moses Holden, 1856; Wm. D. McIntyre, 1858; David Ward, 1859, '60, '66, '67, '68; Osgood Evans, 1861; Andrew A. Tracy, 1862; Jas. H. Holden, 1863, '64; D. P. Carpenter, 1865; Jarvil C. Leland, 1869; Jacob Putnam

1870; Gardner Sawyer, 1874, '81; Elijah Somers, 1875; Wm. B. McElroy, 1876; Hiram A. Sawyer, 1877; Norris Wright, 1878; D. R. Culver, 1879; C. J. Lewis, 1880.

CONSTABLES.—The first constable elected was Edmond Holden, in 1790; Daniel Hoadley, 1791; Jacob Putnam, 1792; Seth Putnam, 1793; Samuel Harris, 1794, '97, '98, '99; Josiah Hurlburt, 1795; Wm. Holden, 1796, 1820; Henry Perkins, 1800; Rufus Chamberlin, 1801; David Allen, 1802; Ira Hawks, 1803; Thomas Mead, 1804, '5, '6; David Harrington, 1807 to '13; Josiah Holden, 1814; Horace Holden, 1817, '19, '24; Luther Haskins, 1818; Daniel Houghton, 1821; Jeduthan Haskins, 1822; Alexander McCray, 1825; Ira McElroy, 1825; O. A. Chamberlin, 1828; Wm. A. Nichols, 1829; Luther Farrar, 1830, '31; D. P. Carpenter, 1833, '34, '36, '37; Gideon Hills, 1835; Stephen Herrick, 1838, '39, '40, '42, '45; Geo. Leland, 1841; Philander Holden, 1843, '44, '46; Geo. H. Lewis, 1847, '48, '49; Wm. H. Holden, 1850, '51; Wm. Slade, 1852; Frank A. Blodgett, 1853, '54; Curtis Haskins, 1855; Ezra Ladd, 1856, '57; Wm. Chapin, 1858, '59; C. B. Holden, 1860 to '74; Myron W. Miles, 1874 to the present, 1881.

OVERSEERS SINCE 1841.—Robert McElroy, 1842; Selectmen, 1843, '75; Jeduthan Haskins, 1844; D. P. Carpenter, 1845; Wm. S. Clark, 1846; Wm. D. McIntyre, 1847, '67, '68, '69; Enos Stiles, 1848, '49; Thomas Stowell, 1850; Benjamin Scribner, 1851, '53, '54, '64; Stephen Herrick, 1852, '58; Daniel B. Sherman, 1855, '56; Geo. R. Sawyer, 1857; W. H. Clark, 1859; C. C. Putnam, 1860 to '67; David Ward, 1870; Elijah Somers, 1871, '72, '73, '74; Seaver Howard, 1876, '77; Putnam W. Daley, 1878; H. A. Sawyer, 1879, '80, '81.

FIRST JUSTICES.—Seth Putnam, 1789, 1811, '12; Nathaniel Carpenter, 1813, '14, 15, '17, '18, '23 to '30, and '33 to '39; Rufus Chamberlin, 1816; Daniel Houghton, 1819, '20, '22; David Harrington, 1821; Wm. H. Holden, 1831, '32, '33; Horace Holden, 1839, '40, '41, '44, nearly all the time till his death, in 1865; Wm. T. Clark, 1842; Thomas Stowell, 1843; John Poor, 1853; Jas. H. Holden, 1864, '65, '67 to '72; Marcus Gould, 1866; C. C. Putnam, 1872, '73, '74, '75; D. P. Carpenter, '76, '77, '78, '80. Seth Putnam, first justice in 1789, held the office of justice 26 years; David Harrington, 15 years; Thos. Stowell, 12 years; John Poor, 14 years; Nathaniel Carpenter, first justice, 20 years, and Horace Holden was justice at least 38 years.

TOWN AGENTS.—Stephen Herrick, 1842, '52, '57, '58, '60, '61, '66, '72; Geo. H. Lewis, 1843, '44; John Poor, 1845, '53; Holden Putnam, 1846 to '51; George W. Bailey, 1855, '56; Wm. D. McIntyre, 1859; Leander Warren, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '71, '73; D. P. Carpenter, 1867, '68, '69; David Ward, 1870; C. C. Putnam, 1874, '75; Wm. Chapin, 1876, '77, '78, '80, '81; Rufus Warren, 1879.

COUNTY JUDGES.—Hon. James H. Holden, Hon. Don P. Carpenter.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—Seth Putnam was member in 1793; Rufus Chamberlin in 1814, '22, '28 and '36; Wm. H. Holden in 1843; O. A. Chamberlin in 1850.

POSTMASTERS.—Theophilus Cushman was postmaster in 1824; Daniel Houghton, 1828; Aaron Ladd, 1829; Moses L. Hart, 1830; Nathaniel Bancroft, 1831; Moses L. Hart, 1832, '33; Hiram McIntyre, 1834 to '38; Ransom B. Jones, 1838, '39; Horace Snow, 1840 to '45; Wm. C. Stowell, 1845, '46; Harris Hoyt, 1847; A. A. Haskins, 1848, '49; A. H. Hayes, 1850; Jesse Johnson, Jr., 1851, '52; Anson G. Burnham, 1853, '54; Geo. H. Lewis, 1855 to '59; Simpson Hayes, 1859, '60, '61; James H. Holden, 1862 to 1881, inclusive.

PHYSICIANS.—A doctor by the name of Billings practiced and resided in Middlesex in 1821; Holdridge soon after; Joseph Lewis, 1825; Samuel Fifield, 1830; Daniel Kellogg, '33; Henry Dewey, '34; H. Dewey and Jona Webster, '35; Jona Webster, '36, '37; Rial Blanchard, '40, '41, '42; David Goodale, '44; F. B. Packard, '45; Chandler Poor, dentist, '45; David Goodale, '46,

'47; A. H. Hayes and B. L. Conant, '48; A. H. Hayes, '49; Horace Fales, '50 '51, '52, '53, '54, '55; J. W. Sawin, '58, '59; H. L. Richardson, '61, '62, '63; O. L. Watson, '65, '66; — Risdon, '79; W. G. Church, '80 and '81.

There might have been physicians in town previous to any named, but I have no such record or evidence. In addition to those named, other physicians have lived in town, among whom is Dr. Zela Richardson, a son of Frederick Richardson, who was one of the first inhabitants of Stowe. The Dr. was born in Stowe in Dec. 1799, went to Castleton when about 22 years of age, and studied for the profession under Dr. Thompson, and commenced practicing according to the Thompsonian system in Brandon and vicinity in about 1824. He moved to Stowe in 1833, and practiced some there till 1840, when he moved to where Silas Mead now resides in Moretown, where he lived until 1846, when he moved across the river to Middlesex village, where he has ever since resided, but for the last thirty years he has nearly discontinued practice.

Among others who have lived and practiced in town a short time each are a doctor by the name of Conant, and Dr. Spicer, Dr. Scott and a cancer doctor named Hill, and perhaps a few others.

THE CLERGY OF THE TOWN.

No record has been found of the first preaching in Middlesex, but it is known that about 1812 the Methodist minister of the Barre circuit preached occasionally in town, and that in 1813,

REV. STEPHEN HERRICK,

of Randolph, took the place of the Barre circuit preacher, and in his circuit visited Middlesex often, and usually held meetings in the school-house, then standing on the north side of the road, very near the present line between the farms now occupied by Stephen Herrick and Joseph Arbuckle. About the same time,

NATHAN HUNTLEY

organized a religious society, commonly called Elder Huntley's church, which in belief and manner of worship was nearest that of the Free Will Baptists. Elder Huntley continued his labors until about 1822, when through his advice the society decided to disband, and many of the members joined the other churches.

ELDER BENJAMIN CHATTERTON

was probably a resident of Middlesex longer than any other preacher that has ever resided here. He was a member of Elder Huntley's church, and was ordained Elder, and commenced preaching soon after the society to which he belonged disbanded. He was a Free Will Baptist, and continued to preach in town occasionally until near his death. He was buried on the farm where he lived, on East Hill, now owned by Charles Silloway.

A list of many of the clergymen who have labored in this town, with dates to show about what time they were preachers in Middlesex: John F. Adams, Methodist, circuit preacher in 1821; E. B. Baxter, Congregationalist, 1831; Benjamin Chatterton, Free Will Baptist, 1834; E. G. Page and Isaiah Emerson, Meth., '35; J. T. Pierce, Cong., '38; Edward Copeland, Meth., '39; Hiram Freeman, Cong., '39 and '40; W. N. Peck, Meth., '40, '41; Elbridge Knight, Cong.; and Wm. Peck and Israel Hale, Meth., '42; John H. Beckwith, Cong., and H. P. Cushman, Meth., '43, '44, '45; P. Merrill, Meth., '46; N. Webster in '47; D. Willis, Meth., '48; E. B. Fuller, Free Will Baptist, '51, '52; Joshua Tucker, Free Will Baptist, '53; L. H. Hooker, Meth., and — Cummings, Free Will Baptist, '54; E. Dickerman, Meth., and O. Shipman, Free Will Baptist, '55, '56; Abner Newton, Meth., '57; J. S. Spinney, Meth., '58, '59; N. W. Aspinwall, '60, '61; W. E. McAllister, Meth., '62, '63; T. Drew, Meth., '64; F. H. Roberts, '65, '66; A. Hitchcock, '67; Dyer Willis, '68; — Goodrich, '69; W. A. Bryant, Meth., '71, '72, '73; O. A. Farley, '74, '75; L. O. Sherburn, '76; C. S. Hurlburt, '77, '78; T. Trevillian, '79, '80; W. H. Dean, '81.

EARLY INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

The following account of the hardships of the first family who made a settlement

in this town, from *Deming's Vermont Officers*, 1851, written by Horace Holden:

"Thomas Mead was the first settler in the town and the first in the county. He came from Westford, Mass., having purchased a right of land in Middlesex. He came as far as Royalton with his wife and two or three children. Here he shouldered his gun, knapsack and ax, and set forward alone to find Middlesex, on Winooski river. He went from Brookfield through the woods to the head of Dog river, following that down to its junction with the Winooski, and over that river to Middlesex, having informed his wife that in a given time he should return, unless he sent her word to the contrary. On his arrival he found Mr. Jonah Harrington had made a pitch, and commenced chopping about 2 miles below Montpelier village, where he tarried till morning when he went down the river about 3 miles to the farm now owned by Thomas Stowell, where was formerly a tavern. Here he made his "*pitch*," and a very good one too for a farmer; but had he continued down to the village of Middlesex it might have been much better around the falls in that place.

"He was so pleased with swinging his ax among the trees on his own land, subsisting on such game as he took with wooden traps and his gun, that his promise to his wife to return was not fulfilled. She became alarmed about him, procured a horse, loaded it with provisions, and set forth to find her husband; following up White river to its source in Granville, thence down Mad river through Warren, Waitsfield and Moretown to its junction with the Winooski about half a mile below Middlesex village, crossed that river and travelled up it about one mile, where, to her joy and his surprise, she found her husband in the afternoon of the third day, doing a good business among the maples, elms and butternuts. From Royalton to Rochester she had a bridle path, then to Middlesex were only marked or spotted trees; was often under the necessity of unloading her horse to get him past fallen timber, and often had to lead him some distance. Mr. Mead's family soon moved into town. Mr. Mead's third son, Joel, was born in Lebanon, N. H., Jan. 18, 1785, she having gone there for better accommodations than Middlesex then afforded. Some time in June, 1785, Mrs. Mead was gone from home on a very cloudy afternoon. Mrs. Mead had to look for her cows, which ran in the woods at large. She started in good season, leaving three small children, one a nursing infant 5 months old, alone in the house. Not hearing the bell on the cows, she took their tracks and followed down the river about 1½ miles, found where they had fed apparently most of the day, but no bell to be heard. She then sought their tracks, and found they had gone down the river, and over "Hog back mountain" to Waterbury, one of the roughest places in all creation, almost; but cows must be found, or children go to bed supperless. She made up her mind to "go ahead," and crossing the almost impassible mountain, and following on, found the cows near the present railroad depot in Waterbury, 6 or 7 miles from home.

"By this time it had become dark, and backed up by a tremendous thundershower, rendered it so dark, that returning over that mountain in the night was out of question. In this unpleasant situation, she found her way to Mr. James Marsh's, the only hut in that village, and stayed till the first appearance of daylight, when she started her cows for home on a double quick time, where she safely arrived before any of her children had completed their morning nap. She concluded the children had so long a crying spell before going to sleep, they did not awake as early as usual."

About 1795, Mr. Mead kept a few sheep, the only sheep kept in town at that time. He had to keep a close watch of them and yard them nights, to keep them from falling a prey to the bears that were then plenty in the woods.

One morning he found his sheep had broken out of their pen, and following them a short distance northerly from his house, he found a sheep that had been

killed and partly eaten by the bears. He returned to his house, took his gun, and started in search of the intruders. He had not proceeded far into the woods before he came in sight of a bear that was on the retreat. He proceeded cautiously after bruin, keeping the bear to the windward, and followed up the hill in a northern direction, until he came near the top of the hill, when he again came in sight of his game, and was skulking along to get a better chance to shoot, when his wife, who had become alarmed by his absence and followed him, came in sight and halloed to him. This started the bear, but a quick shot rolled the sheep-thief over on the ground lifeless. The courageous woman told her husband she had seen another bear while she was searching for him, and they started back in the direction where she had seen it. They had not proceeded far when they came in sight of the second bear, which Mr. Mead also killed with one shot from his faithful gun. They then returned towards where the sheep had been killed, thinking to pick up and save the wool that had been scattered by the carniverous shearers.

As they came in sight of the spot, bruin number three was finishing his morning meal. Mr. Mead immediately settled his account with this bear in the same way he settled with the other two, and went home feeling very well after his before-breakfast exercise. He then informed the few neighbors in town of what he had done, who collected together, helped get the three bears out of the woods and dress them, and all had a "jovial time" and joyful feast.

As the number of settlements in town increased, the bears became less numerous, and when one was seen it was often the occasion of a lively and exciting chase. Sometimes nearly all the men within four or five miles would join in the chase, or surround the woods in which the bear was known to be, and lucky was the animal if he escaped unharmed. Three bears were killed one year at three such hunts. At one time, about the year 1830, a bear was discovered somewhere near the spot where the guide-board now is, near the Centre, and "all hands" started in pursuit. Geo. Holden, then living at the Centre, where Mrs. Daniels now resides, started with a pitchfork, the weapon he happened to have in his hands when he first heard the cry, "a bear! a bear!" The bear was chased down towards the Winooski, and made his way to somewhere near the river on the Governor's Rights, where, being worried by dogs and hotly pursued by men, he undertook to climb a tree that stood on a very steep side-hill. Mr. Holden, then a strong, courageous young man, was near, and ran to the foot of the tree as the bear was hitching up it, and stuck the pitchfork into the bear's posterior. Bruin, not liking to be helped up in that way, dropped upon his hind feet, and threw his fore feet around Mr. Holden's body. Holden at the same time seized the bear "at a back-hug hold," and they tumbled over on the ground, and rolled over and over to the foot of the hill, and some say into the river, where they quit their holds, and bruin ran until he was out of the way of men and pitchforks, and went up another tree. The word spread rapidly that the bear was up a tree, and the men gathered together and commenced shooting at him. Many shots had been fired when Horace Holden put in an appearance. After amusing himself and others present for a few minutes by cracking jokes and telling stories at the expense of the sharp-shooters, who were too excited to kill a bear, he expressed a desire to try it himself. No sooner did his rifle crack than the bear loosened his hold on the tree and fell to the ground.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST PART OF THE TOWN.

Jacob Putnam settled where Elijah Whitney now lives in 1802; Micah Hatch on the old Hatch place, so-called, the same year; Wm. Lewis on the Lathrop Lewis farm in 1805; John Arbuckle where Putnam Daley now lives, about 1808; Lewi McElroy where Dudley Jones now lives, i 1822; Caleb Bailey and —— York live on the George Herrick farm in 1823; Ich abod Cummings began on the Ziba Smit farm in 1824, lived there one year, and r

moved the next year to the farm where he with his Oramel, now live; Daniel Colby lived on the farm where Frank Maxham and son now live, in 1826.

The most ancient writings with a pen in town, are probably in the possession of James Vaughn, among which is a book commenced by George Vaughn in Oct. 1687; the writing done by him being very neatly executed, and a commission of 1696, given here *et literatem*:

"William Stoughton Esqr Lieutent Governour and Comander in chief in and over his Matys Province of the Masssachusetts Bay in New England. To Joseph Vaughn Greeting, By virtue of the power and authority in and by his Matys Royal Commission to me granted, I do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Ensign of the Foot Company of Militia in the Town of Middleboro within the County of Plimouth whereof Jacob Thompson Gent is Lieutenant. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of an Ensign by ordering and Exercising the sd Company in arms both Inferiour Officers and Souldiers Keeping them in good order and Discipline, Commanding them to obey you as their ensign, And yourself to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall receive from your sd Lieutenant and other your Superiour Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War pursuant to the trust reposed in you. Given under my hand & seal at arms at Boston the Fifth day of August, 1696, In the Eighth year of the Reign of our sovereign, Lord William the Third, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

By Command of the Lieut. Govern'r., &c.
WM. STOUGHTON."
Jsa. Addington, Secr'y.

THE MIDDLESEX MONEY DIGGERS.

"May Martin, or The Money Diggers," by D. P. Thompson, is known to be founded upon the fact that men dug here for money, at the foot of the nearly perpendicular drop of a hundred feet or more from the southerly part of the highest peak of Camel's Hump. It was commenced by a few men in 1824 or '25, who built a shanty here, one side a large piece of detached ledge, the other three sides, log of unbarked spruce and fir, quite young; the roof formed by drawing in the trees as they neared the top, until the boughs met the ledge above, which shelter being protected from the north and west winds by the high ledge, made a warm and comfortable place, under which the men professed to dig in search of the treasure supposed to have been secreted by Capt. Kidd somewhere on this continent. They were in part directed in their search by a woman living towards the North part of the State, who claimed to see into unsearchable things by looking into a transparent quartz stone or piece of glass. This company subsisted mainly by duping the nearest settlers so as to get them to furnish food. One man let them have his sheep to eat until they had devoured a large flock, he expecting good pay when the treasure should be found. Many were the conjectures as to the object of these money-diggers. Some thought they were a band of counterfeiters, others that they were a set of thieves, while a few thought they were honestly digging for money, and were hopeful for their success.

Their work was brought to a close by a party of young men from Middlesex, among whom was Enos Stiles, who gives the following account of their expedition, he being the only one of the party now alive:

Dec. 11, 1826, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, Ira McElroy, Calvin Farrar, Amos L. Rice, Archy McElroy, Jerry McElroy, Alexander M. Allen and Enos Stiles started from Middlesex village for Camel's Hump, with a view to discover what they could of the work or object of the money-diggers there, and were accompanied by Nathaniel Carpenter, then a justice of the peace, who went to act as an official if any arrests should be made. As they started, it so happened Danforth Stiles, from the east part of Middlesex, one Hinkson and one Reed were on their way to the mountain, and fell in with them. There was no temperance law then to forbid, no Good Templars to interfere, and acting upon the principle that which contained the most heat and stimulus was the best beverage for a long journey in a winter's night, they took two gallons of new rum for drink with them, and what provisions

needed beside. Leaving their teams at Ridley's tavern, now Ridley's Station, they took their provision and drink, and proceeded on foot to the mountain, about 6 miles distant. Esq. Carpenter stopped at the last house at the foot of the mountain to await for business, if needed, and the other seven of the party kept on up the steep mountain, through some two or three miles of thick forest.

When about half way up, after crossing a spruce ridge and coming into hard wood where it was lighter, they called the roll, and found one man missing. Three men were detailed to go back and find him, which they did some one-third mile back, lying in the snow fast asleep, having apparently fallen asleep and dropped out of line unnoticed by the rest of the party. Nothing more of note occurred until they arrived in the early break of day at the headquarters of the money-diggers, where they found Rodney Clogston, of Middlesex, the leader of the band, one Shackford, Eastman, and Friezell, up, dressed, with a good fire burning before the shanty.

After looking over the premises a little, four of the party went up to the top, and were there at sunrise playing a game of cards. The south wind was blowing warm, and they suffered no inconvenience from cold. It had been warm for a number of days, and the snow was not very deep at that time. After taking breakfast, well-washed down, the Middlesex party commenced a thorough search for goods, coining implements, treasures or excavations, which continued till about 1 o'clock P. M., and resulted in finding nothing except a little digging done inside of the shanty in the ledge that formed one of its sides, about what might have been done by two men with powder, good drills and a sledge in one day.

Giving up searching, the party came together at the camp and had a social time, until some were feeling pretty well, when one man said he did not want to trouble the camp for anything, and offered to purchase one cent's worth of meat, which was dealt out to him.

Then some of the boys, being possessed of evil spirits as well as good, commenced to break spruce twigs and put them on the fire for the fun of seeing them burn; this made a division, and two opposing parties were formed. Two of the men from the east part of the town sided with the diggers, and one remained silent and neutral, which made six against seven, when the invaders commenced piling on larger brush, and soon had the shanty in a rousing blaze. The diggers defended their property smartly by words, and declared that their things should all burn and the boys would be compelled to pay for them; but no fighting was done, and before the fire reached any of their things they made a rush and saved their trumpery, and let the shanty burn. The brush was so dry, the blaze shot into the air some fifty feet, making a splendid sight, but the diggers' lodge was reduced to ashes. In less than two hours after, the money-diggers were all on the march for home, thus ending the digging for Captain Kidd's treasures on Camel's Hump.

THE COLDEST NIGHT HERE

in the month of July since the year 1816, was probably in 1829. Enos Stiles relates that he worked at haying for Elijah Holden on the farm where Gardner Sawyer now resides, in 1829, and that he and two other men who were mowing on the 10th of July threw down their whetstones on a swath of hay, one above another, and that when he took up the upper stone on the morning of the 11th, the stones were frozen together so that he raised the three together when he lifted the top one. But he says the frost did not seriously injure the growing crops.

FIRES.

The only fire in town supposed to be incendiary was that burning the store, tavern house and barns standing where B. Barrett's store and tavern now stand, and owned in 1835 by a man named Mann. In May, that year, the buildings, with 3 or 4 horses and one ox, were burned, and Simeon Edson, who kept tavern where J. Q. Hobart now lives, was arrested on charge of setting the fire. At a justice trial the jury found him guilty, and he was

lodged in jail to await County Court trial. After being in jail for some time, he got bail, and never appeared at trial, and as there was lack of good proof, his bonds were never called for.

THE SAP-FEEDER,

so generally used by maple sugar-makers to run the sap into the pans or evaporators as fast as it evaporates, was invented by the late Moses Holden, Esq., who for many years owned and carried on the sugar-place about 2 miles from his home in the village; was a part of the Scott farm. He was a large, strong man, a great worker, and seldom had any help in sugaring, and often felt the need of having his sap boiling safely when he was away. Hearing a description of a floating contrivance for regulating the amount of water running into the flume of a certain mill, gave him an idea about regulating the sap running into his sap-pans, and he went to Montpelier and told one of the tinmen there what he wanted made. The tinman would have nothing to do with it for fear of ridicule in case of a failure; but going to another tin-shop, the tinman made the feeder according to directions, and only asked for a chance to make more if it proved a success. Mr. Holden took his invention home, elevated his sap-holder, put on his feeder, and started a fire. It worked well during the day, and when he left at night, he filled his holder with sap and his arch with wood, and when he returned in the morning, found his holder nearly empty and everything right. He never applied for a patent, but used this first feeder as long as he sugared, and it is still used by Wm. Scott, who bought the sugar-place.

Moses Holden died in May, 1878, at an advanced age. He had always been a resident of the town, had represented it in the Legislature twice, and had filled many offices of trust and responsibility. Many stories are told of his physical strength, one of them being to the effect that he has been known to cut and split 8 cords of three-feet wood in one day. He could lift up a full barrel of cider, hold it, and drink from the bung-hole.

BURYING GROUNDS.

At an early date, Hon. Seth Putnam deeded his one-acre lot in the white pine division, which is in the village, on the east side of the street opposite the railroad depot, to the town for a burying ground. The yard is well fenced, and kept in as good condition as the scanty room will admit. I have not learned who was the first person buried there, and the number cannot be very accurately determined, but the cemetery is nearly all occupied.

The following names, taken mostly from the headstones there, show that there sleep some of the brave veterans who fought to establish our nation, and some of the daring pioneers who cleared the dense forest from our fertile fields:

Lyman Tolman, aged 95, Cyrus Hill, 94, Ebenezer Woodbury — Revolutionary soldiers; Hon. Seth Putnam, fourth settler in town, 93; Capt. Holden Putnam, Captain at Plattsburgh, 86; Jesse Johnson, Sen'r, 86; Luther Haskins, 84; Mary Petty Haskins, wife of Luther, 81; Sally, wife of Dr. Joseph Lewis, 83; Polly Goldthwait, 79; Elihu Atherton, 79; Moses Holden, 78; Aaron Ladd, 78; Jesse Johnson, Jr., 77.

As the ripened autumn leaves surely and successively drop from the forest trees and are borne to the silent earth, so are we, in sure succession, dropping from the stage of life, and being borne to the silent cities of the departed. And as the inhabitants of these cities will soon outnumber those living in our villages and along our valleys and hill sides, it seems just and appropriate proper mention should be made of them; and I think much credit is due the inhabitants of this town and near vicinity for the improving and adorning of their cemeteries. The ground now called

THE MIDDLESEX CENTRE CEMETERY,

is now one of the most neatly arranged country cemeteries to be found; situated in a sightly, pleasant place, on the east side of the first made and most direct road from the village to the Centre, about 2 miles from the river, on the top of the first of three elevations of rolling ground found in coming from the village on this

road. Along the roadside and within the gate near the entering avenue, is a grove of handsome maples in rows, casting their shade upon the turf and over the pretty, white school house upon the left. The grounds within the cemetery are neatly arranged in 6 rows of lots, with 3 carriage avenues running the length of the ground and cross avenues. Each lot is raised above the avenues, with walk left between each 2 lots, and flowers, blooming shrubs and roses, break the mat of thick green grass and add their beauty to the sacred plots. A substantial wall and close-trimmed cedar hedge inclosing all.

But it is more the tasteful arrangement of the whole that makes the place seem beautiful for every one, than any profuse adornment. The stranger, too, pauses to admire the lovely scenery around as well, and the mourners feel a spirit of thankfulness that their dear friends are resting in so fair a place.

There are some 200 graves here now, with many monuments. Jan. 1, 1812 Nathan Benton, one of the first settlers, deeded 2 acres of land here to Joseph Chapin, Josiah Holden and 16 others: the land to be used for a neighborhood burying ground. In the spring of 1822 there were 5 graves in this ground, but it was in an open field, and had not been exactly located. That year the neighbors met and appointed Stephen Herrick to measure and stake out the ground, and a fence was built around it.

But little was done to improve it more until about 1856, when through the influence and under the supervision of Horace Holden, the friends of the deceased buried there, and others who felt interested, began to kill the weeds and brakes that had become abundant, and improvements were continued from time to time till 1858, when everything was completed nearly as at present. In 1866, an association was formed called "The Middlesex Centre Cemetery Association," to which Aaron Ladd, Asa Chapin, and 21 others, owners of lots, deeded their right and title. Under the Association each one of those who deeded and each one who took an active part in the work of improving the ground were entitled to a family lot.

SOME OF THE OLDEST

buried here are: Elizabeth McElroy, came from Scotland to U. S. in 1740, died in 1823, aged 99; Joseph Chapin, Sen'r, 96; Susanna Chase, 89; Jeremiah Leland, 78; Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah Leland, 88; Samuel Daniels, 87; Lucretia, wife of Samuel Daniels, 78; Polly McElroy, 84; Sanford White, 80; Maj. John Poor, 79, and Eliza M., his wife, 73—both buried in one grave; Joseph Chapin, Jr., 78; Horace Holden, 74; Marian Leland, 92; Abram Gale, 78, and Mary, his wife, 92; Margaret Mead, 79; Benjamin Willey, 72; Mary Wilson, 73; Hosea Minott, 74; Knight Nichols, 81, and Mercy, his wife, 92; Geo. H. Lewis, 71.

THE NORTH BRANCH CEMETERY.

On North Branch, about 1 mile below Putnam's Mills, is another cemetery, of which Mr. Putnam furnishes the following description:

"About 1810, Jno. Davis was buried on land then occupied by him, known as the Scudder lot, nearly in front of his house on the opposite side of the road. After that time the place was used for a burying ground, and ½ of an acre was enclosed with a log-fence. At that time a man by the name of Flanders lived where Chester Taylor now lives; Levi Lewis and wife Polly, lived where G. M. Whitney now does. Jno. Davis and wife, Nancy, were the first who lived on the Stiles place. James Pittsly and wife, Esther, commenced on the place known as the Bohonnon place, on the east side of the stream, now occupied by Jacob Putnam. After this Wm. Lewis purchased the Scudder lot and the inhabitants erected a board fence around the burying lot. Oct. 8, 1863, an association was formed called the North Branch Cemetery Association. The trustees purchased 1¼ acres, together with the old ground of Lathrop Lewis, son of Wm. Lewis, for $150, and built a good, substantial fence around it, erected a hearse-house and purchased a hearse. The location being on the main road, and the soil dry

and sandy, makes it the most desirable cemetery in the town."

Some of the oldest buried in North Branch Cemetery were: Clarissa Gould, aged 66; Ruth Minott, 66; Daniel Russell, 68; his wife, Temperance, 81; Reuben Russell, 78; his wife, Susannah, 69; John Gallison, 83; his wife, Phebe, 85; Allen Gallison, 68; Enoch Kelton, 64; his wife, Huldah, 72; Josiah Wright, 76; his wife, Betsy, 84; Nathaniel Wentworth, 71; Elizabeth, relict of Moses Wentworth, 87; William Lewis, 88; his wife, Hannah, 67; Jacob Putnam, 73; his wife, Polly W., 57; Betsy Thayer, 67; Isaac Batchelder, 61; his wife, Mary, 68; David Herrick, 86; his wife, Mary, 85; Stephen C. Jacobs, 76: Andrew Tracy, 75; his wife, Levina, 84; Ebenezer Cummings, 94; Abel H. Coleman, 75; David Gray, 82; David Hatch, 63; his wife, Sarah, 57; John McDermid, nearly 77; his wife, Adelia, nearly 72; Louiza Lane, 72; Margaret Smith, 81; Thomas Culver, 71; his wife, Anna, 73; Zeley Keyes, 76; Micah Hatch, 83; his wife, Mary, 69; Ephraim Hall, 68; Timothy Worth, 84; Solomon Lewis, 89; his wife, Susannah, 70; his second wife, Lucinda, 68; Elizabeth Church, 60; Sabra Burrell, 85; Wm. R. Kinson, 56; Hannah Kinson, 73; Eunice Edgerly, 64.

Mrs. Lydia King, widow of Elder Nathaniel King, died at the house of her son-in-law, Stephen Herrick, at the age of 91 years, and was buried in Northfield.

REMARKABLE CASE OF PETRIFACTION.

In March, 1846, James Vaughn (the writer's father,) and family, which included his father, Daniel Vaughn, moved from Pomfret, this state, on to a farm in the N. W. part of Middlesex.

"Uncle Daniel," as he was universally called in Windsor County, was a man about 5 feet, 10 inches in height, broad shouldered, stout built, and weighing some more than 200 lbs. He was noted for his remarkable strength, his strong, heavy voice, his sociality, his song-singing and story-telling, and was a notedly robust man, the solidity of muscle increasing as age advanced to such an extent as to make it necessary for him to use a cane or crutches for the last 15 years of his life.

He died of dropsy June 3, 1846, aged 78 years, and by his request was buried in a place selected by himself in a sightly spot near the house where he died. The following March the eldest daughter of James Vaughn, aged 16, died of consumption, and was buried in a grave near her grandfather. In Feb. 1855 their remains were taken up to be removed to the family burying-lot in Woodstock cemetery. The remains of the young lady were found in the usual condition of those buried that length of time.

The uncommon heft of Mr. Vaughn's coffin led to an examination of the remains, when it was found that the body had become petrified. Every part, excepting the nose, was in perfect form, nearly its natural color, but a little more of a yellowish tinge, hard like stone, and it weighed 550 lbs. The petrified body was viewed by Mr. Vaughn's family and many of the neighbors in Middlesex, and was also seen by many at Woodstock. A somewhat minute examination by physicians and scientific men revealed the fact that the fingers, toes and the outer part of the body were very hard and brittle, but that the length of time had not been sufficient to so fully change the inner portions of the most fleshly parts of the body and limbs. But it was generally believed by those who made examination that a few years more of time would have made the work of petrifaction complete, and changed the entire body to a mineral formation, that would perhaps endure for ages.

A biographical sketch of him we have not given, as it properly belongs in Pomfret history, of which town he was an early settler.

SUDDEN AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Luther Haskins, aged about 80, died in a chair in Barrett & Holden's store. He sat leaning slightly back, and was first noticed to be dead by Will Herrick, who happened to go into the store.

Nancy Hornbrook, aged 16, daughter of Wm. Hornbrook, dropped dead at a party at Alfred Warren's, about the year 1856.

When the railroad was being built, Lovina Cameron, aged about 13, dau. of Ira Cameron, of this town, was visiting in Berlin. She and a cousin and another girl were walking over the railroad bridge near Montpelier Junction, stepping from one stringer to another, all having hold of hands, when one made a misstep, and Miss Cameron and her cousin fell through into the river and were drowned.

U. W. Goodell, nephew of L. D. Ainsworth, was struck on the forehead by a stick thrown by a circular saw while working in Mr. Ainsworth's saw-mill, and lived but a few hours.

Chester Newton, while working in the same mill, helping to saw logs, was twitched upon the large circular saw, by the saw catching a board he was moving, and so horribly mangled that he lived but a short time.

Alvaro, son of Frederick Richardson, brakeman on the cars, aged 26 years, was killed by his head striking the timbers overhead in the dry-bridge at Waterbury, in 1879. Hinkley Chapin, aged 22, was killed at the same place, and in the same way, in 1851.

In 1872, Louis Amel's house, on east hill, caught fire from smoking meat in the wood-shed, and Mr. Amel was overcome by the flames while removing property, and burned with the house. Age, 51 yrs.

Nathaniel Daniels was drowned in 1818; see account of freshets. George, a son of Hiram Williams, was drowned in the river below the Narrows, while bathing, aged about 16. Frank, son of Osgood Evans, was in a boat above the Narrows, one paddle broke, and he went over the falls and was drowned. His body was found in the eddy below the Narrows. The only son of Asa Chapin, was drowned in a spring while drawing water for use in the house, and a little son of Samuel Mann was drowned in a spring on the Stephen Herrick farm.

James Daniels, aged about 78, living at Lawrence Fitzgerald's, was found dead in bed in the morning.

There have been 10 cases of suicide in the last 60 years by Middlesex people, 7 of which were committed in town.

STEPHEN HERRICK.

BY THE EDITOR.

We do not usually give sketches of the living, but the senior writer of this town history being so aged a man, and it being somewhat remarkable in his case that of 210 men living in the town when he settled here, who had families, that he has been the last survivor of them all for eight and a half years past, it seems a moderate autobiographic record in such circumstances is admissible.

Mr. Herrick is of English and Scotch descent, son of Stephen, senior; born in Randolph, Vt., Feb. 19, 1795. In the fall of 1820, he came to Middlesex, and selected his location, bought in October, but returned to Randolph, taught school that winter after in Brookfield, and returned to Middlesex in April, 1821. He bought his farm of Reuben Mann, son of Samuel, who was one of the first settlers, and where Mr. H. has continued to reside for the past 61 years. He married Lydia, dau. of Rev. Nathaniel King; their children: Eliza—mar. 1st, Chester Pierce of N. H., 2d, Samuel Warren of Middlesex, 3d, Adin Miles of Worcester, has three children living; Nathaniel King, the only son, who m. Jane Foster, 3 children, 2 living—King Herrick, as he is always called, is a merchant at Middlesex village; Emily R., who died at 22; Harriet, who m. Abram S. Adams, had 5 children, and is deceased; Laura Jane, who m. John McDermid, had 2 daughters, buried one; Nancy Jane, who m. Arthur McDermid, bro. to John, 3 children, her husband dying, m. 2d, Frederick A. Richardson; Lydia Ann, who mar. Heman Taplin, no children; and youngest, Alma R., born In 1842, married V. V. Vaughn, Mar. 8, 1865,—children, Mabel, died at 10 years, Wilmar Herrick, Ida Alma, and Frank Waldo.

Mr. Herrick has been a man of great physical strength and vigorous mind. The following will evince what his mental ability has been:

When the Vt. Central R. R. was being built, Abram B. Barker and Thomas

Haight contracted to build 2 miles of it below Middlesex village. They carried on work for about a year and failed. Stephen Herrick took a contract to finish the work; carried it on about 13 months, and in consequence of short estimates also failed—but for which he immediately commenced a suit against the R. R. Co., and afterwards was retained for and commenced a suit in favor of Barker and Haight as agent for their creditors. After carrying on these suits for 8 years he got a decree against the R. R. Co. in his own case for about $9000; the Barker & Haight suit he prosecuted for 20 years before getting a final decree.

In these suits he took all his testimony himself, examined his witnesses himself in court, and wrote out his own pleas. In a word he was his own lawyer. It is said he once appeared in Supreme court with his case written out, filling 300 pages, that Gov. Paine, the president of the road, said that that book would be the death of him. Mr. Herrick tells the story now well, and adds *that it was*. When Gov. Paine was summoned, he told the officer he had rather meet the devil than that Stephen Herrick in the court.

He has also successfully, as town agent, managed many suits for the town, including the noted Wythe pauper suit with Moretown, the Beckwith suit in regard to settling the 3 ministerial lots, and the East Hill road suit, and has managed many grand jury suits, in all of which he acted as his own counsel and made his own pleas.

The Saturday before the death of the late Hon. Daniel Baldwin, these two old men met upon the street at Montpelier village. Said Mr. Baldwin, "We two old men, the two oldest inhabitants of our respective neighboring towns, should have a visit together." Mr. Herrick assented, and asked where it should be. "It must be at my house," replied Mr. Baldwin, "and next Saturday, one week from to-day." The following Wednesday Mr. Baldwin died. Mr. Herrick seems remarkably hale and hearty yet.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

No official list of Revolutionary soldiers who have resided in Middlesex can be obtained, but the following-named men are said to have been Revolutionary pensioners who have lived in town: Estes Hatch, — Sloan, Jas. Hobart, Cyrus Hill, Micah Hatch, David Phelps, Col. Joseph Hutchins, Joseph Chapin, Sr., Lyman Tolman.

Seth Putnam was one of the first three settlers in Washington County, having moved into Middlesex in 1785. He was a cousin to the noted Israel Putnam, and as a subaltern in Col. Warner's celebrated regiment of Green Mountain Boys, participated in their battles and marches in the old Revolution. He related many of his adventures of the first settlement, and among them one of a remarkable march which he made through the wilderness in a snow-storm, from Rutland, where he had been in attendance as a member of the legislature during the month of November. The only traveled road to his home was then around by Burlington.

SOLDIERS BURIED IN TOWN IN THE WAR OF 1861.

S. F. Jones, Jacob Jones and Zenas Hatch,—in North Branch Cemetery.

Chester Newton,—in the Cemetery at the Center.

Nathaniel Jones,—in the village Cemetery.

Mrs. Esther Shontell, of this town, sent seven sons into the army in this war: William, who measured 6 feet 8 inches in height; Benjamin, 6 feet 4 inches; Frederick, 6 feet 3 inches; Leander, 5 feet 9 inches; Lewis, 6 feet 1 inch; Joseph, 6 feet 7 inches; Augustus, 6 feet. Two of the brothers were killed; and the mother draws a pension for one of them. Another left a widow, and two are pensioned on account of wounds.

O, the strong Middlesex boys
Were mad for the war!
And the name of each hero
To the ages afar
Shall leave a track like a comet—
Each shine as a star.

List of Men credited to the Town of Middlesex, 1861–1865.

BY STEPHEN HERRICK.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

Names.	*Age.*	*Reg. Co.*	*Enlistment.*	*Remarks.*
Brown, Harvey W.	19	2 F	May 7 61	Died Feb. 4, 63, at Point Lookout, Md.
Smith, William S.	22	do	do	Died Sept. 5, 61, at Washington, D. C.
Ripley, William C.	21	3 H	June 1 61	Discharged Nov. 8, 62. [23, 65.
Scribner, Walter	21	4 G	Aug 22 61	Corp: pris. June 23, 64: must. out May
Herrick, George S.	23	do	Aug 29 61	Discharged Jan. 21, 63.
Leonard, Alonzo R.	21	do	Sept 3 61	Discharged Dec. 18, 62.
Leonard, Charles P.	19	do	do	Re-en. Feb. 8, 64: must. out May 23, 65.
Cushman, George H.	34	do	Aug 22 61	Corp: killed at Weldon R.R. June 23, 64.
Evans, Goin B.	21	6 G	Feb 18 62	Discharged April 24, 63. [June 26, 65.
Gould, Page	21	6 H	Aug 14 61	First Serg: wd. April 16, 62: must. out
Gould, Worthen T.	18	do	do	Died Jan. 4, 63, at Belle Plains, Va.
Jones, Stephen F.	44	do	do	Died Feb. 63, at Brattleboro.
Jones, Jacob G.	18	do	do	Died Jan. 24, 62, at Camp Griffin.
Divine, John	30	6 G	Oct 15 61	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63: must. out June 26, 65.
Lee, John Jr.	32	do	Sept 20 61	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63: must. out July 15, 65.
Sweeny, James	35	do	Sept 23 61	Discharged Jan. 8, 62.
Leonard, John R.	26	6 F	Oct 3 61	Mustered out Oct. 28, 64.
Whitney, Elijah	31	do	Oct 8 61	First Lieut: resigned June 19, 62.
Hogan, John	22	6 H	Aug 14 61	Wd. April 16, 62: deserted Jan. 19, 63.
Shontell, William	25	8 E	Oct 21 61	Corp: discharged Feb. 12, 63.
Shontell, Benjamin	24	do	Dec 16 61	Discharged Oct. 16, 62.
Shontell, Frederick	22	do	Jan 10 62	Died May 16, 62.
Shontell, Leander	19	do	Dec 16 61	Wd. Sept. 4, 62: must. out Aug. 3, 64.
Amel, Louis	38	do	Oct 7 61	Re-en. Jan. 5, 64: must. out June 28, 65.
Warren, Lorenzo S.	22	do	Dec 7 61	Wd. Sept. 4, 62: dis. April 6, 63.
Warren, Alonzo S.	20	do	do	Died March 19, 63.
Kinson, Benjamin H.	26	do	Oct 3 61	Died June 18, 62.
Wilson, Francis	28	do	do	Corp: died Dec. 5, 62.
Nichols, Roswell S.	41	do	Nov 30 61	Musician: discharged June 30, 62.
Lewis, Frederick A.	18	Cav C	Sept 13 61	Paroled pris: must. out May 23, 65.
Lewis, DeForest L.	20	do	Nov 12 61	Mustered out Nov. 18, 64.
Scott, Elisha	50	do	Sept 20 61	do [Nov. 18, 64.
George, Albert	21	do	Sept 13 61	Pro. Corp: wd. Apr. 1, 63: mustered out
Smith, John W.	41	do	Sept 12 61	Corp: discharged Oct. 9, 62.
Chase, Austin A.	21	do	Oct 3 61	Discharged Nov. 27, 61.
Spencer, George W.	28	do	Sept 20 61	Discharged Oct. 3, 62.
Hastings, Sidney B.	42	do	do	Discharged Nov. 18, 64.
Dudley, William N.	32	do	Sept 12 61	Discharged Jan. 13, 63.
Preston, Philander R.	27	do	Sept 21 61	Wd. July 6, 63: Re-en. Dec. 31, 63; taken pris. June 29, 64; died at Florence, S. C., Jan., 65.
Wells, Warren O.	38	1st Bat	Dec 3 61	Corp: mustered out Aug. 10, 64. [La.
Hills, Zerah	34	do	do	Corp: died June 25, 63, at Port Hudson,
Oakland, George	24	2d Bat	Oct 23 61	Corp: re-en. Feb. 20, 64: mus. out July 31, 65
Hogan, Henry	20	9 I	June 18 62	Pro. Corp: do. Serg: mus. out June 13, 65.
Smith, William P.	19	do	June 30 62	Died Oct. 12, 62.
Cushman, Holmes	27	10 B	July 25 62	Mustered out June 22, 65.
Williams, Hiram	29	do	Aug 1 62	Died Feb. 17, 65, at Washington, D. C.
Morrisett, John	28	do	July 30 62	Mustered out June 22, 65.
Patterson, Robert	35	do	Aug 6 62	Wd. Oct. 19, 64: dis. May 27, 65.
Scaribo, Fabius	28	do	Aug 4 62	Mustered out June 22, 65. [15, 65.
Lewis, Charles J.	25	11 D	Aug 12 62	Sec. Lt: pro. 1st Lt: do. Capt: dis. May
Fifield, William C.	41	6 F	Aug 15 62	Must. out June 19, 65. [out June 19, 65.
Tobin, John W.	18	do	do	Wd. Sep. 19, 64: pro. Corp: do Serg: mus.
Cameron, Sylvester	25	do	do	Mustered out June 19, 65.
Ward, Tertullus C.	26		do	Killed in ac. at Gettysburgh, July 3, 63.
Bean, Albert	23	2 D	do	Died Oct. 3, 64, at Sandy Hook, of wds.
Bruce, George W.	23	10 K	Aug 11 62	Deserted July 5, 63.
Jones, Jabez	19	11 I	Dec 5 63	Died at Middlesex, July 10, 65.
Chase, Amos J.	40	Cav C	Nov 24 63	Mustered out Aug. 9, 65.
Buck, William H. H.	22	Cav G	Dec 11 63	Discharged Sept. 15, 65.
Templeton, James A.	45	Cav C	Dec 8 63	Mustered out Aug. 9, 65.
Cameron, John	26	do	Dec 18 63	Wd. May 6, 64: discharged Feb. 22, 65
Rublee, Otis N.	18	3d Bat	Sept 5 63	Musician: mustered out June 15, 65.
Herrick, Geo. S.	25	do	Nov 2 63	do do
Amel, Louis	19	do	Sept 15 63	do

Names.	*Age.*	*Reg. Co.*	*Enlistment.*	*Remarks.*
Chase, Albert H.	19	3d Bat	Aug 29 63	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Kirkland, William	21	do	Sept 5 63	do
Leonard, Alonzo R.	21	do	do	do
Libby, Frank F.	18	do	Nov 11 63	Promoted Corporal : do
Shontell, William	27	do	Sept 15 63	do
Stone, Charles H.	20	do	Sept 3 63	do
Hastings, Flavel J.	20	Cav C	Dec 4 63	Mustered out Aug. 9, 65. [Aug. 17, 64.
Scott, George W.	18	do	Dec 11 63	Pris. June 29, 64 : died at Andersonville,
Wheeler, Charles	45	10 B	Dec 19 63	Discharged May 15, 65.
Wing, Lemuel B.	18	SS C	Dec 28 63	Discharged Mar. 10, 65. [9, 65.
Murray, Henry	19	Cav C	Dec 31 63	Pro. Serg : wd. Apr. 3, 65 : must out Aug.
Shepley, Elliot W.	43	do	Dec 25 63	Wd. May 5, 64 : Must. out Aug 9, 65.
Towner, John S.	26	do	Dec 18 63	Pris. June 29, 64 : died Oct. 2, 64.
Barton, David	44	10 B	Dec 14 63	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Smith, Abner	42	do	Dec 28 63	Killed in act. at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Magoon, Henry C.	18	4 G	do	Died at Brattleboro, Aug. 20, 64.
Mee, Cornelius	18	11 H	Dec 19 63	Mustered out Aug 2, 65.
Willey, Albert	19	17 C	Sept 3 63	Mustered out July 14, 65 : pro. Corp.
			VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.	
Putnam, Chris. C. Jr.	23	13 I	Aug 25 62	Pro. Serg : must. out July 21, 63.
Whitney, William H. H.	22	do	do	Discharged April 6, 63.
Whitney, Hiram G.	20	do	do	Musician : mustered out July 21, 63.
Whitney, Sidney E.	18	do	Aug 29 62	do
Jones, Dudley B.	31	do	do	do
Jones, Jabez	18	do	do	do
Benjamin, R. Plummer	22	13 B	do	do
Jones, Edwin	18	do	do	do
McElroy, Clesson R.		do	Aug 25 62	2d Lt : pro. 1st Lt : mus. out July 21, 63.
Luce, Merrill O.	18	do	do	Corp : pro. Serg : do
Potwin, Joseph	36	do	do	Corp : do
Ordway, Royal	30	do	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Barnett, William W.	28	do	do	do
Willey, Albert	18	do	do	do
Flood, Gregory	18	13 H	do	do
Nichols, Eugene	25	13 B	do	do
Miles, Otis G.	31	do	do	Pro. Corp : Must. out July 21, 63.
Chase, Albert H.	18	do	do	do
McCarron, Barney	18	do	do	do
Chamberlin, Burt J.	20	do	do	do
Rublee, Otis H.	18	13 A	Oct 3 62	Musician : do
White, Lucian W.	23	13 B	Sept 1 62	do
Moulton, Stedman D.	30	do	Sept 3 62	Discharged April 24, 63.
Wright, Edwin L.	27	13 C	Aug 29 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Taylor, Francis F.	18	do	Sept 8 62	Died April 16, 63.
Lawrence, George S.	22	do	Sept 15 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Scribner, Hiram W.	18	do	Sept 8 62	do
Slade, William	42	do	Sept 10 62	do
			VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.	
Atridge, Nathaniel	21	Rec	Aug 19 64	Discharged Oct. 1, 64.
Cameron, James	18	2 D	July 30 64	Mustered out June 19, 65. [pris, of wds.
Jones, Edwin R.	20	Cav C	Aug 22 64	Died Oct. 7, 64, at Mt. Jackson, Va., while
Nichols, Henry W.	18	2 D	Aug 2 64	Mustered out June 19, 65. [June 19, 65.
Alden, Sylvester O.	27	do	Aug 19 64	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 64 : must. out
Edgerly, James	39	do	Aug 20 64	Died Oct. 31, 64, at Winchester, Va.
Saunders, Asa S.	28	do	do	Mustered out June 19, 65.
Dodge, Wallace W.	21	3d Bat	Aug 22 64	do
Dutton, Charles H.	22	do	do	do
Wakefield, William H.	23	17 E	Aug 31 64	Mustered out June 2, 65.
Andrews, Salmon F.	28	do	do	Mustered out May 13, 65.
Whitney, Geo. M.	34	Front Cav	Jan 3 65	do June 27, 65.
Connor, Francis R.	21	do	do	do
Whitney, Sidney E.	20	do	do	do
Stiles, Orrin	43	2 D	Feb 4 65	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Nichols, Eugene H.	22	do	do	do
Loizell, Julius	18	do	Feb 8 65	do
Smith, James H.	22	7 I	Feb 11 65	Mustered out Feb. 11, 66.
Wells, Warren		1st Corps	Jan 25 65	Discharged Jan. 24, 66.
Marsh, Rufus H.		do	Feb 14 65	Discharged Feb. 13, 66.
Richardson, Plummer H.	20	6 K	Mar 15 65	Mustered out June 26, 65.

DRAFTED AND ENTERED SERVICE.

Names.	*Age.*	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Enlistment.*	*Remarks.*
Hatch, Zenas	21	2	D	July 13 63	Wd. at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64: died Nov. 11, 64, of wds. rec. Oct. 19, 64.
Vaughn, Henry J.	21	6	E	do	Mustered out June 13, 65.
Woodward, Harrison	22	2	K	do	Discharged Jan. 23, 64.

SUBSTITUTE—FOR M. O. EVANS.

Hogan, John C.	20	4	I	July 23 63	Pris. June 23, 64: sup. died in reb. pris.

PAID COMMUTATION.

Orrin Bruce,	Francis B. Connor,	Jeremiah Mahoney,	Luther Maxham,
Myron W. Miles,	Chester Smith,	E. D. Williams,	Chas. H. Willey.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Being unable to obtain an official list of the 1812 soldiers, I rely on the recollection of the oldest men in town for the following list of Plattsburgh Volunteers:

Holden Putnam, captain of the Company from Middlesex and vicinity, Horace Holden, Xerxes Holden, Lewis Putnam, Zebina Warren, Nathaniel Carpenter, Alanson Carpenter, Samuel Barnett, David Harrington, Ephraim Keyes, Benj. Chatterton, Nathan Huntley, Abram Gale, Rufus Chamberlin, Rufus Leland, Samuel Meads, Jesse Johnson, Hubbard Willey, "Priest" Cole.

It is related respecting some of the Middlesex volunteers to Plattsburgh: The Sunday previous to the battle, a Middlesex minister, known as "Priest" Cole, preached a fiery war sermon, in which he urged every man capable of bearing arms to bravely turn out and meet the British in case of an invasion. Before the close of that week the march of the enemy towards Vermont was announced, and the reverend minister was one of the volunteers. When Captain Putnam reached the Lake with his company, he drew them up in a line, and gave orders for "all who had the cannon fever and did not want to cross the lake, to fall back to the rear." Not a man stirred except Priest Cole, who stepped back a few paces and there remained. A few days after the battle, Rev. Mr. C. was sitting in Enoch Clark's store, in the house now occupied by L. D. Ainsworth, when Esquire Nathaniel Carpenter entered, and sitting down by his side, slapping him on the knee, remarked, "Priest Cole, I was never more surprised in my life than I was to see you step back and not want to meet the British." Mr. Cole coolly replied, "Esq. Carpenter, it is a great deal easier to preach than to practice."

OUR CHRISTMAS TREE AT THE CHURCH.

BY MRS. ALMA R. VAUGHN.

You have asked for a poem, and what shall it be?
O, yes, I will sing for our new Christmas tree.
Let all come under its boughs, the great and the small.
If the house is not full, 'tis no Christmas at all.
Let us laugh and be merry; all be of good cheer,
For our Christmas day comes only once in a year,—
How delighted and happy we all feel to-night,
How the little ones look on the tree with delight!

But I could not but think, as we just knelt in prayer,
Of the poor and the lowly, have they a gift there?
And my mind it turned back to the thoughts of the morn,
That 'twas on Christmas Eve that our Saviour was born.
Though the gift may be humble that's placed on the tree,
'Tis in memory of Christ;—like His gifts let it be:—
If a gift to the poor or the meek has been given,
You've laid up for yourselves a rich treasure in Heaven.

We now honor His birthday with gifts and with mirth
Let us hope for His kindness and love while on earth.
And that Heaven's rich blessings may rest on us all,
That no sorrow, nor evil, nor ill may befall.
Then take not the gifts from the tree with fond pride
But think 'twas for thee that our Saviour has died;
And receive each gift humbly, to-night, from the tree
As an emblem of love—of His kindness to thee.

SUNSHINE WILL FOLLOW THE RAIN.

BY MRS. ALMA R. VAUGHN.

Life has its moments of gladness,
Life has its moments of pain;
Yet God, He is near in our sorrow,
Sunshine will follow the rain.

Why are we ever a shading
Our moments of gladness with pain?
Why are we apt to repining?
Sunshine will follow the rain.

NOTHING LEFT UNDONE.

Oh, can we, as the night has come,
Review the day with pride, and say,
We have left nothing now undone
Of which we should have done to-day?

For soon, how soon our days are through,
Our work in life will all be done;
Oh, can we say, as death draws nigh,
No earthly task is left undone?

[We selected from Mrs. Vaughn's poem one or two other pieces, which we should give would it not overrun the pages allotted for Middlesex.—*Ed.*]

MONTPELIER.

BY HON. ELIAKIM P. WALTON.

From the first Vermont grant of the town of Montpelier, Oct. 21, 1780, to Jan. 1, 1849, the territory known by that name embraced the present towns of MONTPELIER and EAST MONPELIER; hence this paper will for that period give the history of the two existing towns under the original name, and of the present town of Montpelier from the last-named date.

LOCATION.

The original town was located on the longest river which has both its origin and embouchure within the State—the Winooski. In a map published at New Haven, Conn., about 1779, this river was called, "*R. a la Moelle, French R. or Wenusoo R., also Oniain R.*" The first name was given by Champlain in 1609, to the next principal river north, now called Lamoille, and it was erroneously applied to the Winooski on the map referred to; French, or Onion, river was the name given in early New Hampshire charters of towns located on the river, and "*Wenusoo*" and "*Oniain*" were the erroneous readings by the draftsman or engraver, for the genuine and beautiful Winooski, and the equally genuine but strong-flavored Onion, which suggests rather the richness of the broad meadows on either bank than the exceeding beauty of the mingled landscape of water, meads and magnificent mountains.

The town was located in latitude 44° 7′ north, and longitude 4° 25′ east from the capitol at Washington, and about 10 miles north-east from the exact geographical centre of the State, which is near the west line of Northfield, in the mountain between Northfield and Waitsfield. Four important branches embouch in the town or on its border: Dog river from the south, Stevens's Branch from the south-east and Kingsbury's Branch and North Branch from the north, while the Winooski itself enters near the north-eastern, and runs to the south-western, corner of the town. Dog river gave the passage for the Vermont Central railroad through the mountains to the third branch of White river, which has its source at the same level as that of Dog river; Stevens's Branch has the same source in one of its branches as the second branch of White river, which cuts through the eastern mountain range by the famous "Gulf" in Williamstown, and a branch of Stevens's, from Barre, gives easy access to the valley of Wait's river. The northern branches of the Winooski give eligible passes to the upper valleys of Wells and Lamoille rivers, and North Branch gives an easy and almost a perfectly straight pass into the valley of the Lamoille, opposite Wild Branch, which cuts through to a branch of Black river, and thus opens a clear way to Lake Memphremagog at Newport. This location of the town, so central and so easily accessible to the surrounding country in every direction, probably had an important influence in making it the political capital of the State, as it certainly has had upon the thrift of its business men. These facts also indicate that in the future, as ability shall be given, the village of Montpelier will become the centre for the intersection of at least five railroad lines, running in the river valleys above named, making it ultimately as accessible by rail as it has been by the ordinary highways. The Central railroad now opens two of these valleys to Montpelier; in the third, the Montpelier and Wells River railroad is now in operation; in the fourth, the managers of the Central road contemplate the laying of a track, and in that event the valley of the North Branch to the Lamoille will alone remain to be occupied. A survey for a railroad there has been made, and the route is proved to be feasible.

EARLIEST GRANTS.

The earliest known grant of any part of the territory, on which the township was located, was made by Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant and acting Governor of the then royal Province of New York, June 13, 1770, under the name of "Newbrook," which was a grant to Jacobus Van Zant. On a map of Vermont, and of parts of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, published at New Haven, Conn., when the inhabitants of Vermont held their lands "by the triple title of

honest purchase, of Industry in Settling. and *now lately that of conquest*," the last phrase indicating about 1779 as the date—this New York township seems to have embraced Montpelier eastward from a short distance west of the mouth of North Branch, near the spot on which the State Capitol stands, with parts of Barre, Plainfield and Berlin.*

On the 25th of June, 1770, still another small portion of Montpelier, on the Eastern border of the town, was granted, by the same authority, under the name of "Kingsborough," to John Morin Scott, who was subseqnently a delegate from New York in the Continental Congress; and on the 3d of July, 1771, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, and then Governor of New York, granted yet another portion, under the name of "Kilby," to William McAdams. According to the map referred to, this grant covered all but a very narrow gore between the New Hampshire grant of Middlesex and the preceding New York grants of Kingsborough and Newbrook. HON. HILAND HALL has suggested that Newbrook embraced Waterbury and vicinity, Kingsborough, Montpelier and vicinity, and Kilby, Middlesex and vicinity;† but the New Haven map very correctly marks all the towns granted by New Hampshire on the North side of the Winooski, from Colchester to Middlesex, both included, with the names they now bear, except *Belton* for Bolton, and an omission of the corner of Richmond, which is included in Jericho. Immediately adjoining and East of Middlesex is "Kilby," just where Montpelier belongs. The only difficulty in the case is that "Kilby" contained 30,000 acres, or 6,930 *more* than Montpelier, which would make "Kilby" cover a part of the present towns of Plainfield and Marshfield, with the whole of Montpelier; but, on the other hand, in that case, the junctions of North Branch and Stevens's Branch with the Winooski should be in "Kilby" on the map, whereas they are in "Newbrook." The writer has conjectured that "Kilby" in fact embraced part of the territory laid down on the map as Middlesex, and that Montpelier was covered by parts of "Kilby," "Newbrook" and "Kingsborough," which would bring Berlin very near its correct place on the map, where it is in fact quite erroneously placed in relation to Middlesex. These statements are of some interest as belonging to the history of the town, yet they are of no possible importance, since the grantees of New York appear never to have availed themselves of their grants, though an attempt was made to survey this region in 1773, by Samuel Gale, which was prevented by Ira Allen.*

The names of the New York grantees do not appear in the list of persons who received compensation for their lands out of the $30,000 paid by Vermont to New York as a settlement of the long and bitter controversy for title and jurisdiction. The three New York grants were therefore dormant, or had lapsed for want of compliance with prescribed conditons, when, in 1780, a petition was filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Vermont, by Timothy Bigelow, Jacob Davis, Jacob Davis, Jr., Thos Davis, and others, asking for a grant of unappropriated land. This was at the most critical period in the history of Vermont, when New York and New Hampshire were both claiming jurisdiction of the State, and Congress seemed so strongly bent upon sacrificing it to one of the claiming States, or dividing it between both that the agents of Vermont in Congress withdrew, and indignantly refused further to attend, though invited to do so.†

* The explanation on the map brings out so strongly the Vermont spirit of those days, that it is worth copying entire, as follows:

"The Townships or Grants East of Lake CHAMPLAIN are laid down as granted by the State of NEW HAMPSHIRE, Except those that are marked Y Which were granted by the State of NEW YORK on unlocated ground, where they do not interfere with the Hampshire Grants; the Spurious New York grants that interfere with the Older ones are marked with dotted lines, and as they are mostly granted to Officers in the Regular army except a few which have the name of WALLIS, KEMP, and some such other favourites of these Princes of Land Jobbers MOORE, DUNMORE, COLDEN, and TRYON, Stamped on them, it was not thought worth while to note them: Especially as the Inhabitants of the State of Vermont now hold them by the triple title of honest purchase, of Industry in Settling, and now lately that of Conquest."—*Map facing page 530 in Vol. 4, of Documentary History of New York.*

† *Vermont Historical Society Collections*, Vol. I, pp. 154, 155, 156.

* *Vt. Historical Society Collections*, Vol. I, p. 35, where Allen states explicitly that Gale's camp was "near the northeast corner of the [then] present town of Montpelier."

† *Same*, Vol. II, pages 31-34.

At this period, two-thirds of the State were occupied by the scouts of the British army and the Green Mountain Boys,* and the British far exceeded the Vermonters in the number of men and in military supplies. In fact, on the very day when the General Assembly authorized the grant of Montpelier, Major Carleton with a British force was at Ticonderoga, just returned from a successful raid on North-eastern New York, in which he had captured Forts Ann and George, and destroyed nearly all the farm-houses and barns in the towns of Kingsborough and Queensborough.†

It was at this critical time that Vermont was forced to rely on policy rather than arms for protection, and the negotiation with Gen. Frederick Haldimand, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Canada, was then instituted. In these desperate circumstances, one of the greatest difficulties was the want of money with which to supply and pay the little army of the infant State—a State which was not only relying solely on its own resources for its own defense, but actually had furnished and was in part supporting Col. Seth Warner's regiment in the Continental army, then and while in service used for the protection of Vermont's most dangerous enemy—New York. For the extraordinary expenses of military defense, the taxes upon a people just entered upon the primeval forests, and having hardly cleared enough to afford a scanty support even in peaceful times, would not suffice; and necessarily, therefore, the State Government relied upon the sale of its wild lands, and of the confiscated estates of enemies, for a fund to meet extraordinary expenses. An essential point of course was, to find purchasers who could make ready pay *in specie*, *or its equivalent*, and thus supply the pressing needs of the government. Accordingly we find, on the Assembly journal of the 14th of October, 1780, the following entry:

Resolved, that a Committee of five, to join a Committee from the Council, be appointed to take into consideration the situation of ungranted lands within this State which can be settled, and the several petitions filed in the Secretary's office praying for grants of unlocated lands, and report their opinion *what lands can be granted and what persons will most conduce to the welfare of this State to have such grants*.

The members chosen by ballot are, Mr. Samuel Robinson, Mr. [Edward] Harris, Col. [John] Strong, Mr. [Ebenezer] Curtiss, and Mr. [Joshua] Webb.*

This Committee was deemed so important that on the 17th of October, 1780, the Assembly added to it four members, to wit: Mr. [Matthew] Lyon, Mr. [Benjamin] Whipple, Mr. [Thomas] Porter, and Mr. [Major Thomas] Murdock.† The members of this Committee were selected from the then most important towns in the State, to wit: Bennington, Halifax, Dorset, Windsor, Rockingham, Arlington, Rutland, Tinmouth and Norwich; and the Council completed the Committee by adding leading men of the time, all noted in Vermont history, to wit: Ira Allen, John Fassett, (Jr.,) Jonas Fay and Paul Spooner.‡

The grant of the township of MONTPELIER—a name given by Col. Jacob Davis—was, in this emergency, the first one recommended by the Committee and the first one authorized by the General Assembly.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Saturday Oct. 21st, 1780.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the ungranted lands in this State, and the several Pitches on file in the Secretary's office, &c., brought in the following report, viz:

"That, in our opinion, the following tract of land, viz: lying east of and adjoining Middlesex, on Onion river, and partly north of Berlin, containing 23040 acres, be granted by the Assembly unto Col. Timothy Bigelow and Company, by the name of MONTPELIER."

Signed, PAUL SPOONER, Chairman.

The aforesaid report was read and accepted, and

Resolved, That there be and hereby is granted unto Col. Timothy Bigelow and company, being sixty in number. a township of land, by the name of MONTPELIER,

*In October, 1780, the month in which the grant of Montpelier was asked, a British party passed through that town, on their way to attack Royalton.—See B. H. Hall's *Eastern Vermont*, p 383.

† *Vt. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, Vol. II. pages 36, 41-44, 66-69.

* *Ms. Assembly Journal*, 1778-1784, p. 128.

† Same *Assembly Journal*, *p.* 130.

‡ *Ms. Journals of Council*, 1778 *to* 1780, *p.* 313.

situate and lying in this State, bounded as follows, viz: lying east of and adjoining Middlesex, on Onion river, and partly north of Berlin, containing 23040 acres: And the Governor and Council are hereby requested to issue a Grant or Charter of incorporation of said township of Montpelier, under such restrictions, reservations, and for such considerations, as they shall judge best for the benefit of the State. *

IN COUNCIL,
Saturday, 21st Oct., 1780.

The Governor and Council, to whom was referred the stating the fees for the grant of land made this day, by the General Assembly of this State, having had the same under their consideratiou, have stated the fees aforesaid at four hundred and eighty pounds for the sd. land, being one township by the name of MONTPELIER, in hard money, or an equivalent in Continental Currency, to be paid by Col. Timothy Bigelow or his attorney, on the execution of the Charter of Incorporation, on or before the 20th day of January next.

Attest, JOSEPH FAY, Secy.

£480. †

Although the sole condition of the grant was the payment of £480, in specie or an equivalent in Continental Currency, by the 20th of January 1781, the first charter was not granted until the 14th of August of that year, when a very imperfect charter was drawn—probably by Thomas Tolman, one of the grantees and Deputy Secretary of the Governor and Council—and executed by Governor Chittenden. In this charter no boundaries were given to the town; the customary five rights reserved for edutional and religious purposes were not inserted, but were referred to as in the charter of the town of Ripton; and two onerous conditions were imposed, to wit: first, that within 3 years after the circumstances of the then existing war would permit, 5 acres of land should be planted or cultivated, a house at least 18 feet square on the floor be erected, and one family settled, on each respective Right, on penalty of forfeiture of the land; and, second, reserving all Pine Timber suitable for a Navy to the use and benefit of the Freemen of the State. As this is not *the* charter of the town, another having been substituted for it, and granted to the original and a few other grantees, in 1804, it is omitted in this paper, and the reader is referred for a copy to Hon. Daniel P. Thompson's *History of Montpelier*, published in 1860, pp. 21 and 22.

Notwithstanding the imperfection of the charter of 1781, the proprietors proceeded to allot and organize the town under it, beginning with a warning dated June 11, 1784, which was less than three years from the date of the original charter, and fourteen months after the close of the Revolutionary War, by Gen. Washington's proclamation of Apr. 19, 1783. Before noticing the proprietors and the record of their meetings, it is best to give a list of the proprietors, which is embraced in the perfected and now actual charter of the town, that was authorized by a special act of the General Assembly, passed Feb. 1, 1804, and executed on the 6th of the same month.

THE CHARTER OF MONTPELIER.

[L.S.] *The Governor of the State of Vermont, to all People to whom these Presents shall come,* GREETING:

Whereas, the Legislature of the State of Vermont, at their adjourned session, holden at Windsor, on the first day of February A. D. 1804, was pleased to pass an act entitled 'an act authorizing the Goverernor of this State to issue a new charter of Montpelier,'—

Now, therefore, Know Ye, that I, *Isaac Tichenor, Governor* within and over said State, and in the name, and by the authority of the same, and in pursuance of, and by virtue of the act aforesaid, Do, by these presents, give and grant the tract of land hereafter described and bounded, unto *Timothy Bigelow*, and to the several persons hereafter named, his *associates*, in equal shares, viz:

Ebenezer Waters, Ebenezer Upham, Elisha Wales, Elisha Smith Wales, Joel Frizzle, Bethuel Washburn, John Washburn, Elijah Rood, Thomas Chittenden, George Foot, Elisha Smith, Jedediah Strong, James Prescott, Jacob Brown, Gideon Ormsbee, James Mead, John W. Dana, Timothy Brownson, Gideon Horton, Matthew Lyon, Samuel Horsford, Ithamer Horsford, William Smith, Jacob Spear, Jonas Galusha, Mary Galusha, Noah Smith, Moses Robinson. Moses Robinson, Jun., John Fassett, Jun., Jonas Fay, Abiathar Waldo, Thomas Tolman, Timothy Stanley, Joseph Dagget, Ira Allen, Lyman Hitchcock, James Gamble, Alanson Doug-

* *Ms. Assembly Journal*, 1778–1784 *p.* 138.
† *Ms. Journals of Council*, 1778 to 1780, *p.* 315.

lass, Adam Martin, the heirs of Isaac Nash, Jonathan Brace, Howell Woodbridge, James Brace, Henry Walbridge, Jun., Joseph Fay, William Goodrich, Sybil Goodrich, Thomas Matterson, Amos Waters, David Galusha, Jacob Davis, Ephraim Starkweather, Shubael Peck, Jacob Davis, Jun., Thomas Davis, John Ramsdell, Issacher Reed, Isaac G. Lansingh, Ebenezer Davis, Asa Davis, Levi Davis, Ebenezer Stone, and Samuel Allen,—

Which, together with the five following Rights, reserved to the several public uses, in manner following, include the whole of said tract or township, to wit: One Right for the use of a Seminary or College, one Right for the use of County Grammar Schools in said State, lands to the amount of one Right to be and remain for the settlement of a Minister or Ministers of the Gospel in said Township forever, lands to the amount of one Right for the support of the social worship of God in said Township, and lands to the amount of one Right for the support of an English School or Schools in said Township,—which said two Rights for the use of a Seminary or College, and for the use of County Grammar Schools, as aforesaid, and the Improvements, Rents, Interests and Profits arising therefrom, shall be under the control, order, direction and disposal of the General Assembly of said State forever.

And the proprietors of said Township are hereby authorized and empowered to locate said two Rights justly and equitably, or quantity for quantity, in such parts of said Township as they, or their committee, shall judge will least incommode the general settlement of said Tract or Township.

And the said proprietors are further empowered to locate the lands aforesaid, amounting to three Rights, assigned for the settlement of a Minister or Ministers, for their support, and for the use and support of English Schools, in such, and in so many places, as they, or their committee, shall judge will best accommodate the inhabitants of said Township when the same shall be fully settled and improved, laying the same equitably, or quantity for quantity,—which said lands, amounting to the three Rights last mentioned, when located as aforesaid, shall, together with the Improvements, Rights, Rents, Profits, Dues and Interests, remain inalienably appropriated to the uses and purposes for which they are respectively assigned, and be under the charge, direction and disposal of the inhabitants of said Township forever.

Which tract of land, hereby given and granted as aforesaid, is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a Basswood Tree on the North Bank of Onion River marked MIDDLESEX CORNER, JULY, 13, 1785; thence North 36° East, six miles to a Beech Tree marked MONTPELIER CORNER, JUNE 14, 1786; thence South 54° East, six miles and a half, to a Maple Straddle marked MONTPELIER CORNER, JUNE 17, 1786; thence South 36° West, five miles and five chains, to a Basswood Tree in Barre North line, marked JUNE 19, 1786; thence North 67° West, one mile and sixty seven chains, to Onion River: thence down said river as it tends to the first bound.

And that the same be, and hereby is incorporated into a TOWNSHIP by the name of MONTPELIER.

And the inhabitants that do, or shall hereafter, inhabit said Township, are declared to be enfranchised, and entitled to all the privileges aud immunities that the inhabitants of other towns within this State do, and ought, by the laws and Constitution thereof, to exercise and enjoy.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said granted premises, as above expressed, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto them and their respective heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of our State to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at Windsor, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1804, *and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-eighth.* ISAAC TICHENOR.

By His Excellency's command,
DAVID WING, JR., Secretary of State.

It will be observed that the boundaries are stated; that all conditions are omitted, the town then being fully organized and well settled, having a population of about 1000; and that the list of grantees and proprietors numbers 65 persons instead of the original 60. The additional names are the five first following that of Timothy Bigelow. It appears from the record of a proprietors' meeting, held in January 1787, that Joel Frizzle (one of the additional five) owned the original right of James Gamble, and his pitch was confirmed to him. Probably the other four became proprietors in the same way—by purchasing original rights. The explanation of retaining in the new charter the names of original grantees who had sold their rights to the five new grantees in that case is, that it was done out of abundant caution, to make the title of the purchasers unquestionable. The original charter is not now to be found,

and probably it was destroyed on the issuing of the new charter, in which case it was fit that the five persons then holding original rights by purchase should have their names recorded in what was thereafter to be the charter of the town. The town record indicates that the copy of the original charter has been cut out, and the new charter substituted for it.

THE ORIGINAL PROPIETORS OF MONTPELIER.

The list of grantees is remarkable for the number of the influential men of the State embraced in it, to wit: Thomas Chittenden, Governor; Moses Robinson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Governor, and U. S. Senator; Jonas Galusha, Judge of Supreme Court, and Governor; Ira Allen, State Treasurer, Surveyor-General, Agent to Congress, and the man of all sorts of work in surveying, road-making, financiering, and State politics at home, and in sharp statesmanship and diplomacy abroad; Jonas and Joseph Fay, Secretaries, and Thomas Tolman, Deputy Secretary, and all authors of State papers, the first-named Judge of the Supreme Court, and the first two, agents to Congress, and employed in the Haldimand correspondence; Matthew Lyon, Clerk of the General Assembly, Member of Congress, and an energetic and heroic man in politics and business enterprises; and John Fassett, Jr., and Noah Smith, the first a Councillor, and both Judges of the Supreme Court. With such proprietors, residing in Western Vermont, and most of them remote from Montpelier, it is not surprising that a deep interest was felt in the town, and a powerful influence exerted for its early prosperity in quarters where naturally it would receive little sympathy or favor.

THE "FOUNDER" OF THE TOWN.

The first grantee of Montpelier, who in the Pedigree of the Lawrence family of Massachusetts is styled "*Founder of the town of Montpelier, Vermont*," was Col. TIMOTHY BIGELOW, of Worcester, Mass., born August 12, 1739. He was a distinguished officer in the American War for Independence; a Major under Gen. Arnold in the expedition against Quebec, in 1775–6;* Commander of the 15th Continental Regiment at the capture of Burgoyne and other battles; and a Member of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1774 and 1775. Washington said, when reviewing Col. B.'s soldiers,—"This is discipline indeed." His son Timothy was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Massachusetts, for thirty years a member of one or the other branch of the Legislature, and Speaker of the House for eleven years; and his grand-daughter Katharine, daughter of the second Timothy Bigelow, married the late Abbott Lawrence, LL. D., Representative in Congress, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James.† The "founder" of Montpelier died May 31, 1790, ten months before the town was organized, and doubtless his rights to lands in the town all passed to other persons previous to the organization, the deeds of which will probably be found in the records in the Orange County Clerk's office. The author of the pedigree of the Lawrence family of course had the tradition that Timothy Bigelow was the founder of the town, and perhaps full and authentic testimony to the fact.

The writer of this paper can only conjecture the ground on which the chief honor, as founder, should be conceded to Col. Bigelow; but the conjecture is so reasonably founded as to leave no doubt of its accuracy. The original petition of Timothy Bigelow and others for the grant bore the names of at least three of the Davises who were, with Joel Frizzle, the first settlers in the town; and the Davises were all from Worcester County, Mass., of which Timothy Bigelow was a resident

*Arnold's field officers were Lieut. Col. Christopher Greene, (the hero of Red Bank, on the Delaware) Lieut. Col. Roger Enos, [afterwards General Commanding in Vermont, under the authority of the State,] and Majors [Return J.] Meigs, [of Connecticut, afterwards of Ohio, and father of the Governor of Ohio, and U. S. Postmaster General of that name] and [TIMOTHY] BIGELOW.—*Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, Vol. I, p. 190. Lossing records that on the expedition, Maj. Bigelow ascended a high mountain, then covered with snow, hoping to gain sight of Quebec; for which feat the name "Mount Bigelow" was given to it, and is still retained.

†*New England Genealogical Register*, Vol. 10, 18 facing page 297. *Blake's Biographical Dictionary* states that the second Timothy Bigelow above named during a practice of 32 years, "argued not less than 15,000 cases." A later biographer reduced the number to 10,000. His death at 54 is not surprising.

At the session in Oct. 1779, the legislature of Vermont established a form of town charters, and appointed Ira Allen to visit sundry states to further the interests of the State.* The Vermont Ms. State Papers contain many petitions for lands granted in 1779, made on a uniform printed form, which was most probably furnished by Allen (then Surveyor-General;) and many petitions in 1779 and 1780, of land companies formed in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire, and in some cases of officers and men in the continental army. These, it is most reasonable to presume, were among the fruits of Allen's mission, which clearly was to make an interest for Vermont in as many states as possible, and also in the army.

The conjecture then is, that Col. Bigelow was the head of one of these land companies, as Gen. William Prescott, of Massachusetts, certainly was of another. Gen. Prescott was with Col. Bigelow at the capture of Burgoyne, and their residences in Massachusetts were in the same region—the one at Groton and the other at Worcester. At the head of such a company, Col. Bigelow would have been the most active and influential man in forming it, and by his influence, and possibly by his aid, the Davises were enlisted, who were the foremost men at work upon the ground; and their associates, most of them from Worcester and Plymouth Counties, Mass., were by the same influence led to become settlers. Certain it is that many of the early settlers were from that part of Massachusetts. To this day a Montpelier man cannot visit Worcester, Rochester, New Bedford, Yarmouth, and Edgartown, without finding in each town names that were familiar in Montpelier sixty years ago—such as Davis, Clark, Stevens, Burgess, Hatch, Bennett, Hammett, and Nye. The writer is confident that the original petition for the grant, could it be found, would prove that the company was chiefly composed of Massachusetts men, such as Col. Bigelow would most fitly head, and so make him justly entitled to the credit his descendants have claimed for him.

* *Vt. Hist. Coll.*, vol. I, p. 405.

PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS.

On application of more than one sixteenth of the proprietors, a warning was issued June 11, 1784, for the first proprietors' meeting, "at the house of Eliakim Stoddard, Esq., inn-holder, in Arlington, [Bennington county,] on Tuesday the 17th day of August [then] next, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon," for the purpose of choosing moderator, proprietors' clerk, and treasurer, and to see what the proprietors would do respecting a division of the township. A meeting was holden accordingly, composed of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, Hon. Timothy Brownson, Maj. Gideon Ormsby, Jonas Galusha, and Thomas Tolman, esquires, and Mesrrs Joseph Daggett and John Ramsdell—who acted for themselves, and for others by power of attorney. Of these seven persons a majority were men of the highest worth and influence in the State: Governors Chittenden and Galusha; Timothy Brownson, President of the Board of War, and Councillor from 1778 to 1795, and "one of the most trusted and confidential advisers of Gov. Chittenden during the whole period of his perilous and successful administration;"* Maj. Gideon Ormsbee, who was then and for many years a representative of Manchester in the General Assembly, and Thomas Tolman, Deputy Secretary to the Governor and Council. The officers elected by the meeting were: Gideon Ormsbee, moderator; Thos. Tolman, clerk; and Jonas Galusha, treasurer. It was voted to lay out a first division of lands in the town, in lots of 150 acres each, and a committee of six was appointed for the purpose, to wit: Thomas Tolman, Samuel Horsford, Gideon Ormsbee, Jonas Galusha, Joseph Daggett, and Samuel Beach—all but Mr. Beach being proprietors, and he was the surveyor.

The meeting adjourned to the first Monday in April, 1785, but there was no meeting at that time, and, under a new warning, the next meeting was at Arling-

* Hiland Hall's *Early History of Vermont*, p. 458.

ton, Jan. 11, 1786, of which Col. Timothy Brownson was moderator. The appointment of Mr. Tolman as clerk and the order for the first division were ratified, providing that 5 acres should be added to each lot or right, as an allowance for highways, and that the division should be laid out in good form and as near to the centre of the town as might be. Col. Jacob Davis offered to complete the survey for £1 3s. 10d. per right, and this was accepted. A new committee for laying out the division was then appointed, consisting of Col. Jacob Davis, Ebenezer Waters, (or, on his failure, Caleb Ammadon,) Samuel Horsford, Col. Samuel Robinson, and Capt. Abiather Waldo.

By adjournment, the next meeting was held at the house of the clerk, Thomas Tolman, in Arlington, Jan. 9, 1787. In the absence of Col. Brownson, Col. Jacob Davis was appointed moderator. The members of the committee to lay out the first division, who were present, were sworn before Gov. Chittenden to a faithful discharge of their trust, and then submitted a return, plan and survey-bill of the division, which was accepted and ordered to be recorded. A "draft," or drawing by lot, was then made, in the presence of the meeting, as the law required, and a lot or right in the first division was in that way assigned to each proprietor. Accounts were allowed, £77 9s. to Col. Jacob Davis for laying out the division—£5 to Thomas Tolman for clerk's fees—and 15s. to the collector for expense of advertising the first tax. A tax on each proprietor's right, of £1 5s. was then laid, out of the proceeds of which treasurer Galusha was directed to pay the above accounts. Joseph Daggett was appointed collector, and was directed to collect the tax in time for a vendue sale of lands, in default of payment on any right, on the 2d Tuesday of the succeeding June. It was represented to this meeting that Joel Frizzel had become an actual settler, and had made his "pitch" as owner of the right of James Gamble; whereupon it was voted that his pitch be granted and confirmed to him on the right of Gamble, and a lot of 103 acres, (the three as an allowance for highways,) was thus allowed to him, and located on the Winooski, at the S. W. corner of the town, adjoining Middlesex, subsequently known for many years as the John Walton farm, and now owned by Col. Elisha P. Jewett, and known as the Jewett farm. It was also voted to lay out a second division of lands but excluding pine lands, to contain 66 lots, excluding the rights of James Gamble, (provided for in Frizzel's pitch,) Jacob Davis, Jacob Davis, Jr., and Thomas Davis, who, in lieu of rights to be drawn, were allowed to select two lots of 186 acres each, within the second division, convenient for a saw-mill and a grist-mill. It was then voted to make a third division, called the "Pine Pitch Division," lying between Frizzel's pitch and the second division, being the land reserved in the second division, and this was to be divided into 70 equal lots. This division was small, 17 acres and ½, or ¼ of an acre to the proprietor of each right. It was on the hill west of Green Mount Cemetery, and Thompson stated, on the authority of the late Simeon Dewey, Esq., who sawed the greatest part of the pine on this division, that the trees were of the most splendid northern sort, not excelled elsewhere in Vermont, or in New Hampshire, or even Maine. The condition of the first charter, then existing, as to pine suitable for a navy, received an interpretation most liberal to the proprietors of the town, many of whom sold their right to Col. Davis, and most of the lumber unquestionably went into vessels that were securely anchored on dry land. The State was not a loser by this appropriation, however, since the pines from that hill sheltered many a man who had served his State and country on sea and land in the revolutionary struggle, and who gave sons and grandsons to serve them in the war of 1812 and in the last and greatest struggle of all. Col. Davis was employed to survey these two divisions on the same terms as for the first division and Ebenezer Waters, surveyor, Col. Jacob Davis, Parley Davis, Nathan Waldo and Joel Frizzel were appointed a com-

mittee to lay them out. After other formal business, the meeting adjourned to the second Tuesday of the next June, at the house of Capt. Elisha Wales, in Arlington.

June 11, 1787, the proprietors met persuant to adjournment, Col. Timothy Brownson in the chair. Ebenezer Waters, Col. Jacob Davis, and Nathan Waldo, of the committee to lay out the second and third divisions were sworn, and then submitted their report, which was accepted by a unanimous vote. A drawing was then made, "the same being done deliberately, correctly, and in open meeting," by surveyor Waters, so as to allot the land in the second and third divisions equally to each proprietor. On the 12th, the accounts for surveys, &c., were allowed and a tax voted; Col. Jacob Davis and Parley Davis were appointed a committee to lay out and make the necessary highways; and the meeting adjourned to the second Tuesday in January, 1788. On the same day, June 12, 1787, a vendue sale of proprietors' lots took place for non-payment of taxes, and the sales were recorded, and rules for redemption adopted. About half of the original proprietors' rights to the first division were sold, and mainly to Col. Jacob Davis, and the proprietors' clerk, Thomas Tolman.

The meeting at Arlington in January, 1788, extended the time for completing roads until the succeeding June; assessed a tax of 3s. per right for making roads; allowed the accounts of its officers, and adjourned to the first Wednesday of June following, at the house of Jonas Galusha, in Shaftsbury.

June 4, 1788, the proprietors met according to adjournment; accepted the report of the committee appointed to make roads; allowed their accounts, and assessed an additional tax of 19s. per right for the construction of roads.

The next proprietors' meeting was held, by due warning, at Montpelier, Aug. 28, 1792, of which Clark Stevens was moderator, and David Wing, Jr., clerk—both of Montpelier. The meeting ordered the fourth and last division of lands to be made under the direction of Col. Jacob Davis, and adjourned to the second Tuesday of May, 1793, at the house of Col. Jacob Davis, in Montpelier.

May 14, 1793, the proprietors met as per adjournment, when the fourth division was accepted and allotted in 70 equal parts. After allowing the accounts for the same, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the (public) house of David Wing, Jr., in Montpelier, on the 14th of May, 1795.

The adjourned meeting assembled at the time named; "and there appearing no business before the meeting, *Voted*, that this meeting be dissolved." This was the last meeting of the proprietors, the land all having been allotted, and the town passed by formal organization under a legal town government.

FIRST SETTLERS.

According to his agreement with the proprietors, made in January, 1786, Col. Jacob Davis with a surveying party entered the town that year, and surveyed and laid out the first division of lands, his report having been made in January, 1787; but this service did not technically amount to "a settlement," although Col. Davis then undoubtedly determined to settle in the town. In the spring of the same year, 1786, previous to the survey of the first division, Joel Frizzel entered upon the southwest corner lot of the town, on the farm formerly of John Walton, and now of Col. E. P. Jewett, cleared a small part of it, planted corn, erected a small log-house, and resided in it with his wife, a French woman. "This," said Zadock Thompson, "was the first family in town."* In the later edition, he qualified this, by calling it "the first attempt to settle," adding that "the first permanent clearing and settlement was not made till the spring after"—that is, the spring of 1787. Daniel P. Thompson concurred with this last statement, giving the Davises the honor of first "permanent settlement," and characterizing Frizzel as an occasional sojourner, in his calling as trapper and hunter, in this part of the wilderness, who "squatted on the banks of the river, in the south-west

* *Vermont Gazetteer*, 1824.

corner of the township." The Davises need no honor at the expense of Frizzel. They certainly were the leading men in point of everything but the mere date of settlement. Frizzel was officially recognized as a settler; his pitch was confirmed to him; the charter recognized him as an original proprietor in the right of James Gamble; and in Jan. 1787, the proprietors appointed him as one of the committee to lay out the second and third divisions. D. P. Thompson conceded that he may have remained "a year or two longer" after the laying out of these divisions, which would give him a residence in the town of about 5 years. The writer does not hesitate to say, on these grounds, that Joel Frizzel was the first actual settler, dating from the spring of 1786. In a year, however, he was followed by much more enterprising, energetic and valuable men, though without their families until 1788.

May 3, 1787, Col. Jacob Davis, with his cousin Parley Davis, and a hired man, left his family in Brookfield, taking one horse and as large a quantity of provisions as could be carried, and on that day reached the house of Seth Putnam, in Middlesex, whose farm joined the lot in Montpelier which Frizzel then occupied. On the 4th, Col. Davis and party cut a bridle-road from Putnam's along the bank of the Winooski to a hunter's camp in Montpelier, on the ground now occupied by Washington County jail, nearly in the centre of Montpelier village. The hunter's hut was a very good one, well roofed, and walled on three sides, and was used until, in 8 or 10 days, a substantial log-house, 32 by 16 feet, was constructed and occupied. At this time two sons of Col. Davis had reached the camp, Jacob, junior, aged 19, and Thomas, aged 15 years. The party immediately made an onslaught on the magnificent maple forest then standing, and cleared the land now bounded by Court street on the North, North Branch on the East, the Winooski on the South, and the State House and depot grounds on the West. This was the first occupancy of Montpelier village with an intention to settle permanently. This land was cleared in time to plant it with corn, of which a good crop was realized; and early in June, Col. Davis left to attend the proprietors' meeting at Arlington on the 11th, and Parley Davis proceeded to survey and locate on a lot of about 300 acres at the centre of the town, which became his home for a long and honorable life.

The work of clearing the land was continued during the summer, and embraced most of the meadow land between the hills and the Winooski as far west as the knoll on which the Parson Wright house stands, now occupied by the widow of the first pastor's son, the late Jonathan Edwards Wright. This included the meadow land south of State House hill and west of North Branch, being nearly 50 acres Thompson stated, on the authority of surviving contemporaries, that Col. Davis alone felled, trimmed out and cut into log ging lengths, an acre of forest of averag growth per day, and continued at this rat for several successive days. There wa time then in that season for other work and it was vigorously used. Col. an Parley Davis having been appointed i June, a committee to lay out and construc necessary roads, this work was entere upon at once. The first road constructe was from the Union House bridge, no the entrance to School street, skirting th hill nearly on the present line of Courtan High streets to the Winooski at the Parso Wright place, and then following the rive substantially as the highway still does, t Middlesex line. The second road cut o by the Davises was in Berlin, being th present road from near the crest of Berli hill, passing on the east side through th Andrew Cummings farm to the Winoosk and then following the river to the G works, where the stream was fordable, e cept in high water. This intersected road, or more properly path, which h been opened through Berlin to the mou of Dog river, and thus made a shorter rou from the older eastern towns to Montpeli Over this road, in fact, most of the ea settlers in Montpelier came.

The food of the sturdy foresters duri the summer and autumn of 1787, w

mainly of the fish of the streams and the game of the woods; but these were of the best. The streams were full of trout, some of them weighing 5 pounds; and the woods with wild game, such as moose, bears in abundance, deer, partridges, etc., and these, with the few condiments brought in by the party, vegetables and corn of the summer's growth, and a little flour from the older settlements, furnished bills of fare tempting even to gourmands, and were amply sufficient for the pioneers of the settlement. All their work that year was preparatory for settlement. The log-house was not furnished with cellar, floor, oven and chimney until autumn, and then, having secured the fruits of the first harvest, Col. Davis returned with his sons to Brookfield, to prepare his family for moving into the new town and the new house with the first sufficient fall of snow.

The family consisted of Col. Davis and wife, two sons, and four daughters, The sons have already been named. The daughters were Rebecca, who became wife of Hon. Cornelius Lynde of Williamstown; Hannah, wife of Hon. David Wing, Jr., of Montpelier, Secretary of State; Polly, wife of Capt. Thomas West of Montpelier; and Lucy, wife of Capt. Timothy Hubbard of Montpelier. Another daughter was born in Montpelier.

Near the close of December, 1787, Col, Davis dispatched his sons Jacob and Thomas, with their sisters Rebecca and Polly—all that could be carried at once—to Montpelier, intending to complete the removal of the family by a second journey of the team, with which Jacob Davis returned to Brookfield. But a series of heavy snow-storms made the journey impracticable; and thus the lad Thomas and the two girls were the only tenants of the new homestead until March. "Not another human face," said Thompson, "made its appearance at this lonely, snow-hedged and forest-girt cabin." Most welcome then was the advent of the remainder of the family in March, 1788.

FIRST THINGS.

The summer work of 1788 comprised the tilling of the ground previously cleared; the clearing of the remainder of the meadow to the Parson Wright place, and part of that east of North Branch, now occupied by Main Street; extending the clearing on the west side to the falls on which now stand the works of Lane, Pitkin & Brock; and the erection of the first dam and saw-mill on those falls.

During the next summer, 1789, Col. Davis erected the first grist-mill on the falls of North Branch; and thus preparations were made to tempt new settlers with facilities for the erection of dwellings and converting the crops of corn and grain in the neighborhood into bread-stuffs.

Sept. 22, the first birth in town occurred, being that of Clarissa Davis, youngest daughter of Col. Jacob Davis, and wife of Hon. George Worthington of Montpelier.

Col. Davis employed all the men whose services could be commanded, his house of course being head-quarters, and moreover serving as hotel for all visitors. A larger house was a necessity; and therefore, in the summer of 1790, the Colonel erected a large house, of two stories, with four spacious rooms in each story, and an attic that served on occasions as a welcome dormitory. This was the first completed frame house in Montpelier. After Col. Davis left it, this dwelling became the first County jail-house, and was such until 1858, when it was removed to another part of Elm Street, where it is still used as a dwelling-house. A frame for a house had been erected a few days before Col. Davis's, but the house was not completed so soon as his. It was on the hill one mile north-east of the village, and was long known as the Silloway house, though it was built by James Hawkins, the first blacksmith in Montpelier, and finished in 1791. About the same time Hawkins also built the third frame house, in which the first store was opened by Dr. Frye, in 1791. This house stood until 1873, and was the first dwelling-house on the west side of Main Street, nearest to the Arch Bridge. These were quickly succeeded, all built by the energetic Hawkins, by the first Union House, which was the hotel kept by Houghton,

Tufts, Cottrill (before taking the Pavilion,) Lamb, Mann, and others in our remembrance, and was burnt in 1835; and the Cadwell house, near the junction of Main and State Streets, once the finest residence in the village, and the favorite boarding-place of governors and other dignitaries, the wreck of which still stands, to the regret of many who would have so eligible a location for business purposes worthily improved.

The first wagon was brought into town in 1789, from Vergennes, by Thomas Davis, who had to cut much of his way from Williston to Montpelier, and scale "Rock Bridge," in Moretown, by an ingenious pieee of engineering, which is fully described by Thompson.

The first notable stranger in Montpelier was Prince Edward of England, Duke of Kent, son of George III. and father of Queen Victoria. He was the guest of Col. Davis for a night in the winter of 1790–'91, coming with an armed retinue of 20 men, to defend him from violence, and serve as "tasters" to try his food and save him from poison. Col. Davis so far assured the prince of personal safety, that he consented to dismiss most of his attendants, who returned to Montreal, and the prince continued his journey to Boston in a more modest and sensible style. *

The first male child born in town was James, son of Solomon Dodge, April 5, 1790. The first marriage recorded is that of Jacob Davis Jr. of Montpelier and Caty Taplin of Berlin, the ceremony being performed by the father of the bride, John Taplin Esq., Oct. 3, 1791.

The first school was kept in a log house on the river near Middlesex line, by Jacob Davis, jr., and continued from about 1789 to 1791. In 1791 a school was kept in the village, in Col. Davis' house, by David Wing, jr., who was subsequently Secretary of State; and in 1794, the town was divided into six districts, and schools were regularly maintained thereafter.

The first tavern was built for Col. Davis on Main street, in 1793. It was the original "Union House," on the site of the Unitarian church. This tavern was burnt in 1835, rebuilt and again burnt in 1859, and the third Union house was erected on its present site. The second tavern, known as the "Hutchins Tavern," and afterwards the "Shepard Tavern," was built about 1800, opposite the entrance of Barre to Main street. The "Pavilion" was built in preparation for the Legislature in 1808; it was probably the finest hotel in the State then, and indeed for many years, and had a high reputation, specially under THOMAS DAVIS, and MAHLON COTTRILL.

The first physician was Spaulding Pierce, in 1790; the first lawyer, Charles Buckley, 1797; the first minister, Ziba Woodworth, free will Baptist, and one of the first settlers; and the first mechanics were Col. Larned Lamb, carpenter and mill-wright—James Hawkins, blacksmith, David Tolman, clothier, Paul Knapp, brick-maker.

The first thanksgiving day observed in the town was Dec. 1, 1791. The first social ball occurred at the house of Col. Davis, on the evening of the next day, Dec. 2; and that was succeeded immediately by the first death noted in the record of the town—thus:

"Theophilus Wilson Brooks, drowned Dec. 3d, 1791."

In fact, however, his death was accompanied by that of his betrothed, Miss Betsey Hobart, daughter of Capt. James Hobart, one of the first settlers of Berlin. An account of this unusually sorrowful event, written two days after and printed in a New York City newspaper, Dec. 31, 1791, has recently come into the possession of *The Vermont Historical Society*. It is as follows:

Extract of a letter from Montpelier, (Vt.,) dated December 5, 1791.

A melancholy accident took place here last Saturday morning, of which the following is an account: On Friday, the 2d instant, being the day after Thanksgiving in this State, the young people in this neighborhood assembled to spend the evening in dancing. Amongst others, two young gentlemen from this town waited on two Misses Hobart, of Berlin, on the other side of Onion river. After having spent the greater part of the night in merriment,

* *Thompson's Montpelier, p. 53.*





they parted about two o'clock in the morning. The above-mentioned couples having to cross the river in a canoe, they four, (together with the ferryman,) imprudently got in all at once, and had not got far from the shore before the canoe overset; but by the exertions of the ferryman, they righted her, and he, together with a Mr. Putnam, one of the young gentlemen, and one of the girls, got in; but in helping the other girl in, they unfortunately overset the second time. They then endeavored for the shore. Mr. Putnam, at the danger of his life, swam ashore with the younger Miss Hobart under his arm; but were both of them so far chilled as to be unable to stand, having swam more than forty rods, as the water was high and the current swift, before they reached the shore. The ferryman got ashore by the help of the canoe; the other couple perished in the water. The young gentleman drowned is Mr. Theophilus Wilson Brooks, son of Deacon Brooks, of Ashford, Connecticut, a valuable young man, aged 25. The young woman is a daughter of Capt. Hobart, of Berlin, an amiable young woman, about twenty years of age. The body of the young woman was found about a mile below, yesterday morning. Mr. Brooks is not yet found.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In this connection, the vital statistics of the town in its earliest years may as well be stated. From the settlement of the first family in the spring of 1786 to the summer of 1799—more than 13 years—the number of deaths recorded was 16. Of these, 3 were accidental, and 9 of diseases incident to infants and children; and of the 4 remaining, adult cases, 2 were of consumption, 1 of fever, and 1 of a disease unknown. The number of births in the same period is stated by Thompson at 130. The population in 1791 was 113, and in 1800, 890—Thompson's estimated average for the whole time, 400. The rate of deaths was therefore less than 1¼ per annum, and the percentage five-sixteenths of 1 per cent. per 100 of population. The registration report states the percentage of deaths in the whole State to population, in 1858, to 1.14, which is more than three times greater than in Montpelier for the first 13 years. The rate of births in Montpelier is 1 to every 40 persons; whereas in the State, in 1858, the rate was only 1 to every 49 persons. The difference between the town and the State in the proportion of births to deaths is most remarkable; in the town the births being more than eight times the number of deaths. while in the State, the number of births, in 1858, was less than twice the number of deaths. It certainly must be conceded that Montpelier was, at the start, a remarkably fruitful and healthy town. This is presumed to be true of nearly all Vermont towns at the first settlement—of all that were not exposed, by their location, to peculiar malarial influences. Few but hardy and energetic men and women would brave the perils and hardships of frontier life, and the labor of converting pathless forests into habitable, traversable and tillable fields; and such people are proof against most diseases.

Thompson stated other striking facts as to the health of the village of Montpelier, in his chapter on epidemics, which we quote nearly in full. The records of Rev. Mr. Wright, noted by Thompson, were undoubtedly more complete than the town records. The good parson was, from religious principle, as well as from strong sympathy, a visitor to the bedside of all the sick and dying, and his parish then included the entire village.

EPIDEMICS.

FROM D. P. THOMPSON'S HISTORY.

Endemics we have none. From first to last no diseases have made their appearance in town which could be discovered to be peculiar to the place, or to have been generated by any standing local causes. Of epidemics, Montpelier has had its share, but still a light share compared, as we believe, with a majority of the towns in the State, only four deserving the name having occurred from the first settlement of the town to the present day.

The first of these was the dysentery, which fatally prevailed throughout the town, in common with most other towns in Vermont, during the summer and fall of 1802. The victims in Montpelier were: Mrs. Sophia Watrous, wife of Erastus Watrous, Esq.; Erastus Hubbard, a younger brother of Timothy Hubbard; John Wiggins, another young man, and a considerable number of children.

The second epidemic was the typhus fever, which prevailed to a considerable

extent in the summer season of 1806, and proved fatal to Montpelier's favorite and most honored citizen, David Wing, Jr., then Secretary of State. Luther Mosely, Esq., another valued citizen, also fell a victim to the same disease, together with a young man by the name of Cutler, a girl by the name of Goodale, and several others.

The third epidemic visiting the town was that fearful disease known by the name of spotted fever, which, to the general alarm of the inhabitants, suddenly made its appearance in the village in the winter of 1811. The first victim was Sibyl Brown, a bright and beautiful daughter of Amasa Brown, of the age of nine years, who, on Saturday, Jan. 2d, was in school, on the evening of that day sliding with her mates on the ice, and the next morning a corpse. The wife of Aaron Griswold, and the first wife of Jonathan Shepard, were next, and as suddenly destroyed by this terrible epidemic, which struck and swept over the village, to which it was mostly confined, like the blast of the simoom, and was gone. There were over 70 cases in this village, and, strange to tell, but three deaths of the disease, which at the same time was nearly decimating the then 400 inhabitants of Moretown, and sweeping off 60 or 70 of the 2,000 inhabitants of Woodstock. The chief remedy relied on here was the prompt use of the hot bath, made of a hasty decoction of hemlock boughs; and the pine-board bathing vessel, made in the shape of a coffin, was daily seen, during the height of the disease, in the streets, borne on ths shoulders of men, rapidly moving from house to house, to serve in turn the multiplying victims. So strange and unexpected were the attacks, and so sudden and terrible were often the fatal terminations of the disease, that it was likened to the Plague of the Old World. Some of its types, indeed, so closely resembled the Plague, as well to justify men in deeming them one and the same disorder. A bright red spot, attended with acute pain in some instances, appeared in one of the limbs of the unwarned victim, and, like the old Plague spot, spread, struck to the vitals and caused his death in a few hours. In other instances, a sort of congestion of the blood, or silent paralysis of all the functions of the life, stole unawares over the system of the patient, his pulse faltered and nearly stopped, even before he dreamed of the approach of the insidious destroyer. The late worthy Dr. James Spalding once told us, that he was the student of an eminent physician, in Alstead, N. H,, when the epidemic visited that place, that he frequently went the rounds with his instructor in his visits to his patients, and that on one of these occasions they made a friendly call on a family in supposed good health, when the master of the house congratulated himself on the prospect that he and his young family were about to escape the disease which had been cutting down so many others. Something, however, in the appearance of one or two of the apparently healthy group of children present attracting the attention of the old Doctor, he fell to examining their pulses, when in two of them he found the pulse so feeble as to be scarcely perceptible; but keeping his apprehensions to himself, he made some general prescriptions for all the children, and left, hoping his fears would not be realized. Within three days both of those children were buried in one grave. The physicians who had charge of these cases in Montpelier were Dr. Lamb, Dr. N. B. Spalding, Dr. Woodbury, and Dr. Lewis, of Moretown. Volumes have been written on the causes of this and similar epidemics, and yet to this day the subject is involved in clouds of mystery.

The fourth epidemic followed soon after the last, and in some instances, assumed some of its peculiar types. This occurred in the winter of 1813, and was here generally called the typhus fever, though it partook more of the characteristics of peripneumony, or lung fever, being the same disease which first broke out the fall before, among the U. S. troops at Burlington, and by the following mid-winter had become a destructive epidemic in nearly every town in the State, carrying off, according to the statistics of Dr. Gallup, more than 6,000 persons, or one to every 40 of its whole population. In this whole town, during the year 1813, the number of deaths—most of which were of this disease—was 78, among which were those of Capt. N. Doty, R. Wakefield, C. Hamblin and others, in the prime of life. This great number of deaths in one year was, beyond all comparison, greater than ever occurred before, or has ever occurred since, it is believed, in proportion to the population which was then about 2,000; while the average number of deaths in town per year about that period, was, as near as can now be ascertained, but a little over 20, and of course but little more than one death in 100. In the village, according to records left by the Rev. Chester Wright, the average number of deaths for the five years preceding 1813 was but four per year which must have been considerably less than one to 100 yearly. This seems to be confirmed by another record left by Mr. Wright, of the number of deaths occurring

each year in the village for the 14 years succeeding 1816, by which it appears that the average number of deaths in the village, during that whole period, was but 10 yearly, while the population during the last-named period increased from nearly 1,000 in 1816 to nearly 2,000 in 1830; so that the rate of mortality during the whole 19 years, of which we have given the approximate statistics, was, with the exception of 1814, always greatly less than one to every 100 inhabitants; all going to confirm what we have before stated respecting the peculiar healthiness of the location of our town, and especially of our village, from the earliest times to the present day.

Notices of Proprietors' Meetings, of taxes, and of Sales of lands for Taxes in Montpelier—Compiled by HENRY STEVENS, *Senior, from files of the* [*Windsor*] VERMONT JOURNAL *and the* [*Bennington*] VERMONT GAZETTE.*

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

March 4, 1791, Jacob Davis, Clark Stevens and Jonathan Cutler presented a petition to John Taplin, of Berlin, a justice of the peace for the County of Orange, praying that a warrant might be issued for calling a meeting of the inhabitants to organize the town. Though this petition was not legal, (having the signatures of only three freeholders, while the statute required four,) Justice Taplin took no notice of the defect, but issued a warrant "to Clark Stevens, one of the principal inhabitants of Montpelier," requiring him to warn a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town, to meet at the house of Jacob Davis on Tuesday, the 29th day of March, 1791, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to choose a moderator, clerk, selectmen, treasurer, and all other town officers, and to see if said town will choose some proper person to remove the proprietors' records into the town. This warrant was dated March 8, 1791, and on the same day Mr. Stevens posted his warning in accordance with the warrant and the statute. Pursuant to the warning a meeting was holden, of which the following is the record:

FIRST TOWN MEETING.

At a town meeting of the inhabitants of Montpelier, legally warned and met at the dwelling-house of Col. Jacob Davis, in said Montpelier, on the 29th day of March, 1791,—

Proceeded to choose a Moderator, &c. &c.

1st, *Voted*, and chose Col. Jacob Davis Moderator to govern said meeting.

2nd, *Voted*, and chose Ziba Woodworth Town Clerk.

3d, *Voted*, and chose James Hawkins 1st Select Man.

4th, *Voted*, and chose James Taggart 2d Select Man.

5th, *Voted*, and chose Hiram Peck 3d Select Man.

6th, *Voted*, and chose Jonathan Cutler Town Treasurer.

7th, *Voted*, and chose Parley Davis Constable and Collector.

8th, *Voted*, and chose Josiah Hurlburt Highway Surveyor.

9th, *Voted*, and chose Benj. I. Wheeler Highway Surveyor.

10th, *Voted*, and chose Solomon Dodge Highway Surveyor.

11th *Voted*, and chose Col. Jacob Davis Lister.

12th, *Voted*, and chose Benj. I. Wheeler Lister.

13th, *Voted*, and chose Clark Stevens Lister.

14th, *Voted*, and chose Col. Jacob Davis Fence Viewer.

15th, *Voted* to adjourn said meeting till the 1st Tuesday of September.

The aforementioned officers were duly sworn and affirmed to the faithful discharge of their respective offices, before John Taplin, Justice of the Peace for said County.

ZIBA WOODWORTH, Town Clerk.

* It will be observed that these legal notices cover a much larger amount of taxes than that given in the preceding text. Compilations like the above, for many towns, may be found in the State Library, at the end of an old volume of the Windsor *Journal*.

	Journal.	*Gazette.*
Proprietors to meet Aug 17, 1784,	No. 48	No. 55
Ditto, Sept 12, 1785, [not holden,]	—	114
Ditto, Sept 26, 1785, [not holden,]	108	117
Ditto, 2d Wednesday of Jan 1786,	118	122
Taxed 25s 8d per right, Jan 9, '87,	184	190
Proprietors to meet 2d Tuesday of June, 1787,	193	203
Sale of lands for the tax of 25s 8d, June 12, 1787,	196	203
Taxed £1 9s 4d by the proprietors, June 12, 1787,	207	212
Lands to be sold for said tax, Oct. 16, 1787,	215	222
Lands to be sold for town tax, Jan 3, 1788,	226	234
Taxed 19s 6d per right by the proprietors [June, '88,]	258 Vol. 6, No. 5	
Lands to be sold for said tax last Wednesday of Oct, 1788,	269 " 6,	16
Taxed £27 14s 5d for the general survey,	276 " 6,	24
Lands to be sold for do. Feb 16, '89,	284	[no sales.]
Two penny tax to be paid in labor, May, June and July, '89,	290 Vol. 6,	40
Lands to be sold for the general survey tax, March 16, 1789,	289 " 6,	34
Lands to be sold for the 2 penny tax, June 23, 1791,	403 " 8,	49
Proprietors to meet Aug 28, 1792,	465	

On the record is the following list of voters who took part in the organization of the town, to which we have added, whenever possible, the region from which these original freemen of the town came.

Benjamin I. Wheeler, Rehoboth, Mass.; David Parsons, Oxford, now Charlton, Mass.; Parley Davis, Oxford, now Charlton, Mass.; Ebenezer Dodge, Peterborough, N. H.; Solomon Dodge, Peterborough, N, H.; Nathaniel Peck, Royalston, Mass.; David Wing, Rochester, Mass.; Lemuel Brooks, Ashford, Ct.; Clark Stevens, Rochester, Mass.; Jonathan Snow, Rochester, Mass.; Hiram Peck, Royalston, Mass.; James Hawkins, James Taggart, John Templeton; Elisha Cummins, born in Sutton, Mass.; Jonathan Cutler, Charles McCloud; Col. Jacob Davis, Oxford, now Charlton, Mass.; Isaac Putnam; Nathaniel Davis, Oxford, now Charlton, Mass.; Ziba Woodworth, Bozrah, Conn.; Jerathmel [B.] Wheeler, Rehoboth, Mass.; Smith Stevens, Rochester, Mass.; Charles Stevens, Rochester, Mass.; Edmund Doty; Duncan Young, a Scotchman, from Burgoyne's army; Freeman West, New Bedford, Mass.

The name of Josiah Hurlburt appears in the list of town officers elected, and it is presumed he was a citizen of lawful age. Jacob Davis, Jr., was also of age and a citizen at that time. Thompson states that David Wing Jr. and Larned Lamb were then Freemen of the town, and suggests that they may have been absent on the day of the meeting. This would make the whole number known to be freemen of the town at the organization, 30. The total population, by the census taken that year, was 113, which was small for the number of voters; but doubtless several who acted in town meeting had not then brought their families into town.

These names indicate, as the fact was, that on the organization of the town, settlements had been made in every quarter of it, on the hills and in the river valleys. Even now the farms of these men are easily recognized, and many are owned by the descendants of the original settlers. The early occupancy of the town so generally was doubtless due to the provision in the original charter, which required "that each proprietor, his heirs or assigns, shall plant or cultivate 5 acres of land, and build an house at least 18 feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective right, within the term of 3 years after the circumstances of the war will admit of a settlement with safety, on penalty of the forfeiture of each respective right, or share of land, in said township, not so improved or settled."

HABITS AND CHARACTER OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

FROM D. P. THOMPSON.

Among the whole list of the 27 freemen who joined in its organization we find but one or two who did not become, not only the permanent residents of the town, but the permanent owners of the farms they first purchased and improved for their homes. And in looking, now, over that ever to be honored roll of men, then all farmers, consisting of the Wheelers, the Davises, the Templetons, the Putnams, the Stevenses, the Cumminses, etc., and then glancing over the town, we can scarcely find one of the original homesteads of all those thus settling which is not still in the possession of some one of their descendants. This fact alone speaks volumes in praise of the original inhabitants of the town. It speaks in such praise, because it presupposes and proves the existence, in them, of that invaluable combination of traits of character which can alone ensure full success in building up an abidingly thrifty town, and a well-ordered and respectable community—the resolution and physical endurance necessary for subduing the forests, the frugality and economy in living required for retaining and increasing the amount of their hard earnings, and the foresight and general capacity for business indispensable for the successful management of their acquisitions.

That the first inhabitants of Montpelier were generally men of great physical powers, resolution and stability of purpose, and that they applied their energies of body and mind to the best effect, in clearing up and improving their township, may be well enough seen in the pictures we have already drawn of the first years of the settlement, but more certainly so in the noble results of their exertions, which, after 20 years, stood developed in their individual thrift, in their aggregate wealth and pecuniary independence.

But those results were not brought about by hard labor alone. Strict frugality in living lent its scarcely less important aid in the work. Nature has but few wants;

and these settlers and their families seem to have been well content to put up with her real requirements. The ambition for display in dress, equippage and costly buildings was a forbidden, and an almost unknown, passion among them. And all expectations of making property without work, or of living on credit, were ideas which were still more scouted. They dressed comfortably but very plainly, wearing, for the 12 or 15 years of the settlement at least, scarcely anything but what was the product of their own looms and spinning-wheels. With these implements, so necessary for the times, nearly every household was supplied. The girls spun, and the mothers wove, from their own wool, the flannels to be dressed or pressed for their best winter wear, and from their own flax the neat linen checks for their gowns and aprons for summer. Then the females of that day made their health, their husbands' or fathers' wealth, and established enduring habits of industry for themselves, as they were passing along in their daily routine of household employments. And who does not see how much better it would in reality be for the health, constitutions and habits of the females of the present day, if they were compelled to resort to the same way of clothing themselves and their families. Foreign manufactured goods were scarcely used at all for clothing during the first dozen years of the settlement. The wives who came into town with their husbands might have brought with them, perhaps, their calico gowns; and it was known that "Marm Davis," as that pattern of housewives, the help-meet of Col. Davis, was called, had brought with her a silk gown—the one, it is believed, in which she was married; but it is not known that there were any others. The first silk dress that was ever purchased and brought into Montpelier for one of its lady residents was one obtained for the wife of Judge David Wing, and was first worn by her at a meeting late in 1803.

"I well remember when that first silk gown made its appearance," recently said an aged lady cotemporary of the favored possessor of the rare garment, to us while making enquires about such matters. "It was a meeting held in one of Col. Davis' new barns. Hannah, that is Mrs. Wing, came in with it on, and made quite a sensation among us, but being so good a woman, and putting on no airs about it, we did not go to envying her. We thought it extravagant, to be sure; but as her husband had just been elected Secretary of State, and might wish to take her abroad with him, we concluded at length that the purchase might be perhaps, after all, quite a pardonable act."

Ribbons and laces were not worn nor possessed by the women; and the wearing of bonnets, which are thought to require trimmings made of such materials, was scarcely more frequent. Instead of bonnets, they generally wore for head-dress when going abroad, the more substantial, but no less neat and tasteful, small fur hats, which were then already being manufactured in several of the older towns in the State. And it was not till a merchant had established himself in town that any innovation was made in these simple kinds of female attire. Then, for the first time, calico gowns became common—the best qualities of which cost 75 cents per yard, but of so strong and substantial a fabric that one of them would outwear two, or even three of most of those of the present day.

The men dressed as plain, or plainer. Tow cloth for summer, and striped undressed woolens for winter, were the standing materials of their ordinary apparel. For public occasions, however, most of them managed to obtain one dress each, made of homespun woolen, colored and dressed cloth. which, as they used them, were generally good for their lifetimes. The first "go-to-meeting" dresses of the boys were also, of course, domestic manufacture, and generally of fustian. A new fustian coat was a great thing in the eyes of a boy of fourteen in those days.

But as their days of gallantry approached, their ambition sometimes soared to a new India cotton shirt, which then cost 62 cents per yard, though now not a fourth of that amount. The men wore fur caps or felt hats for every-day use, but some of them, fur hats on public occasions; and a few of the wealthier class, especially if they became what was called public characters, bought themselves beaver hats, which stood in about the same relation among the outfits of the men as did silk gowns among those of the women, such hats at that time costing $30 each. But this was not so very bad economy as might be supposed, after all, since one of the clear beaver hats of that day would not only wear through the lifetime of the owner, but the lifetime of such of his sons as had the luck to inherit it.

The ordinary articles of family food were corn and wheat bread, potatoes, peas, beans and garden vegetables, pork, fish and wild game. Sweet-cake, as it was called, was rarely made, and pastry was almost wholly unknown. Indeed, we have been unable to learn that a pie of any kind was ever seen on a table in town till nearly

a dozen years after it was first settled. About that time, however, one of the elder daughters of Col. Davis, on noticing some fine pumpkins that were brought to the house during the harvesting, conceived the ambitious idea of making a mess of pumpkin pies, and obtaining at last the reluctant consent of her mother to let her make the experiment, she made a batch which took to a charm with the whole family and the several visitors invited to partake of the novel repast. After this, pumpkin pies became a staple of the tea-table on all extra occasions.

Laboring men who, in felling the forest, logging, or boiling salts, as the first state of making potashes and pearls was called, often went considerable distances from their homes to work, generally took their dinners along with them into the woods, leaving the women to take care of the cattle and everything requiring attention about home. These dinners generally consisted of baked or stewed pork and beans, and not unfrequently of only bread and raw salt pork. Colonel Davis always used to recommend to his laborers to eat their pork raw or without any kind of cooking, contending that it was more healthy when eaten in that way than in any other. Some of the new hands that had been hired in by the Colonel at last, however, rebelled against the practice. Among the latter was Lemuel Brooks, the afterwards well-known Captain Brooks, who assured his fellow-laborers one day, after they had been making their dinners on raw pork, that he was determined to set his wits to work and see if he could not, by the next noon, get up a more christianlike dinner. Accordingly he came on the next morning with gun and ammunition, and just before noon stepped off into the neighboring thickets, and shot two or three brace of partridges, which, in their chosen localities, were as plenty as hens about a farm-house. And having speedily plucked and dressed the birds, he suspended them by the legs over a fire struck and built for the purpose, with a thick slice of pork made to hang directly above each, so that the salt gravy should drip upon or into them, and moisten and season them while cooking. As soon as he had thus prepared his meal, he hallooed to the men, and in his usual jovial and humorous manner, bid them come in and partake of his "new invented dinner of parched partridges." And parched partridges thenceforward became a favorite meal among the woodmen of the settlement.

The out-door work, at the period of which we have been speaking, was by no means all performed by the male inhabitants. Wives and daughters considered it no disparagement to go out to work in the fields, or even into the forest, whenever the occasion required it at their hands. They boiled salts and made maple sugar at times in the woods, and often in busy seasons, worked with their husbands, fathers or brothers, in making hay, harvesting grain, husking corn and digging potatoes in the field. The wives and daughters of the rich and poor alike cheerfully engaged in all these out-door employments, when the work, for want of the necessary male help or other circumstances, seemed to invite their assistance. Even Colonel Davis, whose family was regarded as standing in the first position in society, could be seen leading his bevy of beautiful daughters into his fields to pull flax.

But frugality in modes of dress, the supplies of the table, and other domestic arrangements for saving expenses and living within their means, did not constitute the whole of their system of economy. Their provident forecast taught them the evils of debt. For they felt that under the depressing influence of that sort of slavery, they could never enjoy that feeling of proud independence which they carefully cherished, and which constituted the best part of their happiness. They rightly appreciated, also, the bad moral tendencies of that evil, than which scarcely nothing more silently and surely tends, with its numberless temptations, to do what we otherwise would not do, to debase our best feelings and convictions as men, and undermine our best civic virtues as freemen. Our first settlers, therefore, carefully avoided it, making their calculations far ahead so to live, so to purchase, and so to enlarge their plans of improvement, as to keep out of debt, and often foregoing the most tempting of bargains rather than increase it.

To enable the reader to estimate the cost of living and the profits of farming, as well as to appreciate the frugality of settlers, it will be well to note a few of the prevailing prices of labor, stock and other products of the day, as well as those of the few necessary articles which the settlers were compelled to import for their use and consumption in living, or in pursuing their ordinary avocations.

PRICES OF LABOR, STOCK, EXPORTED AND IMPORTED ARTICLES.

The wages of the best class of laborers were $9.00 per month, and 42 to 50 cents for casual day's work.

The common price of wheat was 67 cts per bushel; Indian corn, 50; oats, 25

potatoes, 25; best yoke of oxen, $40.00; best horses, $50; best cows, $25; salts of lye, $4 to $5 per cwt.; pork, in dressed hogs, $4 to $6; beef, averaging $4.

Of articles imported, the prices were: For rock salt, $3 per bushel; common, $2.50; loaf sugar, 42 cts. per lb.; brown, 17 to 20 cts.; common W. I. molasses, $1.17 per gallon; green tea, $2 per lb.; poorest Bohea, 50 cts. per lb.; nutmegs, 12 cts. each; ginger, 34 cts. per lb.; pepper, 75; iron shovels, $1.50 each; broad-cloth, $8 to $10 per yd.; E. I. cotton cloth, 62 cts.; calico, 50 to 75 cts.; W. I. rum, $2 per gallon; dry salt fish, 11 cts. per lb.

And yet, with these extremely low prices for their products, and enormously high ones for their imported necessaries, the settlers, such was their industry and frugality, steadily progressed along the way to independence and wealth. But though the openings in the forest, rapidly increasing in extent and number, the more and more highly cultivated fields, the better and better filled barns, and the constantly multiplying stock of the barnyards, made their yearly progress in thrift clearly obvious to all, yet the ratio of that progress can be accurately estimated only from the financial statistics of the town. And for this purpose we subjoin the several grand lists of the town from its organization for the next succeeding fifteen years, or to and including 1807, all taken yearly and on the same plan.

GRAND LISTS OF MONTPELIER FROM 1792 TO 1806, INCLUSIVE.

1792, $2,141.67; 1793, $3,075.00; 1794, $4,531.67; 1795, $5,705.83; 1796, $7,660; 1797, $9,794.18.; 1798, $10,963.93; 1799, $14,538.75; 1800, $15,390.93; 1801, $16,979.77; 1802, $17,437.13; 1803, $18,126.99; 1804, $19,310.91; 1805, $22,920.55; 1806, $25,883.80.

The increase of the population of the town, in the meanwhile, will be seen by the different enumerations of the U. S. Census, the whole of which, as we may not find a more convenient place for them, we will also here insert.

CENSUS OF THE TOWN.—By the first enumeration, 1791, 113; in 1800, 890; 1810, 1,877; 1820, 2,308; 1830, 2,985; 1840, 3,725; 1850, Montpelier, 2,310, East Montpelier, 1,448, united, 3,758; 1860, Montpelier, 2,411, East Montpelier, 1,328, united, 3,739; 1870, Montpelier, 3,023, East Montpelier, 1,130, united, 4,153; 1880, Montpelier, 3,219, East Montpelier, 972, united, 4,191.

This statement shows a steady increase except in 1860, '70 and '80, when East Montpelier lost materially. From 1840 to 1860 the old town as a whole was nearly stationary, while the present town, or the old village, has constantly increased.

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PART II. HISTORY SUBSEQUENT TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

The strictly civil history of the town from its organization is that of every town in Vermont—a record of town meetings, of roads laid, school districts established, taxes voted, cemeteries provided, and lists made of persons warned out of town that they might not become chargeable to it as paupers;* of elections, national, state and town, and of annual reports and returns required; of intentions of marriage, marriages, births and deaths—very incomplete. These fill volumes, and are of no use but for occasional reference, and instead of these it is deemed best to give condensed statements, under different heads, of what has served to make the town, and most to mark its history, mainly outside of its official records.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Votes for President from 1828 *to* 1880.†

1828, John Quincy Adams, (National Republican,) 185; Andrew Jackson, (Democratic,) 171.

1832,‡ Andrew Jackson, (Democratic,) 284; Henry Clay, (Nat. Repub.) 163; Wm. Wirt, (anti-Masonic,) 70.

1836, Martin Van Buren, (Democratic,) 311; Wm. Henry Harrison, (Whig,) 246.

1840, Martin Van Buren, (Democratic,) 348; Wm. Henry Harrison, Whig,) 340; scattering 5.

1844. James K. Polk, (Democratic,) 348; Henry Clay, (Whig,) 250; James G. Birney, (Abolition,) 55.

1848,§ Zachary Taylor, (Whig,) 403;

*These lists contain the names of the wealthiest as well as of the poorest citizens, with their families, irrespective of character, color or condition, and were intended to embrace every person who at the time had not become legally chargeable to the town in case aid or support should be needed.

†The first recorded vote is that of 1828, the presidential electors having been previously elected by the General Assembly.

‡There is no record of presidential vote, and the votes given above were for State officers that year, being the nearest approximation to the presidential vote.

§At all of the elections thus marked [§], members and officers of the Legislature voted in Montpelier.

Lewis Cass, (Democratic,) 333; Martin Van Buren, (Free-Soil,) 249.

After the Division of the Town.

1852, Winfield Scott, (Whig,) 388; Franklin Pierce, (Democratic,) 222; John P. Hale, (Abolition,) 171.

1856,§ John C. Freemont, (Republican,) 726; James Buchanan, (Democratic,) 198; scattering, 1.

1860,§ Abraham Lincoln, (Republican,) 541; Stephen A. Douglass, (Democratic,) 180; Edward Everett, (Conservative,) 3; John C. Breckenridge, (pro-slavery Dem.) 2.

1864, § Abraham Lincoln, (Republican,) 664; Geo. B. McClellan, (Democratic,) 157.

1868, Ulysses S. Grant, (Republican,) 416; Horatio Seymour, (Democratic,) 148.

1872, Ulysses S. Grant, (Republican,) 496; Horace Greeley, (Liberal,) 223; Charles O'Connor, (Democrat,) 3.

1876,§ Rutherford B. Hayes, (Republican,) 577; Samuel J. Tilden, (Democrat,) 423.

1880, James A. Garfield, (Republican,) 651; W. S. Hancock, (Democrat,) 382; scattering, 2.

In ten of the above elections the majority of votes cast in Montpelier was for the candidate elected; in one instance the plurality was for the candidate elected; in one instance the plurality and in two instances the majority was for candidates who were not elected. In 10 elections out of 14, therefore, the preference of Montpelier has coincided with that of the nation; four times on the Democratic side, and six times on the Republican side.

Votes for Governor from 1792 *to* 1880.

1792, Thomas Chittenden 24.

1793, Thomas Chittenden 23, Samuel Hitchcock 2, Parley Davis 1.

1794, Thomas Chittenden 26, Elijah Paine 25, Nathaniel Niles 1.

1795, Thomas Chittenden 27, Isaac Tichenor 19.

1796, Isaac Tichenor 24, Thos. Chittenden 17, Paul Brigham 1.

1797, Elijah Paine 22, Samuel Hitchcock 6, David Wing, Jr., 3, Lewis R. Morris 1.

1798–99, Unanimous for Isaac Tichenor, the votes being 47 and 64.

1800, Isaac Tichenor 59, Paul Brigham 2, Edward Lamb 1.

1801, Isaac Tichenor 51, Paul Brigham 1, Israel Smith 1.

1802, Isaac Tichenor 49, Israel Smith 13, Joseph Wing 1.

1803, Isaac Tichenor 59, Jonathan Robinson 12.

1804, Isaac Tichenor 65, Jona. Robinson 28, Lewis R. Morris 2, Jonas Galusha 1.

1805, Isaac Tichenor 69, Jona. Robinson 16, Israel Smith 1.

1806, Isaac Tichenor 58, Israel Smith 23, James Fisk 1.

1807, Isaac Tichenor 68, Israel Smith 21.

1808, Isaac Tichenor 117, Israel Smith 109; Wm. Chamberlain 2.

1809, Jonas Galusha 155, Isaac Tichenor 112, Paul Brigham 4, Charles Marsh and Edward Lamb 1 each.

1810, Jonas Galusha 147, Isaac Tichenor 107, Paul Brigham, Elijah Paine and James Fisk 1 each.

1811, Jonas Galusha 150, Martin Chittenden 103, Paul Brigham 2, Wm. Chamberlain and Benjamin Swan 1 each.

1812, Jonas Galusha 163, Martin Chittenden 147, Paul Brigham 2, Timothy Merrill and Salvin Collins 1 each.

1813, Jonas Galusha 172, Martin Chittenden 150, Paul Brigham and William Chamberlain 2 each, Chauncey Langdon 1

1814, Jonas Galusha 163, Martin Chittenden 156, Wm. Chamberlain and Edward Lamb 1 each.

1815, Martin Chittenden 175, Jonas Galusha 171, Paul Brigham and Nahum Kelton 1 each.

1816, Jonas Galusha none, Sam'l. Strong none; number of votes not recorded.

1817, Jonas Galusha 147, Isaac Tichenor 72.

1818–'19, Jonas Galusha 155, Charles Marsh 1; same each year.

1820, unanimous for Richard Skinner, 191 votes cast.

1821–'22, Richard Skinner 172, Dudley Chase 2; same both years.

1823, Cornelius P. Van Ness 145.

1824, Cornelius P. Van Ness 126, Samuel C. Crafts 1.

1825, Cornelius P. Van Ness 227, Samuel C. Crafts 5, Wm. A Griswold 1.

1826, Ezra Butler 189, Lemuel Whitney 56, Joel Doolittle 2, Samuel C. Crafts 1.

1827, Ezra Butler 359; opposition vote not published; no town record.

1828, Samuel C. Crafts 187, Joel Doolittle 2.

1829, Samuel C. Crafts 190, Joel Doolittle 74, Heman Allen 11, Chauncey Langdon 2, Ira Allen and Silas Crafts 1 each.

1830, Samuel C. Crafts 181, Ezra Meach 172, Wm. A. Palmer 37.

1831, Ezra Meach 234, Heman Allen 141, Wm. A. Palmer 77, Samuel C. Crafts 1.

1832, Ezra Meach 284, Samuel C. Crafts 163, Wm. A. Palmer 70.

1833, John Roberts 216, Wm. A. Palmer 193, Ezra Meach 114, Horatio Seymour 18, James Bell 3, D. A. A. Buck 1.

1834, Wm. C. Bradley 347, Wm. A. Palmer 154, Horatio Seymour 118, Samuel C. Crafts 1.

1835, Wm. C. Bradley 302, Charles Paine 115, Wm. A. Palmer 52, Wm. A. Griswold and Dudley Chase 1 each.

1836, Wm. C. Bradley 375, Silas H. Jennison 281, Wm. Slade 1.

1837, Wm. C. Bradley 346, Silas H. Jennison 292.

1838, Wm. C. Bradley 388, Silas H. Jennison 305.

1839, Nathan Smilie 405, Silas H. Jennison 340, Timothy Goodale 3, Lyman Fitch 1.

1840, Paul Dillingham, Jr., 428, Silas H. Jennison 386, Solomon Sias 5, scattering 3.

1841, Nathan Smilie 445, Charles Paine 61, Titus Hutchinson 43, Samuel C. Crafts and H. F. Janes 1 each.

1842, Nathan Smilie 430, Charles Paine 72, Charles K. Williams 22, C. B. Williams 1.

1843, Daniel Kellogg 404, John Matcks 248, Charles K. Williams 26.

1844, Daniel Kellogg 420, Wm. Slade 8, Wm. R. Shafter 70, scattering 1.

1845, Daniel Kellogg 382, Wm. Slade 8, Wm. R. Shafter 83, scattering 2.

1846, John Smith 385, Horace Eaton 269, Lawrence Brainerd 99, Heman Allen 2.

1847, Paul Dillingham, Jr., 366, Horace Eaton 255, Lawrence Brainerd 100, Daniel Kellogg 4, Jedediah H. Harris 1.

1848, Paul Dillingham, Jr., 376, Carlos Coolidge 258, Oscar L. Shafter 118.

After the Division of the Town.

1849, Carlos Coolidge 248, Horatio Needham 248.

1850, Charles K. Williams 259, Lucius B. Peck 236, John Roberts 12.

1851, Charles K. Williams 238, Timothy P. Redfield 223, John S. Robinson 14.

1852, Erastus Fairbanks 242, John S. Robinson 125, Lawrence Brainerd 89.

1853, Erastus Fairbanks 220, John S. Robinson 173, Lawrence Brainerd 68, Stephen Royce 1.

1854, Stephen Royce 248, Merritt Clark 165, Lawrence Brainerd 9, Wm. C. Kittredge 1.

1855, Stephen Royce 378, Merritt Clark 144, Wm. R. Shafter 3.

1856, Ryland Fletcher 284, Henry Keyes 155, scattering 4.

1857, Ryland Fletcher 197, Henry Keyes 100, scattering 2.

1858, Hiland Hall 236, Henry Keyes 124, Wm. R. Shafter 3, Philip C. Tucker 1.

1859, Hiland Hall 265, John G. Saxe 123.

1860, Erastus Fairbanks 326, John G. Saxe 140, Robert Harvey 4.

1861, Andrew Tracy 199, Frederick Holbrook 146, Wm. R. Shafter 2, Hiram Atkins 1.

1862, Frederick Holbrook 173, Paul Dillingham 19, B. H. Smalley 6, Levi Underwood 5, scattering 4.

1863, John G. Smith 318, Timothy P. Redfield 67.

1864, John G. Smith 399, T. P. Redfield 97, scattering 1.

1865, Paul Dillingham 268, Charles N. Davenport 90.

1866, Paul Dillingham 327, Charles N. Davenport 125.

1867, John B. Page 288, John L. Edwards 112, B. B. Smalley 1.

1868, John B. Page 457, John L. Edwards 175.

1869, Peter T. Washburn 301, Homer W. Heaton 138.

1870, John W. Stewart 322, Homer W. Heaton 167.

1872, Julius Converse 424, Abram B. Gardner 265.

1874, Asahel Peck 301, W. H. H. Bingham 297.

1876, Horace Fairbanks 503, W. H. H. Bingham 369, scattering 1.

1878, Redfield Proctor 378, W. H. H. Bingham 258, scattering 37.

1880, Roswell Farnham 540, E. J. Phelps 290, scattering 1.

From the above record it appears that the town was Federal in politics from its organization until 1809, the year after the election of Mr. Madison as President: that in 1809 and until 1815 the Republicans of the Jeffersonian school were in the majority; and that in 1815, the Federalists obtained a small majority. The vote of 1816 is not to be found in the town records, and search has been made for it in the office of the Secretary of State, but without finding it. The representative elected in that year was a Jeffersonian Republican, and in 1817 the town was of the same politics by a vote of two to one. From that period there was no serious division in State politics for 12 years. It was "the era of good feeling," following the successful close of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and the people of the town were, with rare exceptions, substantially unanimous. On the election of Gen. Jackson, a new organization of two political parties was made—known as the National Republican and the Democratic parties—and each was composed of men gathered from the old Federal and Republican ranks. These were speedily followed by the anti-masonic party, and the votes from 1830 to 1835 inclusive, reveal the existence of the three parties in Montpelier, and also that the Democratic party was in the ascendancy. In 1836 and until 1841, there were but two parties, Democratic and Whig, the latter being in the minority. In 1841, the anti-slavery party was developed, and three organized parties were in existence until the division of the town January 1, 1849: but in all this period the Democratic party was ascendant, and in fact elected the town officers in every year after 1830 until 1849. On the governor vote in 1848, the old town was exactly balanced between the Democrats on the one side and the Whigs aud Anti-Slavery men on the other.

AFTER THE DIVISION OF THE TOWN.

In 1849, the number of parties was again reduced to two, by a fusion of the Democrats and Anti-Slavery men into what was called the Freesoil party, and the town was exactly tied on the vote for Governor, but it elected the first Whig representative in the person of the late Jackson A. Vail, Esq., a lawyer and legislator of great ability, From that period until the formation of the Republican party in 1854, the Whigs uniformly prevailed, as the Republicans have done since 1854, the election of Marcus D. Gilman excepted.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1792 TO 1882.

1792 to 1796, 5 years, Jacob Davis; 1797, 8, 1800, 01, 4 yrs., David Wing, Jr.; 1799, 1802, Parley Davis; 1803, 10, Joseph Woodworth; 1804, 14, 15, Edward Lamb; 1805 to 1809, Cyrus Ware; 1811, 12, Timothy Merrill; 1813, Joseph Howe, after which for some years he was in the military service of the United States; 1816, 17, 18, 20, 29, Nahum Kelton; 1819, George Worthington; 1821, 22, 23, 2[illegible] Araunah Waterman; 1824, 5, Samuel Prentiss; 1827, 8, 30, William Upham; 1831, 32, 33, Azel Spalding; 1834, Wm. Billings; 1836, 7, Lucius B. Peck; 1838, 9, Royal Wheeler; 1840, 41, Horatio N. Baylies; 1842, 3, Addison Peck; 1844, 5, Jeremiah T. Marston; 1846, Charles Clark; 1848, Homer W. Heaton.

REPRESENTATIVES AFTER THE DIVISION OF THE TOWN.

1849, 50, Jackson A. Vail; 1851, Hezekiah H. Reed; 1853, Eliakim P. Walton, recorded as E. P. Walton Jr.; 18[illegible] Abijah Keith; 1855, Elisha P. Jewett; 1856, 7, Ferrand F. Merrill; 1858, George W. Collamer; 1860, 61, Geo[illegible] C. Shepard; 1862, 3, Charles Reed; 18[illegible] 5, Whitman G. Ferrin; 1866, 7, Joel F[illegible]

ter, Jr.; 1868, 9, James R. Langdon; 1870, 71, Joseph Poland; 1872, 3, Perley P. Pitkin; 1874, 5, Marcus D. Gilman; 1876, 7, Charles T. Sabin; 1878, 79, Hiram A. Huse; 1880, 81, B. F. Fifield,—the six last for biennial sessions.

CITIZENS OF MONTPELIER WHO HAVE HELD CIVIL OFFICES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Electors of President and Vice-President—1836, Edward Lamb; 1840, Joseph Reed; 1852, Ezekiel P. Walton; 1872, Elisha P. Jewett. Augustine Clark and Wm. P. Briggs also held this office, but previous to their residence in Montpelier.

Senators in Congress—Samuel Prentiss, 1831 to 42, 11 years; William Upham, 1843 to 53, 10 years.

Members of Congress—Lucius B. Peck, 1847 to 51, 4 years; Eliakim P. Walton, 1857 to 63, 6 years; Charles W. Willard, 1869 to 75, 6 years.

U. S. District Judge—Samuel Prentiss, 1842 to 56, 14 years,

U. S. District Attorneys—Lucius B. Peck, 1853 to 57; B. Franklin Fifield, 1869 to 1881.

United States Marshal—George W. Barker, 1835 to 37.

Clerk of U. S. Circuit and District Courts—Edward H. Prentiss, 1842 to 59, 17 years.

Register of the U. S. Treasury—Stoddard B. Colby, appointed in 1866, and died while in office.

Post-Office Department—Charles Lyman was appointed clerk in the Dead Letter Office in 1861, and is now in that department; also Miss Emma Camp.

Treasury Department and General Land Office—Henry Howes.

Agents for Paying Pensions—Azel Spalding, Thomas Reed, Jr., George Howes, Stephen Thomas. The office was removed to New Hampshire while Gen. Thomas was incumbent.

Collector of Internal Revenue—Joseph Poland, Sept. 1862 to Mar. 69; C. S. Dana, Mar. 1869 to 81; J. C. Stearns, from July 1, 1881.

In this list might be included the roll of postmasters, sundry inspectors in the revenue department, and the names of a few who have been employed in subordinate offices at Washington, but a correct list is impracticable.

CITIZENS OF MONTPELIER WHO HAVE HELD CIVIL OFFICES IN THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Members of the Council of Censors—Nicholas Baylies, 1813; Joshua Y. Vail, 1820; Ezekiel P. Walton, 1827; Joseph Reed, 1834; Hezekiah H. Reed, 1841; Joseph A. Prentiss, 1862; Charles Reed, 1869.

Members of Constitutional Conventions—Jacob Davis, 1793; Joseph Howes, 1814; Darius Boyden, 1822; Stephen Foster, 1828; Nahum Kelton, 1836; Jeremiah T. Marston, 1843, 1850; Oramel H. Smith, 1857; Eliakim P. Walton, 1870.

Councillors previous to the State Senate in 1836—Nicholas Baylies, 1814 to 15; George Worthington, 1827 to 31.

State Senators—Araunah Waterman, 1836–8; Wooster Sprague, 1842, 4; Oramel H. Smith, 1845, 7; Charles G. Eastman, 1851, 3; Joseph Poland, 1858, 60; Charles W. Willard, 1860, 62; Roderick Richardson, 1862, 64; Charles Reed, 1864, 7; Charles Dewey, 1867, 70; Eliakim P. Walton, 1874 to 1878.

State Treasurers—Augustine Clark, 1833 to 37; John Spalding, 1841 to 46; Elisha P. Jewett, 1846; George Howes, 1847 to 53; John A. Page, 1853; and again elected in 1866, and is still in office.

Secretaries of State—David Wing, Jr., 1802 to 6; Timothy Merrill, 1831 to 36; Chauncey L. Knapp, 1836 to 41; James McM. Shafter, 1842 to 49; Ferrand F. Merrill, 1849 to 53; Daniel P. Thompson, 1853 to 55; Charles W. Willard, 1855 to 57; Geo. W. Bailey, Jr., 1861 to 65.

Secretary of Governor and Council—George B. Manser, 1832 to 36.

Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs—George B. Manser, 1836 to 41.

Clerks of House of Representatives—Timothy Merrill, 1822 to 31; Oramel H. Smith, *pro tem.*, 1835; Ferrand F. Merrill, 1838 to 49; George R. Thompson, 1856 to 58.

Judges of the Supreme Court—Samuel Prentiss, 1825 to 29, and chief justice one year; Nicholas Baylies, 1831 to 33; Isaac F. Redfield, 1836 to 59, 24 years, and chief justice 8 years; Asahel Peck, circuit court 1851 to 56, Supreme Court, 1860 to 72, 13 years; Timothy P. Redfield, 1872, and is in office.

Judges of the County Court—David Wing, Jr., Caledonia County Court, 1797–1807, 10 years; Cyrus Ware, chief judge of Caledonia County, 1808 to 11; Salvin Collins, Jefferson (now Washington) County, 1811, 12; Joseph Howes, 1819 to 27; Shubael Wheeler, 1827 to 31; John Spalding, 1840; Daniel Baldwin, 1846 to 8.

State's Attorneys—Timothy Merrill, 1811 to 13, 1815 to 22, 9 years; Nicholas Baylies, 1813, 14, 25; Wm. Upham, 1829; Azel Spalding, 1830 to 35; Homer W. Heaton, 1839, 41, 60, 61; Oramel H. Smith, 1842, 43, 44; Charles Reed, 1847–8; Stoddard B. Colby, 1850, 51; Ferrand F. Merrill, 1854–56; Clarence H. Pitkin, 1880, and is now in office.

Judges of Probate Court—David Harrington, 1811, 1812; Salvin Collins, 1815 to 1820; Jeduthan Loomis, 1820 to 1830; Joseph Reed, 1830 to 1833; Rawsel R. Keith, 1833 to 1836; Daniel P. Thompson, 1837, 38, 39; George Worthington, 1840; Azel Spalding, 1842 to 45; Jacob Scott, 1850, 51; Joseph Poland, 1852, 53; Nelson A. Chase, 1854, 55; Timothy R. Merrill, 1860 to 70.

Clerks of Supreme and County Courts—George Rich, 1811 to 19, and clerk of the Supreme Court only, 1819, 20; Joshua Y. Vail, clerk of County Court, 1819, 20, and of both courts, 1821 to 39, 18 years; Stillman Churchill, 1839 to 44; Daniel P. Thompson, 1844, 45; Jackson A. Vail, 1849; Shubael Wheeler, 1846 to 9, 50 to 58, 11 years; Luther Newcomb, 1858 to 77, 19 years: Melville E. Smilie, from 1877, and still in office.

High Sheriffs—George Worthington, 1814; Rawsel R. Keith, 1825 to 32; Isaiah Silver, 1840; Andrew A. Sweet, 1841, 42; George W. Barker, 1843 to 46; Addison Peck, 1846, 47; Joseph W. Howes, 1849; I. W. Brown, 1871; John L. Tuttle, 1877, and still in office.

BUSINESS HISTORY.

From the peculiar location of Montpelier village, in a basin into which all the main roads converged through river valleys from the north and the south, the east and the west, it has from the beginning been an important business place, tempting to merchants and professional men, and repaying good endeavors with abundant success. Not long before his death, the late venerable Arthur Bostwick, of Jericho, informed the writer that in his early career as a business man, Montpelier, instead of his nearer neighbor Burlington, was the place where he purchased his goods, thus showing that Montpelier merchants found customers even in the valley of Lake Champlain, as they did also through the central part of the State, and north to Canada line. Burlington had the advantage in trade for all articles brought by water from Canada, but not until 1830, after the construction of the Champlain canal, did the population of Burlington, which is assumed as a measure of business for the purpose of this comparison, exceed that of Montpelier. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that Burlington is by five or six years the older town, and at the outset in 1791 had a population nearly three times as large as Montpelier. The population of the two towns from 1791 to 1840 was as follows:

Burlington 1791, 332; 1800, 815; 1810, 1690; 1820, 2111; 1830, 3226; 1840, 4271.

Montpelier, 1791, 113; 1800, 890; 1810, 1877; 1820, 2308; 1830, 2985; 1840, 3725.

From 1791 to 1820 the advance of Montpelier was the most rapid; but since the opening of the Champlain canal, and the railroads, and more recently, by the superior energy and wisdom of Burlington in establishing manufactures on a large scale the "Queen City" has far outstripped not only Montpelier but all of her neighbors except Rutland.

MANUFACTURES.

Lest the above tribute to the enterprise and sagacity of Burlington be taken as a censure of Montpelier, it is necessary t

recall the fact that in the early history of the town, and for several years, her business men were as enterprising, and even as daring, in respect to manufactures as to merchandize. It was the misfortune, however, of the most considerable enterprises to be baulked by fire or flood, and of others by changes in modes of manufacture—as of hats, ready made clothing, and machine-made boots and shoes,and household furniture, until at last capitalists were dissuaded from every adventure of the kind, and have turned their surplus capital into investments in real estate abroad, United States bonds, in banking and insurance companies at home. For capitalists merely, this is perhaps the most prudent course; but for the town, for its growth in population and business, it is unfortunate. The earliest necessities of the settlers of the town and vicinity were saw-mills, for lumber to construct their dwellings, and grist-mills to prepare materials for food for man and beast. These were first provided on the falls of the North Branch, and were burnt in March, 1826. Mills of each sort were also erected on the falls of the Winooski, and the grist-mill owned by Col. James H. Langdon was destroyed by a flood, Mar. 25, 1826. This mill was rebuilt by Col. Langdon, and was subsequently enlarged by his son, James R. Langdon, into a flouring mill of the first class, with a capacity for 250 barrels per day. A profitable business was done in this mill for several years, but it passed into the hands of the Montpelier Manufacturing Company and is now used for other purposes. The saw-mill on the same falls was burnt in Oct. 1834, was rebuilt, and is now used by the same company. A fourth grist-mill, erected by James R. Langdon, is now owned and run by Mr. E. W. Bailey.

The superabundance of the production of grain in early days led to another species of manufacture, which would hardly be tolerated in these days. In 1805, a distillery of spirituous liquors was established, and was run for a few years, when it was converted into a manufactory of earthen ware, which was continued until stone and tin ware superseded earthen. In 1824, another distillery was started, to use up surplus grain in store; but in 2 years the grain was disposed of and the still was abandoned.

Another necessity from the beginning was tanneries of leather, and the first was established early in the present century by Elijah Witherell and Silas Cobb, which has been succeeded by others. Thomas Dodge, an apprentice to Witherell, stole his indentures of apprenticeship, left his employer, and started a small establishment, in which Dodge struggled a while, and gave up the business for shoemaking. Still another large tannery was established in later years, and is now successfully run by Peck & Johonnott, and Peck & Cummings are in the same business.

The clothing-mill, as it was called, or mill for wool-carding, fulling, dyeing and dressing cloth, was another necessity when the frugal and industrious housewives were obliged to spin and weave their own wool. Of these there were two, which were continued until home-made cloth gave way to the handsomer productions of the power-looms.

The most useful and promising undertaking, by way of manufactures, was by Sylvanus Baldwin, in the erection of a cotton mill in 1810. From a memorial to Congress in 1832, signed by the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, it appears that "as early as the "year 1810, there were, north of the Po-"tomac, 50 mills for spinning cotton in "operation, and 25 more that went into "operation the ensuing year. The weav-"ing business had commenced, but was "not so far advanced." Baldwin's cotton mill at Montpelier was therefore among the first fifty in the country, and moreover it was among the few that had attained the dignity of weaving cotton yarn into sheetings and shirtings. This was 5 years before the first power-loom in America was set in motion, (in 1815,) at Waltham, Mass. Having established this mill, Mr. Baldwin joined with Elisha Town in the invention and construction of a loom for spinning flax and silk by water-power, with a model of which he went to Europe, in

the hope of winning a handsome premium offered for such a machine by the first Napoleon. This enterprise failed through the mischances of war. In Mr. Baldwin's absence, the mill was run successfully by his brother, Hon. Daniel Baldwin, on whose authority this account is given. On the return of the owner, the cotton-mill was sold to David Harrington, and in December, 1813, it was destroyed by fire. The first and the last owner were then crippled in means, and this enterprise was perforce abandoned.

At a later date a similar enterprise was undertaken by Araunah Waterman and Seth Parsons, about 1820, who erected a large and well-appointed woolen factory for its day. It was operated for a time, but that, too, was burned, Mar. 22, 1826, with the loss of the life of Robert Patterson, one of the operators, and nearly fatal injury to Araunah Waterman and Joel Mead. A second woolen factory was built in 1837–8, by Col. H. N. Baylies, which ultimately was converted into lumber-works by A. W. Wilder & Co. Still another woolen factory was built and operated at West Montpelier at a recent date, and this was burned.

Among the early manufacturing establishments was an oil-mill, built by Col. Larned Lamb, which in 1810 was converted into the before-named cotton-mill, and burned. Another was erected subsequently by Enos Styles, of Middlesex, and Hubbard & Jewett, of Montpelier, which was also burned in October, 1834.

Of paper-mills there have been three. One by Silas Burbank, which was burned; one by Samuel Goss and John Reed, which was also burned; and a third on the Burbank site, which was operated by Silas Goddard & Brothers, Augustus Goss and George W. Cobb, E. P. Walton & Sons, and last by A. M. & D. P. Squires. The water of the Winooski was seriously injured for the use of paper-makers, by an extraordinary flood in 1830, which cut into high clay-banks in Barre, that now contribute clay to the stream with every rain. On this account, as well as the unreliability of water-power, the manufacture of paper was abandoned.

Another early and widely-known manufacturing establishment was that of Erastus Watrous and George Worthington, hatters. They were succeeded by Luman & Norman Rublee, who continued in the business until the advent of silk hats put an end to the old mode of manufacture.

Still another old establishment, (1816,) having customers in two-thirds of the State, was the boot and shoe manufactory of Silas C. French and Nehemiah Harvey, which was continued for a long series of years.

The making of saddles, harnesses and trunks was commenced by Oliver Goss in 1804. Henry Y. Barnes followed in 1817, who continued for many years. There have been several others in this line of business.

Among the earliest experiments on a small scale was the manufacture of cut nails from hoop-iron, by Joshua Markham. Small as was the business compared with that of modern nail factories, Markham's nails were greatly used and highly appreciated, bringing 16 cents per pound.

Another iron manufacture was that of large screws for mills, and all other purposes requiring strong screws. This business was prosecuted many years in Montpelier by Ellis Nye, who ultimately went into the employ of the late Joshua Thwing, of Barre, iron-founder and millwright.

49 years ago, (1832,) an iron-foundry was established by Alfred Wainwright, which was continued by sundry successors until it came into the possession of Lane, Pitkin & Brock, and is now a part of their works used in the very extensive business of manufacturing saw-mill and other machinery.

The manufacture of mill, factory and other machinery has been prosecuted by Araunah Waterman; Wooster Sprague, whose works were burned in October, 1834; and by Medad Wright, at West Montpelier, who with his son still continues in the business.

Among the manufacturers of household furniture were Thomas Reed, Sr.; C. & J.

Wood; James Howland; Anson Davis; Lyman Briggs, Samuel W. Abbott & Co.; Emery & Brown, and Abbott & Emery. This is another business which has been materially changed, from the complete manufacture from the lumber, to simply upholstering and other finish of articles manufactured elsewhere, in which E. N. Scovill is now engaged.

The manufacture of tin-ware, and the sale of stoves, hardware, agricultural implements, etc., in connection therewith in several instances, has long been an important business. In this class are to be reckoned Chester W. Houghton, and his son William; Zenas Wood; E. A. Webb & Co.; Zenas & Charles Wood; Andrew A. Sweet; Erastus Hubbard; Dennison Dewey; Braman & Tilden; E. Scribner, Jr.; Barrows & Peck; Bancroft & Spear, and Geo. M. Scribner.

Without allusion to the mechanical trades, such as are common throughout the State, the early history of Montpelier in manufactures may well be concluded by mentioning an extraordinary enterprise for Vermont—the only instance—and that is, boring through 850 feet of solid rock, (except occasional interstices,) in an endeavor to find salt water and start the manufacture of salt. The experiment was apparently countenanced by the geological formations in the neighborhood, and about 60 citizens of the town furnished funds for the work, which was prosecuted nearly 10 years and a half, at an expense of $2,100. The intention was to bore a well to the depth of 1,000 feet, but when 850 feet had been reached, the drill by some accident became fastened so firmly that no available power could start it. But for this accident, the depth designed would have been reached, and doubtless a much lower depth, as men would not have been wanting to carry on the work for the fun of it. The attempt was certainly creditable for the good intentions and enterprise of those engaged in it, and it did not damage their reputation for prudence. They had no very high expectations, and encouraged none in others, as they might easily have done. They swindled nobody in the manner of the oil and mining corporations of a later day. They spent their own money, and were respected rather than ridiculed for the biggest bore in Vermont.

The later important manufactures of Montpelier comprise machinery, by Medad Wright & Son, West Montpelier; sawmill and other machinery, water-wheels and castings, and also brick, by Lane, Pitkin & Brock—a very extensive, rapidly growing and prosperous business; carriages and sleighs for children, and other business in iron and lumber by the Montpelier Manufacturing Company; and last, lumber in the Pioneer Manufacturing Co's. works, by Edwin Lane.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

D. P. THOMPSON'S LIST TO AUGUST, 1860.

Charles Bulkley, Cyrus Ware, Samuel Prentiss, Nicholas Baylies, William Upham, Timothy Merrill, J. Y. Vail, Jeduthan Loomis, James Lynde, Thomas Reed, Azro Loomis, Roswell H. Knapp, H. H. Reed, L. B. Peck, J. P. Miller, D. P. Thompson, O. H. Smith, C. J. Keith, Azel Spalding, S. B. Prentiss, Nicholas Baylies, Jr., Geo. B. Manser, F. F. Merrill, J. T. Marston, Isaac F. Redfield, H. W. Heaton, John H. Prentiss, Charles Reed, Wm. K. Upham, J. A. Vail, Stillman Churchill, R. S. Bouchett, Geo. W. Reed, A. W. Tenney, Charles W. Prentiss, Timothy P. Redfield, Luther Newcomb, Joseph A. Prentiss, Stoddard B. Colby, C. W. Willard, Wm. P. Briggs, B. F. Fifield, W. G. Ferrin, Geo. W. Bailey, Jr., C. J. Gleason.

Additions from Aug. 1860 *to* 1881.

Samuel Wells, Joseph A. Wing, Nelson A. Taylor, C. D. Swasey, Albert Clarke, Rodney Lund, C. D. Harvey, F. V. Randall, Asahel Peck, James S. Peck, Melville E. Smilie, Luther L. Durant, Geo. W. Wing, Arthur Culver, J. O. Livingston, Clarence H. Pitkin, C. W. Porter, H. K. Field, H. A. Huse, C. H. Heath, C. S. Pitkin, H. G. Dewing, Hiram Carleton, S. C. Shurtleff, Henry Oviatt, John E. Harris, T. R. Gordon, Rush P. Barrett, J. K. Kinney, O. D. Clark, G. B. Clifford, H. W. Kemp, John G. Wing.

PRACTICING PHYSICIANS TO 1872.

D. P. THOMPSON'S LIST TO 1860.

Pierce Spalding, Philip Vincent, Edward Lamb, Stephen Peabody, Jacob P. Vargeson, Sylvester Day, Samuel Prentiss, Phineas Woodbury, Nathan B. Spalding, Nathaniel C. King, James Spalding, Eleazer Hamblin, Julius Y. Dewey, Benjamin Walton, Hart Smith, Seth Field, Azel Holmes, F. W. Adams, Zebulon P. Burnham, Charles Clark, Daniel Corliss, Milo P. Burnham; Sumner Putnam, East Montpelier, removed to Montpelier; Thos. C. Taplin homœopathist; J. M. Gregory, dentist; Ralph Kilbourn, dentist; M. Newton, and Brockway & Hawley, dentists; O. P. Forbush, dentist; Orrin Smith, C. M. Rublee, E. Paine; G. N. Brigham, homœopathist; C. B. Chandler, W. H. H. Richardson, James Templeton, G. H. Loomis, F. A. McDowell, M. M. Marsh, C. M. Chandler.

Additions from August, 1860 *to* 1881.

Lucy A. Cooke, clairvoyant; A. B. Hawley, dentist; Charles E. Davis, dentist; John M. Comegys, dentist; H. L. Richardson; J. M. Templeron, botanic; A. Denio, eclectic; R. W. Hill, cancers; Mrs. L. M. Smith, botanic; D. G. Kemp, Geo. W. Nichols, J. E. Macomber, G. P. Greeley; C. H. Plumley, practical reformer; N. W. & R. G. Gilbert, dentists; J. B. Woodward; H. C. Brigham, homœopathist; C. R. Pell, dentist, and succeeded by H. G. Williams.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

D. P. THOMPSON'S LIST TO AUGUST, 1860.

1791—Dr. Frye.

1794—Col. Joseph Hutchins.

1796—Col. J. & W. Hutchins.

1799—Hubbard & Cadwell.

1802—W. I. Cadwell; Col. D. Robbins, east part of town, Robbins & Freeman.

1803—Hubbard & Wing, Langdon & Forbes.

1807—Timothy & Roger Hubbard, Jas. H. Langdon, Uriah H. Orvis, Dunbar & Bradford.

1808—Chester W. Houghton, Josiah Parks.

1809—John Crosby, drugs, etc.

1810—L. Q. C. Bowles, Walton & Goss, booksellers, etc.; French & Dodge, shoes.

1811—J. F. Dodge, Langdon & Barnard.

1813—John Spalding.

1814—C. Hubbard & J. Spalding, D. Baldwin & Co., Austin Arms, Emerson & Wilkins, Luther Bugbee, Charles Storey.

1815—Wright & Sibley, books, etc.

1816—E. P. Walton & Geo. S. Walton, books, etc.; French & Harvey, shoes.

1818—Sylvester Larabee; E. P. Walton, books, etc.; H. Y. Barnes, harness and saddlery.

1821—John Barnard, Langdon & Spalding, Chester Hubbard, Barnard & Dutton, W. I. Cadwell & Son.

1822—C. Hubbard & E. P. Jewett, Roger Hubbard.

1823—Dutton & Baylies, W. W. Cadwell.

1824—Hubbard & Kimball, T M. Taylor, Warren Swift, Langdon, Spalding & Co., Otis Standish.

1825—Baldwin, Hutchins & Co., Cadwell & Goldsbory, Taylor & Prentiss; Dodge & Standish, drugs, etc.

1826—Wiggins & Seeley; Geo. W. Hill, books, etc.

1827—Luther Cross, Joseph Wiggins, Goss & Wiggins.

1828—Luther Cross & Co., Hubbard, Jewett & Co., Spalding, Storrs & Co., Baylies & Hutchins.

1829—N. Harvey, shoes.

1830—Baldwin & Prentiss.

1831—Charles Lyman; I. S. & G. Town, jewelry, etc.; W. W. Cadwell, Hart & Riker; J. M. & B. H. Snow, harnesses; E. H. Prentiss, drugs.

1832—W. & M. P. Hutchins.

1833—Emerson, Lamb & Co., Snow Bancroft & Co., Snow & Bancroft, A. C Pierce & Co., Silver & Pierce, Standish D Barnes, G. W. Ware, Baldwin & Scott.

1834—Jewett & Howes, Burbank & Hubbard, Baylies & Hart, Ebenezer Colburn S. B. Flint, saddlery and harness; Hutchins & Wright; Wm. Clark, books, etc.

1835—H. N. Baylies & Co.; Harvey & Harran, shoes; John & Charles Spalding Silver, Pierce & Co., Silas Burbank & Co. Ira Day, Wm. A. Prentiss.



Chas C Cook

1836—Jewett, Howes & Co., Emerson & Russell, Baylies & Storrs.

1837—Bancroft & Riker, C. & L. L. Lamb, C. Alexander.

1838—Spalding & Foster, Langdon & Wright; Town & Witherell, jewelry; John S. Abbott, clocks, etc.

1839—Baylies & Goss; S. P. Redfield, drugs; J. T. Marston, E. P. Walton & Sons, books, etc.; Storrs & Langdon.

1840—Charles Spalding, Silver, Lamb & Co.; Harran & Dodge, boots and shoes.

1841—H. N. Baylies, Jewett & Howes, Baldwin, Scott & Co., Lyman & King, J. H. Ramsdell; Cross, Hyde & Co., bakers.

1842—Cross, Day & Co., Benjamin Day & Co., French & Bancroft, Ellis, Wilder & Co.; Clark & Collins, drugs.

1843—Silas C. French, boots and shoes.

1844—Augustus Haven, Zenas Wood, stoves and tin; Webb, Bancroft & Co.; J. Booth, hats; Moses & Rich, No. Montpelier; J. Huntington, East Montpelier.

1845—Z. & C. Wood, stoves and tin; J. T. Marston, books, etc.; Wm. T. Burnham, hats, etc.; Samuel Abbott, jewelry; N. C. King, No. Montpelier.

1846—Bancroft & Riker, J. W. Howes, L. & A. A. Cross, Erastus Hubbard.

1847—Harvey King.

1848—Loomis & Camp; Hyde, Dodge & Co., hardware; E. C. Holmes; Witherell & Mead, jewelers; Eastman & Danforth, books, etc.; A. A. Sweet, tin and stoves; Alfred Scott, hats.

1849—Keith & Barker; S. K. Collins, Redfield & Grannis, drugs.

1850—Scott & Field, Geo. P. Riker, Bancroft & Holmes; Abbott & Emery John Wood, James Howland, cabinet work; L. M. Wood, R. R. Riker, clothing and tailoring.

1851—Hubbard & Blake, stoves.

1852—Peck & Lewis; Ballou & Burnham, books, etc.; R. W. Hyde, T. C. Barrows, iron and hardware.

1853—Lyman & King.

1854—Keith & Barker, Ellis & Bancroft, Gustavus Hubbard, Walker & White, Wilder, Scott & Co.; Smith & Pierce, Dr. B. D. Tyler, drugs; Geo. L. Kinsman, hats; N. C. Bacon; Emery & Brown, crockery and furniture; Wm. P. Badger, W. W. Cadwell, hats; Phinney & Mead, jewelers; S. M. Walton, book-bindery; C. G. Eastman, Ballou & Loveland, books and stationery; Wm. McCollum.

1855—C. W. Storrs, John S. Barker, H. S. Loomis, Peck & Bailey, Union Store, Fuller & Smith, Jacob Scott; Oliver & Helmer, hardware; French & Sanborn, H. B. Witt, clothing; Fred E. Smith, Collins & Pierce, drugs; Keith & Peck, leather dealers.

1856—W. Corliss, E. Montpelier; Chas. Sibley, No. Montpelier; Palmer & Storrs; Burbank & Langdon, flour; Hyde & Foster, hardware; A. C. Field, clothing.

1857—Ellis & Hatch, Livingston & Salmon; James G. French, clothing; S. C. Woolson, merchant tailor; Storrs & Fuller, W. I. goods and groceries.

1858—J. P. Dewey; J. S. Lee, clothing; L. F. Pierce, drugs; D. K. Bennett, guns and pistols; Mercantile Union, I. H. P. Rowell, agent; C. & S. E. Robinson; Adams Kellogg, E. Dewey, hats and clothing; Emery & Field, crockery and furniture; Wm. Storrs; Herrick & Page, shoes; A. A. Mead, jewelry; T. C. Phinney, jewelry, changed to book-store.

1859—E. C. Lewis; S. S. Boyce, books, etc; S. Abbott, jewelry; Field & Watson, M. P. Courser, A. L. Carlton; J. R. Langdon, flour; J. C. Emery, crockery and furniture; E. Gunnison, shoes; Bailey & Brothers, Palmer & Stetson, Wooster Sprague.

1860—Eli Marsh, Wm. B. Burbank, J. W. Ellis & Co.; Jacob Smith, clothing; Deming & Brooks.

Additions from Aug. 1860.

1860—George Watson; Fisher & Stratton, silver-platers, etc.; Braman & Tilden; Dennison Dewey, stoves, glass and tinware.

1861—Geo. W. Scott & Co., Ellis & Foster, Calvin Robinson, S. E. Robinson; M. C. Parkinson, watches, etc.; Chas. H. Cross, bakery and confectionery; J. V. Babcock & Co., furniture; D. T. Knapp, Roger Bulkley, harnesses, etc.

1862—C. W. Storrs; Geo. W. Wilder, books, etc.; E. Bickford, J. C. Page, boots and shoes; L. F. Pierce & Co., drugs.

1863—N. P. Brooks, dry goods and hardware; Wm. F. McClure, groceries; N. K. Brown, drugs; Barnes & Johnson, J. Lease, harnesses, etc.

1864—Nichols & French, clothing; J. A. Taft & Co., George Jacobs, Daniel Scribner, flour and groceries; Kellogg & Adams, hats and clothing; J. P. Dewey, flour, grain and nails; H. & C. Fullerton, boots and shoes; Wood, Bixby & Co., druggists; S. Freeman, jewelry, etc.; Wm. F. Braman, hardware, etc.; Charles Cross & Son, bakers and confectioners; E. Scribner, Jr., stoves and tin-ware; Dennis Lane, saw-mill machinery.

1865—L. W. Smith; Jacob Smith & Son, furniture; A. D. Arms & Co., D. Neveux, W. I. goods; E. R. Skinner, staple and fancy goods, wholesale; Blanchard, Peck and Johonnott, leather; Wm. F. Braman & Co., hardware; John W. Clark, wagons and sleighs.

1866—Martin & Simonds; Geo. Nichols, ready-made clothing; Carleton & Co., W. I. goods; Mark French, preserved fruits; J. E. Smith & Co., stationery and fancy goods; J. Bodell, boots and shoes; Bixby & Co., druggists; Redfield & Crooks, drugs; Lane, Pitkin & Brock, iron-founders and machinists; E. N. Scovell, furniture; Henry Cobb, marble monuments, etc.

1867—New York Dry Goods Store; Emery & Carleton, crockery and carpetings; H. E. Fifield & Co., flour and W. I. goods; L. L. Tanner, boots and shoes; W. F. Braman, hardware, etc.; J. V. Babcock, drugs, etc.; Ira S. Town, watches and jewelry; Peck & Johonnott, leather; C. Spear, gas and water fixtures.

1868—B. Benjamin & Co.; W. E. Adams, hats and clothing; Denison Taft & Son, flour, etc.; B. M. Chaffee, boots and shoes; Lamb & Peck, hardware, etc,; Putnam & Co., N. K. Brown & Co., drugs; Flanders & Kinson, platers, etc.

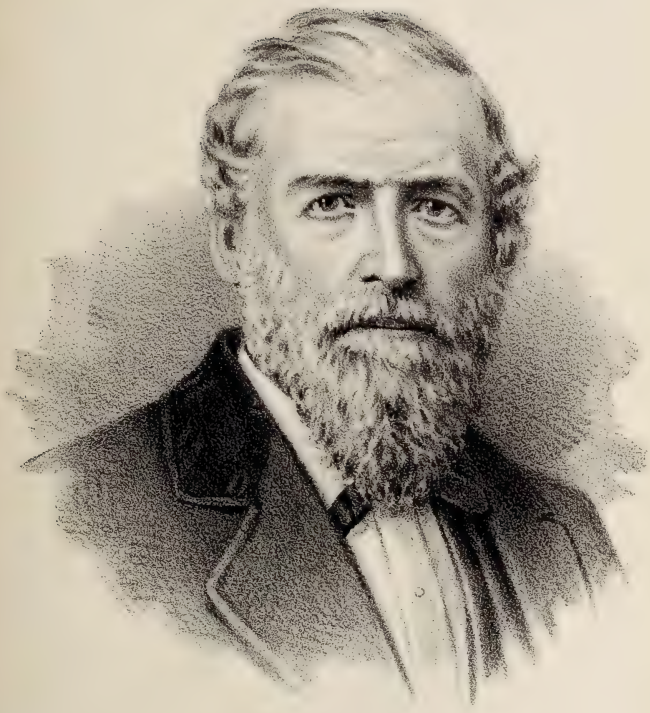
1869—A. C. Dewey & Co., flour, lime, plaster, etc.; J. C. Emery, crockery, carpetings, etc.; Philbrick Brothers, W. I. goods, etc.; Barrows & Peck, hardware, etc.; Babcock & Cutler, drugs, etc.; W. A. Boutelle & Wife, dry goods and millinery; Blanchard, Keith & Peck, leather, etc.; A. L. Carleton, dry goods; Hinckley & Best; C. F. Fullerton, boots and shoes; S. S. Towner, millinery and fancy goods; Farwell Brothers, clothing; T. H. Corry & Co., W. I. goods; J. W. Page, teas, coffee, spices and tobacco, wholesale; T.C. Phinney, books, stationery, fancy goods and homœopathic medicines; Hiram Atkins, staple stationery; Medad Wright & Son, lumber and machinery, West Montpelier; W. H. Barnes, harnesses, etc.; Cobb & Cummins, marble monuments; Stimson & Co., patent door springs.

1870—Calvin Robinson & Co.; Bailey & Park, Storrs & Jones, W. I. goods, etc.; Carlos Bancroft & Son, W. I. goods, iron, etc.; W. L. Washburn & Co., T. J. Hunt, W. F. Waterman & Co., W. I. goods and groceries; Spear & Bancroft, tin-ware, stoves, etc.; Woodward & Blakely, druggists; D. McDonald, furniture, carpetings, etc.; E. Hatch, boots and shoes; E. Spinney, fresh and salt fish, etc.; G. P. Foster, coal and wood; D. Taft and Son, lumber; Kimball & Hewett, monuments, etc.; J. W. Paine, A. Allen, cigars.

1871—C. Blakely, drugs, etc.; Scovill & Lyon, furniture, etc.; Jacobs Brothers, flour and W. I. goods; C. E. Winch & Co., W. I. goods and groceries; Thomas McGee, sewing-machines; Fisher, Colton & Kinson, platers, etc.; J. O'Grady, boots and shoes; N. C. Bacon, auction store; J. Bruce, harnesses and carriage trimmings; Soper & Lord, cloths and merchant tailors; T. A. Dewing, boots and shoes.

1872—George Jacobs, flour, W. I. goods, etc.; Smith Brothers, coal; L. W. Jones, provisions, W. I. goods, etc.; Geo. M. Scribner, stoves and tin-ware; F. C. Gilman, wagons and sleighs; B. T. Soper & Co., cloths and merchant tailors; A. G. Stone, watches and jewelry; Crosby & Taplin, dry goods; Redfield & Bascom, drugs, etc.

1873—Montpelier Manufacturing Company, children's carriages, etc.; Hatch & Farnsworth, boots and shoes; C. E. Hosford, clothing, etc.; Crosby & Taplin, dry



Carlos Bancroft

with a capital of $100,000, held mainly by stockholders in the old bank of Montpelier. Its officers were James R. Langdon, president, and George B. Reed, cashier. Business was continued but a few years.

To the banks in Montpelier one compliment is due—they always have been perfectly sound and reliable, without any exception.

Latest organized is the *Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company*, chartered in 1870, organized in May, 1871, and commenced business Aug. 1, 1871. Its officers are Homer W. Heaton, president; Whitman G. Ferrin, treasurer, succeeded by A. W. Ferrin. July 1, 1880, there were 1685 depositors, deposits $346,284.33, and surplus $31,060.11.

The Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company

was incorporated in 1827, organized in March, 1828, and is now in the 54th year of successful and beneficent operation. The first President was Hon. Chapin Keith of Barre, and his successors were Hon. Israel P. Dana of Danville, and Hon. John Spalding of Montpelier—the terms of these three covering the first 13 years of the company. In 1841, Hon. Daniel Baldwin of Montpelier consented to take the office, and he was re-elected at every annual election until 1874,—31 years. He was succeeded by James T. Thurston and Hon. W. H. H. Bingham. Hon. Joshua Y. Vail was the first permanent Secretary, and held the office until 1850, who was succeeded by Hon. Charles Dewey, who served until 1871, when Mr. James T. Sabin was elected, who is the present Secretary. The treasurers until 1842 were Hon. George Worthington, Hon. Oramel H. Smith, Calvin Jay Keith, Esq., Hon. Homer W. Heaton and Harry Vail. In 1842, James T. Thurston was appointed and he was succeeded by O. J. Vail and H. N. Taplin, Jr. In this Company property for insurance is divided into five classes, with rates of insurance varying in proportion to the hazrrd of each class, and the theory of the company is to make the property insured in each class bear the losses of its own. Theoretically, therefore, this Company has five distinct mutual insurance companies under one management; and distinct accounts of the five different classes have been kept for many years, to enable the directors to assign to each the proper rates of insurance. The theory of the company is probably due to abundant caution in respect to the classes which are occasionally exposed to sweeping fires, from which isolated property is always exempt. It is an exception which proves the wisdom of the rule. The whole number of policies issued from March 31, 1828, to Aug. 1, 1881, was 219,841: of this number 190,428 have expired or been canceled, leaving in force, at the last date, 29,413. The whole amount insured has been $237,333,504, of which the amount canceled or expired is $200,430,697—leaving the amount insured Aug. 1, 1881, $36,902,807. The whole amount of premium notes taken is $21,456,983.09, of which the sum of $18,810,474.93 has expired or been canceled, leaving in force, as a fund for the payment of losses and expenses, Aug. 1, 1881, $2,646,508.16. The whole cash receipts of the Company have amounted to $3,653,940.38, and the whole amount paid for losses and expenses, (including a new and permanent office,) $3,643,289.08—leaving a balance in the treasury, Aug. 1, 1881, of $10,651.30. Chargeable upon this surplus are unadjusted claims for losses estimated at $4,383.30. The total amount of assessments made in 54 years is 178¾ per cent., or, on the average, 3 and 1-3 per cent. per annum of the premium notes. This result indicates that the premium notes have on the average constituted a fund, legally collectable if necessary, more than five times greater than the size of the losses and expenses, and so proves the safety, against any possible contingency, of insurance in institutions managed on the rnles of this company.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

was incorporated and organized in November, 1849, its first president being Hon. Azel Spalding, then of Montpelier. His successors have been Hon. William

Howes, of Montpelier, Hon. George W. Bailey, of Middlesex, Hon. William L. Sowles, of Swanton, and P. P. Pitkin, of Montpelier, the present incumbent. Hon. Joseph Poland, of Montpelier, has been the secretary since the organization. Samuel Wells was treasurer until his death, and was succeeded by Geo. W. Leslie. As its name implies, the purpose of this Company is to insure only farmers' property, and other property of like kind as to hazard—in theory corresponding with the first or least hazardous class of the Vermont Mutual before described. The main difference between the two companies is, that the Vermont Mutual first ascertains its losses and expenses from month to month, assesses the premium notes to pay them, and collects (annually) these assessments; while the Farmers' Company requires payment by the insured in advance, of a sum estimated to be sufficient to meet the losses and expenses during the life of the policy, which in that Company is 5 years. As ample security, however, to the insured against loss, each member of the Farmers' Company, (as in the other Company,) is required to give a premium note, which is assessable or legally collectable in case of necessity.

The National Life Insurance Company

was incorporated in November, 1848, with an authorized capital of $100,000. This was reduced to $50,000, by an amendment of the charter in 1849, and the Company was located at Montpelier. Benjamin Balch made an unsuccessful attempt to organize the institution in 1849, and, early in 1850, it was organized by others, with Hon. Wm. C. Kittredge, of Fairhaven, as president, and Roger S. Howard, Esq., of Thetford, as secretary. These gentlemen resigned after brief service, when Dr. Julius Y. Dewey, of Montpelier, was appointed president, which office he held until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Hon. Charles Dewey. James T. Thurston, Esq., of Montpelier, served awhile as secretary, when Geo. W. Reed, of Montpelier, was appointed, and has since held the office. The financial affairs of the institution are managed by a board of trustees, and not by a treasurer. The whole amount of risks, Oct. 1, 1880, was $8,623,156. The assets of the Company are invested in U. S. and State bonds, bank stock and notes amply secured by mortgage, the par value of which on the 1st of Oct. 1880, was $2,253,837.07. This institution has been prudently and very successfully managed, and bears a high reputation among those who are familiar with this class of insuranee companies.

STATE-HOUSES.

The position of Montpelier as State capital from 1808, and County seat from 1811, has contributed much to the growth of the population and business of the town, and given it a prominence in the political, judicial, religious and social affairs of the State which otherwise it could not have attained, and an influence from the strongest and best men of the town, which has always been wisely used. The names of Wright and Lord in the churches, of Prentiss and Baylies and Loomis in all judicial circles, of Thomas Reed, Jr., among bankers, and of the senior E. P. Walton in the editorial and political field—not to mention the living—were known and respected throughout the State, and their influence is still felt through a great number in Vermont and elsewhere, who profited by their excellent teachings and examples.

Previous to 1808, there had been 46 sessions of the General Assembly in 14 different towns; 23 sessions in the eastern side of the State, in or near the valley of Connecticut river; 22 on the western side, 11 of which were in Bennington County, and 11 in or near the valley of Lake Champlain, and one session in the north-eastern part. These locations at extreme points from a common centre entailed hardships of access, alternately on the one side of the Green Mountains and the other, and many inconveniences and evils in future years which then were hardly considered. Among these was the impossibility of preserving complete records of public and official doings, and files of State papers; because of which, the early civil and political history

goods; Babcock & Cutler, drugs, etc.; A. Luce & Son, groceries; V. Konsalik, watches, etc.

1874—J. D. Clogston, tin-ware; Putnam & Marvin, groceries, crockery and glass.

1875—E. P. Towner, boots and shoes; Fuller & Howe, dry goods; Mrs. A. L. Carlton, dry goods; Bascom & Dewey, Wilson & Co., drugs, etc.; C. H. Heaton, groceries.

1876—A. & A. Johonnott, leather; N. P. Brooks & Son, house-finishing tools and fixtures, glass, sash, blinds, doors, etc.; E. H. Towne, merchant tailor; C. P. Pitkin, coal and wood; H. C. Webster, dry goods; Lyon & Daley, furniture, etc.; A. J. Braley, groceries; C. H. Keene, watches and jewelry.

1877—Fred Blanchard, tin-ware, etc.; C. W. Selinas, harnesses, etc.; Henry Cobb, marble monuments; Kimball & Carter and H. C. Cross, granite monuments; S. C. & H. H. Woolson, merchant tailors; Chase & Edgcombe, boots and shoes; A. H. Bailey, Smith Brothers, dry goods; Orange Fifield, flour, groceries, etc.; Washburn & Co., millinery.

1878—Sabin Manufacturing Co., door-springs; Miss M. L. Page, millinery; Henry Lowe & Son, teas and fine groceries.

1879—C. W. Skinner, watches, jewelry, etc.; A. J. Howe, dry goods.

1880—Sumner Kimball, granite monuments; C. H. Shipman, C. E. Stow, boots and shoes; Blanchard Brothers, flour, iron and hardware; W. W. Park, flour and groceries; E. W. Bailey & Co., flour and feed; Montpelier Carriage Co., children's carriages.

1881—C. A. Best, millinery and dry goods; D. W. Temple, dry goods; J. A. Murray, W. I. goods and groceries; H. E. Slayton, books and stationery; E. R. Meader, millinery and sewing-machines; Geo. E. Wheeler, marble monuments.

When not otherwise indicated, the persons named were dealers in goods of the usual variety to be found in country stores until about 1851, and after that date in dry goods. The list is necessarily imperfect previous to 1860, and since that it might have been swelled to double its length by the insertion of the names of persons engaged in business not included generally in the preceding list. Notably is a long line of dealers in family groceries and provisions, several with restaurants connected, and some doing a large business in fruits. The list is made from the Vermont Registers, and hence the true dates should be a year behind those given as a general rule.

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The *Bank of Montpelier* was chartered in 1825, and organized in 1826, with a capital of $50,000. The first president was Hon. Elijah Paine, of Williamstown, and his successors under the charter and re-charters were James H. Langdon, Timothy Hubbard, John Spalding, Thomas Reed, Jr., Rawsel R. Keith, E. P. Jewett, and George C. Shepard. This bank was re-chartered in 1840, with a capital of $75,000, and still again in 1853, with a capital of $100,000. The cashiers were Thomas Reed, Jr., Charles R. Cleaves, George Howes, Geo. B. Reed and Chas. A. Reed. This bank was succeded in 1865 by the *Montpelier National Bank*, organized under the national banking law, with a capital of $300,000, whose officers from its organization have been James R. Langdon, president, George C. Shepard, vice-president, and Chas. A. Reed, cashier, until 1881, when E. D. Blackwell succeded Mr. Reed. The capital is now, 1881, $360,000.

The *Vermont Bank* was chartered in 1848, and organized in 1849, with a capital of $100,000. The presidents were Hezekiah H. Reed, George W. Collamer, Homer W. Heaton, E. H. Prentiss and Roderick Richardson; and its cashier, John A. Page. This bank continued until the *First National Bank of Montpelier* was organized in 1865, under the national banking law, the president of which has been John A. Page; and the cashiers, R. J. Richardson, L. F. Richasdson, J. C. Taplin and J. C. Houghton.

The *State Bank* was organized in 1858, under the general banking law of Vermont,

of the State, so far as official records and papers are concerned, is at best but fragmentary, and much of that which has since been obtained consists of the fragments gathered by the late Henry Stevens, Sr., in the attics of deceased state officers, judges and legislators, and among the rags of the paper-mills. These were purchased, indexed and bound at considerable expense to the State. To remedy the inconveniences of a State without a capital, and the frequent disputes between rival towns for the compliment of a legislative session, the General Assembly of 1805 appointed a committee to "fix upon a place in the town of Montpelier, for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature of this State," and on condition that the town of Montpelier should erect the buildings and convey them to the State, with the land whereon they shall stand, declared that "said buildings shall become the permanent seat of the legislature for holding all their sessions."* In the debate of 1857, on the State house question, the late Dorr J. Bradley, of Brattleboro, gave a tradition as to the act of 1805, which doubtless came from his father, the late Hon. Wm. C. Bradley, in these words:

But the gentleman from Westford has accused those of the House who oppose moving to Burlington, of sectional prejudice. I have wondered that this subject was not earlier mentioned in the debate, but I did not expect it would come from the quarter it does. The question is a sectional question; it was a sectional question before the gentleman from Westford, or any other member of this House, was born; and it was to allay that sectional jealousy that the Capitol was located here. Our ancestors settled on the eastern and western borders of the then-called New Hampshire Grants, and the common dispute with New York united them in interest and in action. They were not, however, so blind as not to see that the great natural feature of their territory must be respected. For a long time, this great range of mountains through their centre, prevented their having any Capitol. Each year, however, the disputes for the locality of the next session became too tiresome, and they resorted to an expedient. They did not call for "centralizing" some point in their periphery. They knew enough to know they could not. They sought what was then a little hamlet among the mountains, but on neither side of them. It was selected because it was on neither side. A division of the range left it a perfect geographical puzzle to decide on which side it should be classed. How many a heart among those wise old men rejoiced that the mountains, for which the State had been named, the mountains, heretofore a curse, were to be henceforth a blessing. These mountains, into which, and not over which, our law-makers were to travel, were to become the centre about which the affections of all might cluster. They were careful not to wound the pride of either side. Their governors were alternately selected from each. The senators to Congress, being only two, were always taken one from each side. . . . .

Mr. Chairman, the Capitol was located here as a measure of peace. It was to build us up from a divided, into a united and homogeneous people. Fifty years of peace have been the product of this act of wisdom! Our old worthies were right. They set that puzzle to their children on purpose; they knew what they were about; their children understood them. Shall we, their grand-children, affect ignorance of their intention? Shall we discard all those lessons of wisdom, to find a place where some tourist may go with a sketch-book, or some artist with a pallet? Above all, which idea is sectional, that of preserving this peace of half a century, or that of violating its provisions? I, for one, am a kind of Samaritan on this subject. "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain;" not bowing themselves to the Adirondacks across the Lake, nor to the White Hills from St. Johnsbury; but this mountain—the Green Mountain range and I am for going down to no Jerusalem on the east or the west.

The act making Montpelier the capital of the State was passed Nov. 8, 1805, and on the 25th of the next month, the town in legally warned town meeting, appointed a committee to receive subscriptions and donations, and to superintend the erection of the buildings at the expense of the subscribers, the town as a corporation not to be liable for the buildings or the expenses of the committee. The town then had a population of about 1200 only, and a grand list of less than $23,000, and the heavies part of the task rested naturally upon the

* *Vermont Capitol*, 1857, p. 284. Succeeding pages in that volume give other official papers, and various facts connected with the first and second State houses.

village, which then had probably less than half of the population and property; and moreover money of any sort was exceedingly rare. Subscriptions were promptly made, but they were payable "in labor or materials when reasonably called for;" "such articles of materials and produce" as the subscribers chose; and "in grain, neat cattle, provisions, or goods at such times as we [the subscribers] shall particularly specify." Some materials, specially nails and glass, required cash, and cash had to be provided. Sept. 2, 1806, the town voted almost unanimously to petition the Legislature to grant a tax of four cents per acre on all the land of the town, [which would raise about $800,] to be expended in completing the State-House; but nothing appears to have been done, and the time was near [Sept. 1, 1808,] when the work was to be completed. Therefore, May 12, 1808, the town voted a tax of 4 cents on the dollar of the list of 1807, [which would raise about $1000,] two-thirds payable in grain and provisions, and one-third in specie or current bank bills, or orders from the building committee, or receipts or orders from the architect and constructor, Deacon Sylvanus Baldwin. The constable began to collect this tax, when he was met by the objection, from a shrewd farmer, that by the constitution of the State a town had not the power to tax its inhabitants for the purpose of building a State-house. The judges and lawyers were then consulted, and lo! the judgment of the farmer was unanimously affirmed. This was a predicament very unwelcome to the people, most of whom were willing to pay the tax; yet it was a serious predicament, because the constable dared not attempt to collect a tax which might afterwards be repudiated, and thus the burden be cast upon himself. In this emergency two projects were suggested: one being the selection of a collector who had no property, and the other a minor as collector, on the presumption that he would not be suable. The latter course was adopted, and the tax-bill was put into the hand of Hon. Daniel Baldwin, brother of Sylvanus. He collected the tax, even the constitutionally scrupulous farmer paying his proportion with his townsmen. The original subscriptions, the tax, and other donations, amounted to from $8000 to $9000, which was the cost of the house exclusive of the land—20 rods by 16, which was given by Thomas Davis.

THE FIRST STATE-HOUSE

was constructed of wood, 50 by 70 feet on the ground; 36 feet high to the roof, septangular-shaped in front, and otherwise square. About 20 feet of the front was in three floors—the first being the vestibule to the hall of the House of Representatives, which was 50 feet square, and rose to the height of the first two stories front; the second floor gave entrance to the gallery of the House; and the third floor, covering the vestibules and hall of the House, was occupied by the room of the Governor and Council, into which an audience-room for spectators opened, and by committee-rooms—one of them named Jefferson Hall, and famous as the scene of political caucuses. The roof was surmounted by a modest cupola, in which was the finest-toned bell the town has ever had. The building was plainly furnished, warmed with stoves, and lighted with tallow candles—the hall of the House with a chandelier so striking in its proportions and so brilliant in its effect as to be a marked exception to the plainness of everything else, and to incur the censure, as a piece of "foolery," of one of the wisest of the old legislators—Henry Olin. This house was used until 1836, when it was succeeded by

THE SECOND STATE-HOUSE.

This was authorized by act of Nov. 8, 1832, on condition that Montpelier should pay $15,000 towards its construction. This sum was paid, and $3000 more for additional land. The second house was beautiful and substantial—a perfect specimen (the dome excepted,) of Grecian architecture—and the finest Capitol of its day in New England, if not in the country. The grounds, including fence, terrace and approaches, were the same as now; and as the building was in form the same as the present, a Greek cross, differ-

ing little in dimensions, (but more in the roof and dome,) a particular description is not necessary.* The whole cost, (the Davis land excepted,) of this house and grounds was $132,077.23. This Capitol was used until Jan. 5, 1857, when, through a lack of due caution both in erecting and managing the heating apparatus, the wood-work of the interior took fire, and all the wood-work was destroyed, and the walls of granite and brick were badly damaged.

THE THIRD STATE-HOUSE

was authorized by act of Feb. 27, 1857, which appropriated $40,000 on condition that the inhabitants of Montpelier should give good and sufficient security to pay into the treasury a sum equal to the whole cost of the work. This security was given in a bond in the sum of $100,000. At the session of 1858, no appropriation was made by the State, and the work was carried on to completion by funds advanced by citizens of Montpelier, leaving bills for the furniture and some other debts outstanding to the amount of $34,000 in 1859, which sum the State then assumed, and the cost of construction was reported in 1859, as being "within $150,000." The first appropriation by the State, Feb. 1857, was $40,000; the second, Nov. 1857, was $30,000, and whatever should be paid by Montpelier on the bond required by the first named act—the amount then paid being $42,000; and the State in 1859 appropriated the further sum of $34,000—making in all $146,000. The contributions of Montpelier to the three houses have amounted to about $71,000, exclusive of interest and the land originally deeded by Thomas Davis, which now, if it was private property, would be the most valuable land in the town. Every part of the building, which is ever heated or artifically lighted, is fire-proof, the materials being granite, brick, iron and marble; and the roof and dome, which can hardly ever be exposed to fire unless by lightning, are covered with copper and connected by copper conductors running to the ground drains. The style of architecture is the same as that of the second capitol, but the furniture, upholstery, gas fixtures, and heating apparatus (by steam) are far superior. The central building is 72 feet 8 inches in height, surmounted by a dome and cupola 56 ft. 9 in. in ht.—extreme ht. to base of the statue representing Agriculture, which caps the cupola, 129 feet 5 inches. The length of the central building is, for the portico 18 feet and the side walls 95 feet 8 inches—in all 113 feet 8 inches; and the breadth is 72 feet 8 inches. The wings are each 52 feet in length, making the extreme length of both, including the width of the central building, 176 feet 8 inches. The width of each wing is 50 feet 8 inches, and the height 47 feet 8 inches, with cornices reaching to 8 feet below that of the central building, giving to the whole pile the shape of the Greek cross. By the enlargement of the building, opportunity was given for great improvements in its value and convenience for public business. The State Library has been materially enlarged aud improved, specially in law, history, and general literature, until it has come to be indispensable to judges, lawyers, and literary men for books of reference, and the number of volumes has largely outgrown the room. A fine State Cabinet of mineralogy and natural history has been formed, and it receives additions annually. The battle-flags of the Vermont troops in the war for the Union are carefully preserved, with the portraits of many of her officers; and within the State Department and the room assigned to the Vermont Historical Society all the fragments of the early history of the State that are attainable are gathered and safely kept. On the whole, the glory of the latter house greatly exceeds that of the former.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

From the settlement of the town until 1797 it was in the County of Orange. In 1795, the town voted unanimously to petition the Legislature to be set off to the County of Chittenden, and failed to succeed, but was annexed to the County of Caledonia in 1797, and there remained until the County of Jefferson was organized Dec. 1, 1811, with Montpelier as the county town. The

* For a good description see [Zadock] *Thompson's Vermont* [Civil History,] pages 131-2.



J. W. Bailey

name of the County was changed to Washington in 1814. The first court house was erected in 1818, on the west side of the State House grounds—a wooden building, which now adjoins the Catholic church, and is occupied by its priest. The second house, of brick, was erected on the corner of State and Elm streets in 1843, and was burned the same year. The third, a brick building, enlarged in 1879, partly burned in 1880, and re-finished in Aug. 1880, was erected on the same site in 1844. The first jail-house was the dwelling-house of the first settler in the village—Jacob Davis. It was given to the County by Thomas Davis, son of Jacob, and was converted into a jail and residence for the jailor. The changes in this building, to adapt it to its purposes, were made at the expense of citizens of Montpelier. In 1832, the County rebuilt the jail part of this building, and gave back half of the building to the original donor, who then needed this act of justice. In 1857, the County substituted the present substantial and handsome building for the old one, and paid Mr. Davis for his interest in the property. In this connection a fact is added to correct the perhaps general impression that the State-House and other public buildings are sources of wealth to the citizens of the town, especially the hotel-keepers. Mr. Davis gave bountifully of his property to the State and County, doubtless hoping to regain all his gifts and more, by the increased patronage he would receive in his hotel. That hotel was the finest of its day, at least in the State, and was, as it has almost ever since been, the one most favored. Mr. Davis was himself an industrious, temperate and laborious man, and had the aid of sons and daughters born in his house; and yet he would have died a poor man, entirely dependent upon his children, but for the remnant of his early patrimony which was restored in his old age by the County.

HOTELS.

The first building serving as a public house was Col. Jacob Davis' residence on Elm street, afterwards the jail-house, and still serving for dwellings on another part of the same street. The first hotel in the town and county, built specially for the purpose, was built by Col. Jacob Davis, about 1793—the Union House, on the site of the present Unitarian church. It was of wood, and was burned in 1835. Another hotel of brick was erected on the same site, and that also was burned in 1859, and was succeeded by the present Union House, standing on the opposite corner of Main and Court streets. The second hotel built was the Hutchins tavern, longer known as the Shepard tavern, a wooden building, which stood on Main, opposite Barre street; it was burned. The third hotel erected was the Pavilion, by Thomas Davis, in 1807–8, a brick building. For its day it was one of the best hotels in New England, adorned with mouldings, carved wood-work, and fresco painting excelled only in modern times. Mahlon Cottrill enlarged the building to about double its original dimensions. This building was succeeded by the present building, erected by Theron O. Bailey, which is one of the most perfect hotels in New England. The third hotel erected was by Obadiah Eaton in 1810, on ground now occupied by the Central Vermont railroad for depot purposes. This building was moved to Elm street, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house. The fourth hotel was of brick, on the south side of State street, and a few doors west of Main street, which was kept for many years by Rufus Campbell, Hugh Gourley, William Rogers and others, and was then converted into stores. It was erected about 1824. The fifth was the Eagle hotel, on State street, enlarged and changed into the present American house. The sixth was the brick dwelling-house on State street erected by Henry Y. Barnes, and changed into a temperance hotel. For many years it was known as Burnham's hotel, and is now known as the Bishop house. This comprises the list of hotels in the present town of Montpelier. In the part of the old town which is now East Montpelier, the writer remembers five taverns, some of which were not without fame in their day. For a time there was a hotel in the

present limits of Montpelier, but not in the village, known as the Coffee House. It was on the farm two miles from the State-House, and on the road to Barre. The farm was originally owned by Jacob Davis, Jr., and is still known as the Coffee House.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The town records show action by the town in respect to the gospel fund and to preaching at different times, commencing March 16, 1795, but not much fruit. About that time the first Methodist class was formed. [See History of Methodist church, by Methodist contributors.] From 1791, Clark Stevens, Friend or Quaker, was a resident of East Montpelier, and was joined by others of the same persuasion, when religious meetings were held; in 1803, a society was regularly organized, and shortly after a house for their meetings was erected. In 1804, regular religious meetings were established in the village for services in "singing and reading of sermons" when destitute of preaching.* The first record of regular preaching, in what is now Montpelier, was by Rev. Clark Brown, of Brimfield, Mass. In 1805, he was employed by the town to preach for one year; but he did not succeed in that profession, and in 1806, left it and started a newspaper. In 1807, a Mr. Hovey was employed as preacher, but left the same year.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In the winter of 1808, Rev. Chester Wright spent a few Sabbaths, and Apr. 12, thereafter, 83 leading citizens of the village formed "The First Congregational Society in Montpelier." July 20, 1808, "THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH" was formed, consisting of 17 members. Mr. Wright was then employed as stated preacher, and continued as such until Aug. 16, 1809, when he was made the permanent pastor of the church. The number of the members of this church reported in June, 1872, was 440, of whom 155 were then non-residents who had not taken letters of dismission or formally changed their relation. The whole number admitted to this church has been near 1200, thus showing that the removals by emigration and death have been about 900. The meetings were usually held in the State-House, sometimes in the Academy building until 1820, when what has been commonly known as "the brick church" was erected, at a cost of about $8,000. The present elegant and substantial building, called "Bethany Church," which was dedicated Oct. 15, 1868, occupies the site of the old church. The value of Bethany church was reported to the last General Convention to be $70,000; but including the land and organ, and the cost of the construction of the building, the sum should be about $6,000 greater. The following is a list of the pastors of the First Congregational Church of Montpelier:

Aug. 16, 1809, to Dec. 22, 1830, Chester Wright; Oct. 26, 1831, to April 19, 1835, Samuel Hopkins; Aug. 25, 1836, to July 15, 1840, Buel W. Smith; Dec. 15, 1841, to Dec. 9, 1846, John Gridley; Sept. 27, 1847, to 1878, W. H. Lord; 1878 to the present time, J. H. Hincks.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OR FREE CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1835, consisting mainly of members of the First Congregational church. For a few years, under the ministration of Rev. Sherman Kellogg, it prospered, but afterwards declined, and about the year 1848, was abandoned, a part of the members returning to the First Church, and others joining the Methodist church. The pastors and ministers of this church were: 1835 to 1842, Sherman Kellogg; 1842 to 1844, Joab Seeley; 1845 to 1847, E. J. Comings. This church and society erected and used the building on State street, which is now the Village Hall.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Elder Ziba Woodworth, (see biographical sketch in East Montpelier,) was a citizen of the town at its organization, and on its record is a certificate of his good standing in the Baptist church prior to his residence here. From about 1800, Mr. Woodworth was in the habit of exhorting

as occasion offered, and in 1806, he was ordained, and preached from 1806 to 1826. Philip Wheeler is named in Walton's Register as a Baptist preacher in 1815–16, and again from 1823 to 1825, and also Samuel Parker from 1827 to 1832. A church was organized in 1830, says D. P. Thompson, which would be in the ministry of Mr. Parker. In 1870, the church and society commenced the construction of a handsome church edifice on School street, which has since been completed. The clerical list, so far as it is attainable, is as follows, beginning with the organization of the church in 1830: 1830–32, Samuel Parker; 1840, —— Keniston; 1841–43, ZebinaYoung; 1849, —— Jackson; 1866–8, N. P. Foster; 1869–71, William Fitz; 1872–78, N. Newton Glazier; 1879 to the present time, H. A. Rogers.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES OR SOCIETIES.

In an account of the religious condition of the town previous to 1811, the late Rev. Chester Wright stated that previous to 1800, there had rarely been any preaching except by the Methodists; that the increased population from 1800 was divided into various sects, the largest number professing Universalism. A society of this sect was formed in the village, (now Montpelier,) in 1831; one had been formed earlier at the centre of the old town, and shared the meeting-house there with other denominations, and at a later date a third was formed in East Montpelier, and erected a house of worship in East Montpelier village, which has been maintained ever since, and is now a handsome structure. The following list of Universalist preachers in Montpelier has been gathered from Walton's Register:

1833, John M. Currier; 1834, John M. Austin; 1835, B. H. Fuller, J. Wright; 36, J. Wright; 1837–8, John Gregory; 39, J. Wright, J. Boyden; 1840 to 1866, Ballou; 1867–70, J. O. Skinner; 1871, Ballou.

UNITARIAN CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

There had been occasionally missionary efforts for this denomination, but no stated preaching and permanent organization until after the coming of Rev. C. A. Allen in 1865. A church and society has been formed, consisting of Universalists and Unitarians, and a handsome church edifice has been erected on the corner of Main and School streets, called "The Church of the Messiah." The list of ministers embraces but two names: Rev. Chas. A. Allen began his labors in Montpelier in 1864, and remained here 5 years, receiving leave of absence for a year in 1869, and resigning his charge before that leave had expired. Rev. J. Edward Wright became pastor in 1869, and is now (1881) in charge.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1842, a church of this denomination was organized, consisting in part of members dismissed by request from the first Congregational church, among them being the first rector. A small church edifice was immediately built, and in 1867–8, another elegant one on State street, near the centre of the village, which superseded the first. It is called "Christ Church." The list of rectors is as follows:

1843–49, George B. Manser; 1850–53, E. F. Putnam; 1854–65, F. W. Shelton; 1866–8, D. C. Roberts; 1869–70, Wm. J. Harris; 1871–79, A. Hull; 1880 and since, H. F. Hill. [An additional paper is promised by the rector, Rev. Mr. Hill.—Ed.]

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

No record is found of regular ministrations according to the forms of the Catholic church for any considerable period previous to 1850, but there had been frequent visitations before that date, notably by "Father O'Callaghan," of Burlington. The old court house was first converted to the uses of a church, and was again converted into the priest's residence, when a convenient brick edifice had been erected near the State House, now known as "St. Augustine." The congregation is the largest in the town, being gathered from Montpelier and neighboring towns. The clerical list is as follows, gathered from Walton's Register:

1850–53, Hector Drolette; 1861–63, Z. Druon; 1864–81, J. M. P. Duglue, in whose

absence Father Savoie officiated. [An additional paper will be given hereafter.—Ed.]

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, NEWSPAPERS, &C.

The history of the common schools—at least until the establishment of a graded school by the union of all the districts in the village—is that of every other town of like population, and need not be given. Preliminary to a notice of the chartered literary institutions in their order, four societies designed to supplement the formal schools are worthy of notice.

LIBRARIES AND DEBATING SOCIETIES.

The first was a *Circulating Library*, of about 200 vols., established in 1794, and located in the centre of the old town, probably under the care of the late Parley Davis. One feature was the exclusion of all novels as well as all religious books, thus limiting the selection of books to works of history, travels, biography, the sciences, philosophy, agriculture, mechanics, and such poetry as was admissible under the rule; and the second was the establishment of a similar library in the village, Feb. 28, 1814, which was not quite so exclusive in character. Both libraries existed for many years, and were undoubtedly useful to all who were disposed to profit by them. The third was a literary society formed about 1807, for theme writing and debate, called "*The Franklin Society*," of which the apprentices in the printing-offices and other mechanical trades were the members. Its rules required gentlemanly language and deportment; and one who was an originator of the society, (the late Gen. Ezekiel P. Walton,) informed the writer that all the members became intelligent, valuable and influential citizens, except one alone, who was expelled for profanity. Another society, with the same name, existed in 1828. A similar but small society was in existence some few years, dating also from about 1828, and with like results; at least three of the members became editors, two of them Members of Congress at the same time, and another a judge of the superior court of one of the large Western States.* Th fourth was

"THE MONTPELIER LYCEUM,"

formed Nov. 18, 1829, which was contin ued for several years. Its design wa "mutual improvement in useful know edge," and the means were, by addresse lectures, essays, reports upon assigne topics, and oral debate upon selected que tions. The members were not only th young people of both sexes from th schools, but also professional men, me chants and mechanics of all ages. Th lad in his teens met his minister, h teacher, his doctor, or the judges and la yers of the village, in public debate, a all were encouraged to take part in the e ercises. The fruits were indeed "i provement in useful knowledge," and t art of imparting knowledge; making go writers and keen debaters, sharpening t intellectual powers, educating in all t members a taste for whatever is excell and useful in literature and science, a inspiring a zeal for personal and pu improvement. Its first president, and pr ably its originator, was the well-belov principal of Washington County Gramm School for 12 years—the late Rev. Jo than C. Southmayd.

WASHINGTON COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHO

Nov. 7, 1810, *Montpelier Academy* incorporated, the name being changed 1813 to *Washington County Gramm School*, and endowed with the rents of Grammar School lands. The first ac emy building was of wood, 44 by 36 on the ground, and two stories in hei It was located on what is now the triar on Main at the intersection of Spring str near the "Academy bridge." This bu ing was burned in 1822, when a more c modious brick building was erected, wh was used until it was superseded by larger and still more commodious Un School building, erected at the hea

* Three of the graduates from Gen. Walton's p ing-office were serving in Congress at the same in 1857-'59—two as Members of the House from M chusetts and Vermont, and a third, hailing fr Western State, in the post-office of the House afterward in the Clerks' Department, and as master in the Army in the Rebellion war. Two graduates from that office became clergymen of reputation.

School street in 1858–9. The principal instructors of the Academy and Grammar School, until its union with the Graded School, were: James Whorter, James Dean,* Joseph Sill, Benton Pixley,† Ira Hill, Thomas Heald, Justus W. French,‡ Seneca White, Heman Rood, John Stevens, Jonathan C. Southmayd, J. B. Eastman, Augustus A. Wood,‖ Aaron G. Pease,§ Calvin Pease,¶ J. H. Morse, M. Colburn, Geo. N. Clark,** Davis Strong, Horace Herrick, J. E. Goodrich, Charles Kent and C. R. Ballard. Others were temporarily employed, and among them was the late Hon. Joshua Y. Vail, in the early years of the school, and Robert Hale in the later; and in the interim between the destruction of the first academy building and the completion of the second, the want of an academy was measurably supplied by a classical school under a Mr. Sherard. For many years, dating from the preceptorship of Mr. Southmayd, Washington County Grammar School was, among others of its day, of the very highest reputation in the State, sending out as teachers, clergymen, lawyers, physicians and public men, a long roll to the high honor of the institution and its instructors.

MONTPELIER UNION GRADED SCHOOL.

Prompted in part by a bequest of $1,000 by Hezekiah H. Reed, land was purchased amply sufficient for school purposes for many generations, and a school-house erected at a cost of $19,000, when, under the general statute and special acts passed 1858–9, the four school-districts in the village were united into one Union School district. The special acts gave full powers in respect to the course of study, and with the union of Washington County Grammar School with the district, a course was adopted embracing all studies necessary, from the primary to the highest grades required for admission to colleges and the highest institutions for the education of females. Thus was formed a Union and Graded School, which has endeared itself to children and parents, and is an honor and a source of just pride to the town. The principals have been: 1859–61, M. M. Marsh; 1862–71, Daniel D. Gorham; 1872–74, C. W. Westgate; 1875–77, J. E. Miller; 1878–9, A. W. Blair; 1880, W. W. Prescott; 1881, H. R. Brackett.

NEWSPAPERS AND AUTHORS.

The first newspaper established in Montpelier was *The Vermont Precursor*, by Clark Brown, in November, 1806. Mr. Brown had not been fortunate as a preacher, having failed in a few months, and he was little more fortunate as publisher, since he sold his paper in less than a year to Samuel Goss, the first proprietor of *The Watchman*, which was afterwards, from January, 1826, the *Vermont Watchman & State Gazette*, and from Dec. 13, 1836, and still is, the *Vermont Watchman & State Journal*; and the oldest newspaper in Montpelier. The real germ of the Watchman, however, was not the Precursor, but the *Green Mountain Patriot*, established at Peacham, Feb. 1798, by Samuel Goss and Amos Farley, and discontinued in March, 1807, the year in which Mr. Goss moved his office to Montpelier. The editors of the Watchman have been Samuel Goss, Ezekiel P. Walton, E. P. Walton Jr., [so known to the public, the true name being Eliakim P. Walton,] Joseph & J. Monroe Poland. The period of Mr. Goss was from 1807 to 1810; of Mr. Walton senior until about 1830, after which his brother Joseph S. Walton assisted for awhile, and E. P. Walton Jr. until Sept. 1853; the latter was editor and proprietor until Jan. 16, 1868, and editor until Mar. 1868; and from March 1868, the Messrs. Poland were in charge until J. M. Poland retired. During the 40 years of service by Walton, senior, the business of book-publishing and selling was connected with the

* Afterward Professor of Mathematics in the University of Vermont. [See vol. I, Burlington Paper on University by Prof Clark—Ed.]

† Clergyman in Williamstown and missionary among Western Indians.

‡ Clergyman in Vermont, New York and New Jer-

‖ Clergyman in New York.

§ Clergyman in Vermont.

¶ Professor and President of University of Vermont, died while pastor of a Presbyterian church at Rochester, N. Y. [See biography of, by brother of President Pease, vol. I, this work—Ed.]

** Professor in University of Vermont, and now Clergyman and Secretary of the American Board for Foreign Missions. [See Paper by him on U. V. M., Vt. Hist. Gaz.—Ed.]

newspaper, and for several years after his sons had become of age, the business was greatly enlarged by uniting under one management the newspaper, job and book-printing, paper-making, book-binding, and book-selling, making one of the most important business establishments in the town, and furnishing support to a greater number of families than any other at the time.

The next newspaper in point of time was *The Freeman's Press*, by Derick Sibley, or Wright & Sibley. The germ of that paper was, it is supposed, *The Weekly Wanderer*, commenced at Randolph in Jan. 1801, by Sereno Wright, and discontinued in 1811; or possibly was removed to Montpelier and re-issued as "*The Freeman's Press*." In D. P. Thompson's list of business men, however, the names of Wright & Sibley do not appear until 1815. They may have come earlier, and probably did, as Rev. John Gridley's History fixes the date "about 1813." The latter was the Jeffersonian Republican as theWatchman was the Federal organ, until "the era of good feeling" came to Montpelier in 1818, when Jonas Galusha received all the votes of Montpelier except one. The "Press" was discontinued about that time—possibly before 1817, leaving "the Watchman" sole occupant in the field. Mr. Sibley removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he was highly esteemed, and a son of his—possibly a native of Montpelier,—has been one of the most successful men of this country in telegraph companies.

The next newspaper in the order of time was the "*Vermont Patriot & State Gazette*," established Jan. 17, 1826, by George Washington Hill & Company. It was intended to be the organ of the Jackson party (since called Democratic) in Vermont, as was Isaac Hill's "Patriot" in New Hampshire. The "Vermont Patriot" was continued for some years by its founders; from 1834 by Geo. W. Hill and William Clark; from 1839 by Jeremiah T. Marston; from 1848 by Eastman & Danforth; from 1854 by C. G. Eastman, and the administrator of his estate, from whom the paper passed to E. M. Brown, and shortly after was merged in the present "*Argus and Patriot*," published and edited by Hiram Atkins. The dates given above, except as to the birth of the "Patriot," have been taken from D. P. Thompson's list of business men, and may not be entirely accurate, though it is believed they are nearly so. Mr. Hill did not possess the editorial tact of his distinguished brother, and employed others to do the chief editorial work, and most prominent among the several so employed were Horace Steele and Hugh Moore—Steele, the author of "The Indian Captive," (omitted from Zadock Thompson's list of Vermont books,) and Moore a poet of no mean rank. Both Marston and Eastman were able editors and Eastman was the sweetest of Vermont poets.

"*The State Journal*" was established Nov. 1, 1831, by Knapp & Jewett—Chauncey L. Knapp, a graduate from the Watchman office, and Elam R. Jewett. The "Journal" was continued until December 1836, as the organ of the Anti-Masonic party, and was then merged in the "Watchman." Mr. Knapp was the chief editor and after filling State offices in Vermont and Massachusetts, and serving four years in Congress for the Lowell, Mass., district—1855-59,—he is now in harness again as editor of a daily newspaper in Lowell. Mr. Jewett was for a long time connected with the Commercial Advertiser of Buffalo, N. Y., and has retired from the newspaper business with an ample fortune but is yet engaged in a lucrative business kindred to "the art of arts."

The Voice of Freedom was established in January 1839, by Allen & Poland, with C. L. Knapp editor, an anti-slavery newspaper, which was continued until 1843 and then removed to Brandon. It was succeeded in 1844, at Montpelier, by the "*Green Mountain Freeman*," by Joseph Poland, which is now published by Hebert R. Wheelock. The editors have been Joseph Poland, Jacob Scott, Daniel P. Thompson, Sidney S. Boyce, Charles W. Willard, J. W. Wheelock, H. R. Wheelock, and H. A. Huse. [See paper later.]

The "*Christian Repository*," organ

the Universalist denomination, was started in Woodstock as "The Universalist Watchman" in 1829, by William Bell, and removed to Montpelier about 1836, and its title changed. For most of the period of its publication in Montpelier, Eli Ballou was the editor and he was also publisher, under the firms of Ballou & Loveland, and Ballou & Son. It was merged in a Boston paper in 1870, having been edited for the three preceding years by J. O. Skinner.

The "*Christian Messenger*," [see account of by Rev. J. R. Bartlett.]

The *Vermont Farmer* was commenced in Montpelier in 1879, by L. P. Thayer, and removed to Northfield in 1881.

For *The Vermont Chronicle*, now published here, see Windsor, next volume.

For about 40 years a daily paper has been issued from the "Watchman" office during the sessions of the General Assembly. It was originated for the convenience only of members of the Legislature and persons having business before it, and at first was a small sheet of one or two pages, containing an abstract of daily proceedings. Soon it grew into a small newspaper of four pages, and contained an abstract of debates as well as of proceedings, and was in demand for more general circulation. It became at last a daily paper of medium size, or equal to the original weekly "Watchman," and was entitled "*Walton's Daily Journal*," to distinguish it from his weekly newspaper. From the outbreak of the rebellion in the spring of 1861, until July, 1868, it was continued regularly as a daily paper—with two editions each day for most of that period—and was supplied by correspondents in several of the Vermont regiments with valuable materials for Vermont's history in the War, much of which is yet to be preserved in a more convenient form. Daily papers have occasionally been issued during the Legislative sessions from the "Patriot" and "Argus" office, and also from the "Freeman" office, and from the latter a daily, was published during the war.

A regular visitor into more Vermont households than have received the Montpelier newspapers altogether, is "Walton's Vermont Register." It was started by E. P. Walton, Sr., and his brother, George S. Walton, in 1817, the first number, (being the Register for 1818,) having been printed and published in the closing months of that year. From that date until the present time it has been annually issued, and although it has not increased much in superficial dimensions, and is still a convenient hand-book, it has increased in *matter* as fast as the professional and other business of the State has increased. The second number of the Register, (for 1819,) was published by E. P. Walton, Sr., Geo. S. having deceased, and the publication was continued by him and his sons until 1853, when the publication was commenced by E. P. Walton, Jr., the present Eliakim P. Walton. In a few years the *proprietorship* was given by him to Samuel M. Walton, and by him it was transferred to the Claremont Manufacturing Co. in 1867, their first issue having been the number for 1868, and in 1881 to the White River Paper Co. From 1817, or the origin of the Register, until now, the editors have been E. P. Walton, Sr., and E. P. Walton, Jr.—so it ever has been, and still is, "*Walton's Vermont Register*." For several years the blanks in the calendar pages were filled with guess-work as to the weather, and the writer of these pages exercised his ingenuity in filling in that sort of matter when a boy—a confession which suggests the utter folly of the fashion. It was the general fashion in almanacs, however, and for the credit of Walton's it must be said, that nobody could be harmed by a prognostication of "rain or snow" in April, or of "unsteady weather, flying clouds; we seldom fail of having a cold north-easterly storm this month"—all of which is the weather wisdom for May, 1820. The three last months of that year were suffered to go to press without any weather at all, but it is a fact that the weather went on according to its will, without the slightest respect to the Almanac maker, or the hopes or fears of those who relied upon him. This folly was abandoned finally, and a page was inserted from year to year containing a

weather table, which was originally framed by the astronomer Herschel, and corrected by observations made by the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke. It is obvious, however, that any scheme, constructed by observations on another continent, and with a different climate from ours, cannot be reliable here; probably not as reliable as the judgment of persons who will themselves carefully observe the connection of fair or foul weather with the direction of the wind, and watch the thermometer and barometer—or better still, the daily announcements from the weather office at Washington; which, by the way, take no notice of the moon as an element in forecasting the weather. The time came to relieve "Walton's Register" from this useless matter, and it was gladly improved.

Among the papers temporarily published at Montpelier were "*The Temperance Star*," published in 1841–2 by the Vermont Temperance Society, and edited by Geo. B. Manser; "*The Harrisonian*," a campaign paper issued in 1840, from the *Watchman* office, and edited by E. P. Walton, Jr.; "*The Reformed Drunkard*," in 1842, by F. A. McDowell, changed to "*The Reformer*," and discontinued; and a monthly literary and religious magazine in 1838, called "*The Green Mountain Emporium*," by John Milton Stearns, which was removed to Middlebury and discontinued.

The newspapers continued at this date, 1881, are "The Vermont Watchman and State Journal," (Republican,) by Joseph Poland; "Argus and Patriot," (Democratic,) by Hiram Atkins; "The Green Mountain Freeman," (Republican,) and "The Christian Messenger," (Methodist Episcopal,) by H. R. Wheelock.

Of books printed and published at Montpelier a formidable list could be made by including legislative journals, statute books, Supreme Court and other reports, school books, sermons, pamphlets, almanacs and registers. The titles of many of these may be found in the catalogue of the Vermont State Library, and their omission here is excusable. Of the books noticeable are the following: Valedictory Address of George Washington, 1812, an edltion of which, thanks to the Washington Benevolent Societies, saved the Watchman office from passing into the hands of a sheriff; Indian Captive, or the Burning of Royalton, by Horace Steele, 12 mo., 1812; Digested Index of law reports, by Nicholas Baylies, 1814, 3 vols. octavo, 1512 pages; On Free Agency, by Nicholas Baylies, 1820, 12 mo. 216 pages; Gazetteer of Vermont, by Zadock Thompson, 1824, 12 mo. 312 pages; English Grammar, by Rufus Nutting, 1826, 12 mo. 136 pages; May Martin, by D. P. Thompson, 16 mo. 1835, edition after edition of which has been printed in America and in England; and The Green Mountain Boys, 1839, by D. P. Thompson, 2 vols. 12 mo. 536 pages; The Gift, 1841, Poems, by Sophia Watrous [Bemis,] 24 mo. 172 pages; Theological Criticism, Poetical Scraps, and Dogmas of Infidelity, 1843, by F. W. Adams, M. D., 12 mo. 240 pages; Poems, by Charles G. Eastman, 1848, 12 mo. 208 pages, of which a new and enlarged edition, with a memoir, has been recently printed; The Capital of Vermont, journal of proceedings and debates of the special session of the General Assembly, February, 1857, with an appendix and engravings—8 vo. 300 pages, 1857; History of the Town of Montpelier, by Daniel P. Thompson, 1860, octavo, 312 pages; The Second Brigade, or Camp Life, by a Volunteer, [E. F. Palmer,] 16 mo. 224 pages, 1864; Adjutant General's Reports, octavo, 1862, 110 pages—1863, 106 pages—1864, 958 pages—1865, 762 pages—1866, 368 pages—all embracing an official history, by Hon. Peter T. Washburn, of the part taken by Vermont in the War of the Rebellion; Steps to Heaven, by Rev. F. S. Bliss, 12 mo., 1868, 184 pages; Collections of the Vermont Historical Society, octavo, vol. I, 1870, 508 pages—vol. II, 1871, 530 pages; The Family Physician, &c., by Dr. Leonard Thresher, 8 vo. 1871, 406 pages; and the Governor and Council, embracing journals of the Council of Safety and Governor and Council, early historical documents and biographical notices, edited by Eliakim P. Walton, 8 vols., published 1873–1881.

Of citizens of Montpelier the number who have been authors is not large, but their works are voluminous. The list in the order of time embraces Horace Steele, historical, 1 vol.; Nicholas Baylies, law and metaphysics, 4 vols.; Samuel Woodworth, pamphlet poem on the battle of Plattsburgh; Sophia Watrous, poems, 1 vol.; Rev. F. W. Shelton, tales and miscellaneous papers, 5 vols., previous to his removal from town; D. P. Thompson, historical novels and history, 10 vols; F. W. Adams, theology and poetry, 1 vol.; C. G. Eastman, poems, 1 volume; in all, 24 volumes.

Several who were once residents of Montpelier became authors after their removal; among whom are Rev. Samuel Hopkins, (pastor of the first Congregational church,) author of two historical volumes on the Puritans in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; Rev. John S. C. Abbott, (who temporarily supplied the desk of the same church,) author of numerous historical, religious and miscellaneous books; Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, author of several elaborate and valuable law books; Hugh Moore, author of a memoir of Ethan Allen, and Zadock Thompson, author of the Gazetteer and History of Vermont, 2 volumes, and of other works. This list might probably be extended. The published orations, addresses, sermons, speeches, and other pamphlets, the work of Montpelier men, combined, would make several volumes; and in such volumes the names of Goss, Prentiss, Merrill, Wright, Gridley, Upham, Walton, [senior and junior,] Peck, Pease, [Aaron and Calvin,] Gridley, Willard, Lord, and many others, would appear as authors. Taken all together, therefore, the literary history and character of the town has been highly creditable.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The first military company was organized in 1794, consisting of 72 men, many of whom had served in the Revolutionary War. The late Gen. Parley Davis was the first captain. From that date Montpelier, in common with other towns, maintained the military organizations required by law; and of these a history is not necessary. Military matters of special interest will be noted.

Minute Men in 1794.

A special town meeting, July 21, 1794, voted

That this town will ensure to the Minute Men, now enlisted from this town, the wages, while in actual service, that the Governor and Council of this State have promised to recommend the Legislature to ensure them; provided that Congress nor said Legislature do not do it.

It seems, then, that the town had, upon the requisition of the Governor and Council, furnished its quota of minute men for an expected emergency, and patriotically guaranteed payment to them while in actual service. D. P. Thompson conjectured that there was then no danger of war, foreign or Indian, and that the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania was the source of the possible emergency. Mr. Thompson's conjecture was materially erroneous, and implied a suspicion of the fidelity of the people of Vermont to law and order, which was never entertained. Quotas of troops, to quell the insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, were required from four neighboring States only. A fierce war was waged in the summer of 1794 by the Indians, on the North-western frontier, with whom Wayne, Scott, and others were contending; but no minute men were required in Vermont to meet danger from any Indian war. The real danger was from Great Britain, and the emergency apprehended for Vermont was an attack from Canada on her Northern frontiers. Great Britain had interfered with American commerce; Congress had debated a proposition for sequestrating the debts due from American to British citizens, and resolved on non-intercourse with Great Britain. An army of 80,000 men was authorized at that period if emergencies should require it. The vote of this town shows that the Governor and Council had met in a special session, between the regular sessions of Oct. 1793 and '94, and required the raising of minute men—of course in response to instructions from the National Government—and yet the writer of this paper has searched

the manuscript Council Journal in vain for the record of that meeting. The journal of the regular session of Oct. 1794 does show that the State authorities had acted and provided the men. Nothing came of these preparations for war, except a demonstration that the people responded cheerfully to the requirements of the national and state authorities. Montpelier, at least, was entitled to that honor.

Governor's Guard.

At an early day Vermont adopted the forms of Massachusetts in respect to the public honors paid to His Excellency, the Governor. That was his title, and being at least nominally "excellent," his person was at least nominally very precious. He must have a military guard on public occasions, to escort if not to defend him. If the governor of Vermont did not himself bear the sword and a cocked hat—as Massachusetts governors did—he must be surrounded by swords and cocked hats on gala days; and every day in his walk from his boarding-house to the Council chamber, he must be attended by the high sheriff of the county, bearing a sword. When Montpelier became the capital of the State, the people there, and in the vicinity, furnished both the State-House and a Governor's guard, called "Washington Artillery," corresponding to the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery" of Boston. It was chartered in 1807. This company was independent of the regular State military organizations; it chose its own officers, who were commissioned by the Governor in person, who also reviewed the company annually on presenting the commissions. The business of the company was to perform escort duty when the Governor came to town on the day before the meeting of the General Assembly; to escort the Governor and General Assembly and their officers to the church where the election sermon was delivered, on "Election day;" and to fire salutes as proclamation was made from the portico of the state-house, by the sheriff of the county, of the election, severally, of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer and Councillors. The company again met, in the week succeeding, elected its officers, and was reviewed by His Excellency. Thus it had at least three days of service in each year. In fact, its "trainings" were more frequent. Composed, as it was, of selected men, it always ranked high. This organization was maintained until the necessity for it was obviated by giving the preeminence to civil over military power. The military and the armed sheriff were then excused from further service on such occasions in 1836.

WAR OF 1812–16.

The military history of Vermont at this period is singularly deficient, "our foreign relations and defensive operations being exclusively committed to the management of the general government,"* without intervention by the State authorities, such as from 1861 to 1865, when the admirable system of Adjutant-General Washburn preserved an accurate record of the Vermont officers and soldiers who served in the War of the Rebellion. There is, therefore, no State record of the services of Vermonters in the War of 1812, excepting only an imperfect record of the Plattsburgh volunteers, gathered many years after the battle. Two modes were adopted by the General Government in raising armies, to wit: by drafts from the militia of the several states, called "detached militia," and by enlistments into the United States army. In both cases the men were under the command of United States officers, and hence no complete rosters can be found anywhere short of the records of the War Department at Washington. A roster of officers only has been published in the American State Papers, and with the aid of this the following list is made:

LARNED LAMB, of Montpelier, appointed Captain previous to 1808. He commanded a company of U. S. troops stationed at Montpelier in 1808, but left the army before the roster alluded to was published. Mr. Lamb died at St. Louis about 1828.

SYLVESTER DAY, of Montpelier, was commissioned as surgeon Mar. 13, 1813.

* Message of Gov. Martin Chittenden, 1813.

He remained in the army until his death, which occurred at Pittsburgh, Penn., about 1864.

GUSTAVUS LOOMIS was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant, Mar. 1, 1811, and was placed on the retired list Mar. 13, 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier General. He was probably a resident of Thetford at the time of his appointment, but for many years his home, when on leave of absence, was at Montpelier, and here his family for a time resided. He died in 1871.

SYLVESTER CHURCHILL was commissioned as Lieutenant in 1812, and as Captain in the 3d Artillery, Aug. 15, 1813. During the War of the Rebellion he was Inspector General of the U. S. army, with the rank of brevet Brigadier General. He died at Washington near the close of that war. He resided in Montpelier for a few years previous to 1809, when he removed to Windsor, and became one of the proprietors of the *Vermont Republican* newspaper.

In 1813, Congress authorized the enlistment and organization of 46 regiments, to serve one year. Of these, four were assigned to Vermont. The headquarters of one were at Rutland and Bennington; of one at Woodstock; and of two at Burlington. The roster of the officers of the 31st regiment of infantry, Daniel Dana, Colonel, contains the names of the following persons from Montpelier and its immediate vicinity; CYRUS JOHNSON, captain; PRESBURY WEST, 1st Lieutenant; JOHN PUTNAM, 2d Lieutenant; JONATHAN EDDY, 3d Lieutenant.

Undoubtedly there were several Montpelier men in this regiment, and probably in the two regiments enlisted at Burlington, but their names cannot be given.

The list of Montpelier men in the regular army or naval service may as well be completed here as follows: HANNIBAL DAY, son of Dr. Sylvester Day, commissioned as 2d Lieut. July 1, 1823, and breveted Brigadier General, March 13, 1865. He is still living and is on the retired list. ASA RICHARDSON, commissioned as 2d Lieutenant at a little later date; after serving several years he left the army; but how, the writer is uncertain—perhaps he resigned, or was placed on the retired list as a disabled officer. Disabled he certainly was. CHARLES C. UPHAM, now deceased, was paymaster in the navy for about 20 years, and attained the rank of Captain, and was high on the list when retired. GEORGE DEWEY, Midshipman, Sept. 23, 1854, Commander from April 13th, 1872. CHARLES E. CLARK, Midshipman, Sept. 29, 1860, Lieut. Commander from March 12, 1868—appointed from Bradford. R. JULIUS RICHARDSON was paymaster during the Civil War. THEODORE G. DEWEY, Midshipman, June 19, 1875.

To resume the subject of the War of 1812. It was declared June 18, and the Proclamation was not generally published in Vermont until about the first of July. The news was not unexpected nor unprepared for, since it appears that there was a body of troops at Montpelier as early as the 8th of July, under the command of Col. Cutting of the U. S. Army. The Governor and Council met at Montpelier on the 23d of July and adjourned on the 25th. The business was not for the raising of troops, but to represent to the National authorities the pressing necessity of arms and ammunition to prepare the militia of the State to resist invasion. In a memorial prepared for that purpose it was declared, *that the orders from the War Department "for detached [militia] men had been promptly obeyed."* The number of detached men required of Vermont by the act of Congress of April 10, 1812, was 3000. The inference, then, from the statement of the Governor and Council is, that within less than a month the Vermont militia had responded to all the demands made upon them. Undoubtedly this was true, and more, since many Vermonters enlisted into the regular army. The patriotism of the people—each political party spurring the other on—would not permit drafting, but rather a supply of all the needed men by volunteering. This was demonstrated by the Light Infantry Company of Montpelier, whose quota of men to be "detached" was eight. The company was paraded; its captain [the late Hon. Jeduthan Loom-

is, a strong opponent of the war,] addressed the men, declaring that it was their duty to obey the order of the Goverment, and then ordered all who were ready to volunteer to march two paces to the front. At the word, all marched out but five, and the consequence was that there was no "drafting" except to see who should serve as "Home guards" on the peace establishment. The required number went into service on the frontier; but the writer can give the name of only one, the late Hon. Joseph Howes. He remained for the period required, serving on the regimental staff as Sergeant Major. Judge Howes had agreed to divide the service with the Hon. Daniel Baldwin; but when the time came for Judge Baldwin's turn, the officers in command would not permit a compliance with the agreement by Judge Howes. A commission in the regular army for permanent service was tendered to Judge Howes, but he declined on account of the pressing necessities of his family, and recommended the late Col. Cyrus Johnson of Berlin, who, as we have seen, did join the 31st Infantry as Captain. The total number of "detached militia" in Montpelier cannot be given. There were then three militia companies in the town liable to draft, and two of these were usually much larger than the Light Infantry. The whole number was probably about thirty.

The invasion of Plattsburgh, in September, 1814, gave another occasion for rivalry between the two political parties, which divided the town very nearly into two equal parts, the Jeffersonian Republicans having a bare majority for Governor, and the Federalists electing the town representative. Both parties rallied to repel the invasion. A company was immediately organized and marched for the seat of war. The election of Timothy Hubbard as captain indicated that the Federalists were the majority of the company, but the roll bears the names of good and true men of both political parties. The following is a copy of the roll, which the writer has had in his possession, in the handwriting of the late Hon. Joseph Howes, who was second lieutenant:

Copy of a Roll of Plattsburgh Volunteers made at Burlington, Sept. 10th, 1814, by [Brigadier] Genl. P. [Parley] Davis— belonging to Montpelier & vicinity.

Timothy Hubbard, Capt.; Isaac Putnam, 1st Lieut.; Joseph Howes, 2d Lieut.; Stephen Foster, Ensign.

Sergeants—Roger Hubbard, Benj. Phinney, George Rich, Jacob F. Dodge.

Corporals—Ira Owen, Alanson Allen, Mark Goss, David Barton.

Musick—Paul Emerson, Elijah Perry, Joseph Hancock, Jona. Stevens, Jeduthan Doty.

Privates—Joel Mead, Cyrus Brigham, Jacob Crossman, Iram Nye, Daniel Wood, Caleb Morse, James Arbuckle, Thomas Mead, Jr., Ephraim Nye, Wm. Taplin, Andrew May, James Caldwell, Nathaniel Bancroft, Zebina Moulton, Samuel Rich, Michael Hammett, Daniel Perry, John Hull, Francis Lull, Darius Boyden, Thos. Brooks,* Abijah Howard, Henry F. Janes,† Samuel Scott, Cyrus Ware, Perrin B. Fisk, Parrot Blaisdell, Jr., Phineas Dodge, Joseph Woodworth, Josiah Benjamin, Harry Richardson, Dyer Richardson, Peleg Whittredge, Thos. McKnight, Samuel Davis, Lemuel McKnight, Abial French, Calvin Hale, Eliada Brown, James Bennett, Russell Steward, Anthony Burgess, Ira May, Stephen Jacobs, Samuel Mead, David Persons, Nathan Kelton, Thomas Reed, Jr., Isaac LeBarron, James Short, John Marsh, Jona. Cutler, Jr., Silas Loomis, Bartholomew Kimball, Jonathan Shepard, Silas Burbank, Andrew Dodge, Jr., John Young, George Gifford, David Grey, John L. Davis, Samuel Upham, Simon Cumming, Thomas Parker, Isaac Ames, Earl Cat, Benjamin Nealey, Robert Dodge, Pet, Nelson, Aaron Gould, John Brown, Joseph Andrews, Simeon Bates, Josiah Win, Joel Templeton, James Pine, Josiah Whit, Paul Hathaway, Arthur Daggett, Jr., Isaiah Burgess, James Pittsley, Phine, Parsons, Amos Farley, James Allen, Simeo, Daggett, Elias Metcalf, Abner West, Am, Andrews, Zenas Johnson, Nathaniel Pro

* Grandfather of Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, who commanded the Vermont Brigade in the Sixth Corps in 1862.

† Member of Congress from Vermont, 1835-7.

tor, Solomon Stone, Clark Lumbard, Roland Edwards, Asahel Lyon, Henry Chamberlain, Jona. Dudley, Chester Luce, Peter C. Lovejoy, John C. Perry, John Cataffey [Chaffey,] ——— Fassett.

The total number of officers and men is 118. They were all volunteers, and a few citizens of Berlin and perhaps of Calais excepted, they were from the old town of Montpelier. The publication of this roll now—probably for the first time—will serve as a memorial of the dead, and inspire their descendants, if need be, with a like patriotic spirit. The total number of Vermont troops at Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814, was 2,500; probably three times that number were on the way there, making in all, 7,500, of which Montpelier furnished one-64th part.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The full record of Adjutant General Washburn precludes the necessity of any details, or any assertion that Montpelier performed fully its part in that ever memorable war. The total number of men required from Montpelier to fill all quotas was 189, and the town furnished 236, being 47 more than her quota. The principal field and staff officers were: Colonels, Nathan Lord, Jr., 6th; Francis V. Randall, 13th. Lieut. Colonels, Edward M. Brown, 8th; Andrew C. Brown, 13th. Majors, James S. Peck, 17th; John D. Bartlett, 1st cavalry. Adjutants, James S. Peck, 13th; J. Monroe Poland, 15th. Capt. and Assistant Quarter Masters, Perley P. Pitkin, 2d; John W. Clark, 6th; Fred. E. Smith, Edward Dewey, 8th. Capt. and Com. of Subsistence, Albert L. Carleton, 11th. Quarter Master, Nelson A. Taylor, 13th. Surgeon, Charles M. Chandler, 6th. Most of the Montpelier men were in the 2d and 13th regiments—the 2d being in the Sixth Corps, which had the highest reputation of any in the army of the Potomac for fighting, and the 13th was in Gen. Stannard's famous flank movement at Gettysburgh on the 3d of July, 1863, of which Major Gen. Doubleday in his report said, "that it is to Gen. Stannard and Col. Gates that the country is mainly indebted for the repulse of the enemy's charge and the final victory of the 3d of July."*

The present military organization in Montpelier is one company of infantry, under Capt. Ely Ely-Goddard.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.

A review of what has already been recorded will show that the people of Montpelier have been remarkable for their liberality in securing and establishing public institutions. The population of the whole town in 1810 was 1877, of which about one-half was in the present town, the population of which in 1870 was 3023; yet the people of this comparatively small town have contributed largely in the erection of three state houses; have built and supported three academies, and contributed $20,000 to the Methodist Seminary and Female College; have erected one masonic hall, and purchased a village hall; have contributed to three court houses and two jails; and have erected and supported 11 church buildings, some of them at a very large expense. Other sources of very great expense, unusual to most villages, which cannot be fully estimated, have been in streets and sidewalks and the provision of gas. Much of the village of Montpelier was originally little above the surface of the rivers which flow through it, and the principal streets have been put in their present condition by filling and raising them with earth. Two of the stores on State street, near Main, have been raised about 8 feet above their original foundations, and other stores are at about the same height above the foundations of the first building erected upon their sites. To a less degree a great portion of three of the longest streets has been raised in the same way. In this process a large sand-hill in the northern part of the village, once the site of a cemetery, has been removed, and such inroads have been made into neighboring hills and ledges as to make many sites for buildings. It can be truly said that compactly built streets now cover spots once occupied by malarious bogs or inaccessible clay-banks and ledges.

* Adjutant General Washburn's Report for 1864, appendix F, page 60.

Another source of expenditures liberally made has been the fire department. The Montpelier Fire Company was chartered Nov. 7, 1809, and consisted of the foremost men of the village. A fire engine was purchased, which has been carefully preserved ever since. Under the village corporation an efficient fire department was constituted, which at one time, by means of leading hose and water-tanks, was within the reach of every dwelling. Since that period, though the department has been maintained with six engines and a hook and ladder company, the erection of buildings in remote parts of the village has outrun the supply of water. Another good work which commended itself to the liberality of the town was the establishment of Green Mount Cemetery. It was founded by a former citizen of the town, Calvin Jay Keith, Esq., after he had ceased to be a permanent resident. It is now a noble monument to his memory.

It is in other and vastly wider fields, however, in which the leading men of Montpelier have stood foremost; enterprises affecting not the town merely, but the whole State, and other states and countries, and for which Montpelier has not yet claimed the honor that is justly due to her citizens. A consideration of these will fitly close a paper which has far outrun the original design of its writer.

WINOOSKI TURNPIKE.

First among the enterprises of general public interest was the Winooski Turnpike, extending from the terminus of [Elijah] Paine's turnpike, (at the line between Berlin and Montpelier,) to Burlington. This company was chartered Nov. 7, 1805. Two Montpelier men were in the list of corporators, to wit: Charles Bulkley, (whose business was in Montpelier, residence in Berlin,) and David Wing, Jr., who was then Secretary of State; and Parley Davis, of Montpelier, was one of the three commissioners appointed to lay out the road. Col. James H. Langdon and Capt. Timothy Hubbard were leading stockholders; and Mr. Hubbard for some years, and then Col. Thomas Reed until the Vermont Central railroad was constructed, were managers of the road. It was of great public convenience, and a valuable property to the company. This road and Cottrill's stage lines were famous in their day.

PROJECTED CANALS.

The earliest canals projected in which Vermont was interested, were the ship canal, projected about 1784 by Ira Allen. to connect the St. Lawrence river with Lake Champlain; and the Champlain canal, projected by Elkanah Watson and Gen. Philip Schuyler in 1792.* Otter Creek and Missisco rivers were made navigable for a few miles each. These for the western border of the State, while on the eastern border, the main work being at Bellows Falls, Connecticut river was made navigable for flat boats as far north as the mouth of White river, and in favorable seasons farther still. But for projected canals within the State, and across it from west to east, the chief honor is due to Montpelier men. A meeting of delegates from Chittenden, Washington, Orange and Caledonia Counties met at Montpelier, June 30, 1825, and appointed three commissioners to ascertain the practibility o opening water communication betwee Lake Champlain and Connecticut river These were Araunah Waterman, John L Woods and John Downer. They secure surveys in 1825, by Anthony M. Hoff man, of Swanton, John Johnson, of Bur lington, and Araunah Waterman, of Mont pelier, assisted by Sylvanus Baldwin, wh was also of Montpelier. The surveys cov ered routes from Montpelier via Whit and Wells river; also from Montpelier t the present summit of the Vermont Cen tral railroad at Roxbury; and from Lak Champlain to Montpelier. A report b Messrs. Waterman and Woods was mad to Gov. Van Ness, Nov. 2, 1825, whic was communicated to the General Assem bly; and another report was made to th Governor, Jan. 18, 1826, by Mr. WATER MAN, to whom belongs, it is believed, th

* Gen. Schuyler wrote to Gov. Thomas Chittende on this subject, Oct. 17, 1793. His letter is in vol. 24 Vermont (Manuscript) State Papers, page 66.

chief honor of promoting the enterprise. This favorable report of Messrs. Waterman and Woods secured prompt action by the General Assembly, which, Nov. 17, 1825, requested the Governor to solicit the Secretary of War to direct suitable engineers to ascertain the different heights of land and the waters on the several routes in the State where it is contemplated to make canals or improve the navigation of rivers. In anticipation of favorable reports, the Onion River Navigation and Tow Path Company was incorporated Nov. 8, 1825; an act to provide for improving the navigation of the valley of Connecticut river was passed Nov. 9; on the 15th the Battenkill Canal Company, and on the 17th the Otter Creek and Castleton River Canal Company was incorporated. In response to the application of Gov. Van Ness, many surveys were made in Vermont by the U. S. Topographical Engineers. These included the Lamoille and Black rivers to Lake Memphremagog, and the Clyde and Passumpsic rivers; the Winooski to Montpelier, and from Montpelier by both White and Wells rivers to the Connecticut; while beyond the limits of Vermont surveys were made with a view of possibly finding feasible water communication between Lake Champlain and the Atlantic Ocean. These surveys were failures in respect to canals, but served efficiently in pointing the lines for the railroads which have been constructed since, or are now in the process of construction.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

As in projected canals, so in railroads, Montpelier men were early in the field, and most efficient promoters, both in influence and money. The honor of first suggesting a connection of Boston with Lake Ontario by railroad is undoubtedly due to John L. Sullivan, a distinguished civil engineer of Massachusetts. This was in 1827, in letters addressed to the late venerable Elkanah Watson, of Port Kent, N. Y., a most efficient promoter of public enterprises of various sorts.* The honor of securing the completion of this great enterprise is doubtless chiefly due to the late Gov. Charles Paine; but the credit of indicating the line on which the work was actually constructed, and of instituting the measures which led to the realization of the work through the labors of Gov. Paine and his coadjutors, clearly belongs to Montpelier. The railroad line from Boston to Lake Champlain was first formally indicated by Mr. Sullivan; but in point of fact it was one of the lines which Waterman and Davis and Baldwin, of Montpelier, had indicated for canals in 1825; while from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburgh, Mr. Sullivan's line was by a transit of the lake from Burlington by ferry, and thence by rail up the valley of the Ausable; but on the 17th of Feb. 1830, the report of Gen. Parley Davis, of Montpelier, made to a convention of citizens of Washington and Orange Counties, indicated not only Mr. Sullivan's line, but substantially the line which was actually adopted—that is, from the lake "near Champlain, (N. Y.,) and thence in a direct route to Ogdensburgh." Now, in justice to other Montpelier men particularly, and to the town in general, other facts should be recorded.

The files of Montpelier newspapers, for the year 1830, alone contain railroad matter enough to fill at least two respectable volumes; and that was 4 years before the first locomotive had been brought into New England, and 5 years before the first New England road had been completed. The discussion of the Boston and Ogdensburgh railroad question in the *Watchman* was begun earlier, but the first efficient action in Montpelier dates from Jan. 26, 1830; when, on hearing that the committee of the Massachusetts legislature had reported in favor of a railroad to Lowell, citizens of Montpelier met immediately, and appointed a committee to report upon the subject at an adjourned meeting on the 2d of February. That committee reported at the time appointed, and their report favored internal improvements generally, and specially a railroad from Boston to Ogdensburgh. The report concluded with

* *Men and Times of the Revolution, or Memoirs of Elkanah Watson*, page 512. In a report by the late Gen. Parley Davis, of Montpelier, made Feb. 17, 1830, the date of Mr. Sullivan's correspondence is assigned to 1826.

these resolutions, and the meeting acted accordingly:

Resolved, That the public good requires vigorous and persevering efforts on the part of all intelligent and public spirited individuals, until by the enterprise of individuals, the co-operation of State Legislatures, or the aid of the General Government, the survey and completion of a route is established for a National Railroad *from the seaboard at Boston, through Lowell, Mass., Concord in New Hampshire, and thence by the most convenient route through the valley of Onion river to Lake Champlain, and thence to the waters of Lake Ontario at Ogdensburgh, New York.**

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary of this meeting be authorized to call an assembly of the inhabitants of the county of Washington, at such time and place as they may think proper, to consult on this important subject, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient.

Which is respectfully submitted.

LYMAN REED,
E. P. WALTON,
S. BALDWIN,
} *Committee.*

At this meeting, General Parley Davis, Joshua Y. Vail, Araunah Waterman, and Sylvanus Baldwin, Esqrs., were appointed a committee "to prepare a topographical and statistical statement of facts on the subject of a route for a railroad from Boston to Ogdensburgh;" and Hon. Daniel Baldwin was appointed an agent to represent the views of the meeting to the Massachusetts Railroad Association.

These were all Montpelier men, Lyman Reed being then a citizen. He had been a merchant in Boston previously, and has since been in Baltimore and Boston. He was zealous for the interests of Boston, and very well informed on the then new question of railroads. He prepared the first lectures on the subject for the Montpelier Lyceum; and then elaborated these into seven articles, which were published in Mr. Walton's newspaper, the then named *Vermont Watchman & State Gazette.*

The President, Capt. Timothy Hubbard, and the Secretary of the meeting, O. H. Smith, Esq., immediately called a meeting of citizens of Washington county and vicinity, which was holden at Montpelier, Feb. 17, 1830. Gen. E. P. Walton (senior) presided, and O. H. Smith, Esq., was Secretary. At this meeting the committee on topographical and other facts, through Gen. Parley Davis, submitted an elaborate report, which filled four columns of the *Watchman & State Gazette.* With the aid of knowledge derived from John L. Sullivan of Massachusetts, and John McDuffie of Bradford, as to routes in Massachusetts and New Hampshire; of other engineers as to both routes in New York; and the canal surveys and the personal knowledge of Davis, Waterman, and Sylvanus Baldwin, as to the routes in Vermont,—the entire line from Boston to Ogdensburg was covered, and an array of favorable facts presented, which gave a powerful impulse to public opinion in all the States interested, and gained for its authors and Montpelier the highest credit.

Feb. 22, 1830, *The Vermont Railroad Association* was formed at Montpelier, of which all the officers were Montpelier men. They were: Timothy Hubbard, President; Joseph Howes, Vice President; Araunah Waterman, Joshua Y. Vail, Silas C. French, Ira Owen, Timothy Merrill, Directors; Daniel Baldwin, Treasurer; Lyman Reed, Recording Secretary; E. P. Walton, (Sr.,) Corresponding Secretary.

The first response to Montpelier was made on the 11th of March, 1830, by a meeting at Keeseville, N. Y., of which Elkanah Watson was chairman. The proceedings of the Washington and Orange County meeting at Montpelier on the preceding 17th of February, including the full report of Gen. Davis, were read. It was resolved "that we cordially concur in the sentiments disclosed in the proceedings of a meeting held at Montpelier, Vt., on the 17th ultimo;" and a committee, of which Mr. Watson was chairman, was "authorized to commence a correspondence with that appointed at the Montpelier meeting and with any other similar bodies," and "with our national and state authorities." A copy of the proceedings, both of the Keeseville and Montpelier meetings, was sent to Hon. Isaac Finch, M. C., from

*In the Railroad Jubilee, Sept. 1851, this resolution was placed on one of the banners, with the names of the Committee appended, and it was styled "An extract from the First Report in relation to a railroad from Boston to Ogdensburgh, dated Feb. 9, [2,] 1830."—See *Boston Railroad Jubilee*, 1851, page 132.

New York, who was requested to invite the co-operation of the New York delegation in securing U. S. engineers to make surveys.

March 23, 1830, Ogdensburgh responded; Apr. 6, Concord, N. H., and on the 12th of May, Chittenden County entered spiritedly into the enterprise by a meeting at Burlington. That meeting

Resolved, That we consider the public much indebted for the patriotic exertions of numerous associations of individuals on the contemplated route, and *particularly to the gentlemen of Washington and Orange Counties for their elaborate and able report*, and offer them our zealous co-operation in the laudable endeavor to excite attention and diffuse information on the subject.

The meeting most important in its result, however, was held at Malone, N. Y., on the 26th of May, 1830, of which a former citizen of Montpelier, George B. R. Gove, Esq., was an active member. The important feature in the proceedings was the suggestion of a General Railroad Convention, to consist of delegates from counties on the proposed railway route in New York, Vermont and New Hampshire. The proceedings of this meeting were published in the *Boston Patriot*, whose editor approved of the proposed General Convention, to be held at Montpelier, and in which Massachusetts also was to be represented, adding: "The Lowell road will be the beginning of the work, that before many years we hope to see extend to the Lakes." That work occupied 21 years.

July 4, 1830, Elkanah Watson submitted an elaborate and interesting report "to the gentlemen of the Boston and Ogdensburgh Railroad Committee for the Counties of Essex and Clinton, State of New York." Three facts from a man of so high repute must be recorded here. He first alluded to the purpose of the Keeseville meeting as being "to consult on the propriety of co-operating with our eastern brethren, *more especially the patriotic town of Montpelier, in the State of Vermont*, on the splendid project of a railroad from Boston to Ogdensburgh;" and then settled the question of priority, between himself and Mr. Sullivan, as to the first suggestion of the grand scheme, in these words: "It will be my fortunate lot, in character of an old and successful projector, to play the second fiddle, in figurative language. Mr. Sullivan opened the ball by a correspondence with me in 1827." And again: "Let me therefore bear testimony at the tribunal of this generation and posterity, that the credit is exclusively due to John L. Sullivan, Esq., a distinguished civil engineer, and son of the late Governor Sullivan, of Boston." The third fact is the statement that the circulars issued by the Malone Committee, for the General Convention at Montpelier, were prepared by Mr. Watson.

Oct. 6, 1830, the General Convention, consisting of delegates from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York—48 in all—was held at Montpelier. The president was Luther Bradish, of Moira, N. Y., afterwards of New York city, and president of the State Senate. The secretaries were Albe Cady, of Concord, N. H., and John Johnson, of Burlington, Vt., Surveyor General of the State. It was a body of able and earnest men, and interesting addresses were delivered by Elkanah Watson, of Port Kent, N. Y., and James Hayward, (engineer,) Henry Williams, (merchant,) and David Lee Child, (editor,) of Boston. An important communication from John L. Sullivan was read, and the Convention was closed by a speech by President Bradish. Two of Vermont's most famous railroad men 15 years afterward, appeared for the first time in that role in this Convention—Charles Paine, of Northfield, and Timothy Follett, of Burlington; one the first president of the Vermont Central Railroad Co., and the other of the Rutland and Burlington Co. The main business of the Convention consisted of six resolutions, raising the same number of committees for furthering the great project. In forming these committees the Convention went outside of its own body and enlisted eminent men in each State, such as Daniel Webster, Richard Fletcher, Amos Binney, and Robert G. Shaw, of Boston; Matthew Harvey, Samuel Bell, Wm. A. Kent, Chas. G. Atherton and Joseph Bell, of New

Hampshire; D. Azro A. Buck, Heman Allen, (of Milton and Burlington,) Timothy Follett, Dudley Chase, and Samuel Prentiss, of Vermont; and Richard Keese, Luther Bradish, Geo. Parrish, and Elkanah Watson, of New York. The scheme was an admirable one to enlist men wielding a powerful influence in the communities where they dwelt; but it was inefficient for concentrated action, by reason of the impracticability of ever bringing the committee-men together, and became illusory by depending upon the General Government to commence the work, at least by surveys, if not by aid in the construction of the road. The project was worthy of being treated as a national one; but success was not attained until all idea of even State aid was abandoned, and the heavy burden was cast upon individual enterprise through incorporated companies in the several States interested.

The first charter for the Vermont section of the road was passed Nov. 10, 1835, being an act to incorporate *The Vermont Central Railroad Co.* The commissioners for obtaining stock were John N. Pomeroy, Timothy Follett, John Peck and Luther Loomis, of Burlington; John Spalding, Timothy Hubbard and Jonathan P. Miller, of Montpelier; Amplius Blake, of Chelsea, Chester Baxter, of Sharon, and Lewis Lyman, of Hartford. The first meeting of the commissioners was held at Montpelier, Jan. 6, 1836, and the books for subscriptions to the stock were first opened at the same place on the next day. This attempt failed, as the originators of it expected it would fail. The purpose and effect was to show to Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York that Vermont was ready to co-operate, and would be ready when the time should come for practical action on their part.

The second charter of the Vermont Central Railroad Company passed Oct. 31, 1843. The commissioners were Charles Paine, of Northfield, John Peck and Wyllys Lyman, of Burlington, Daniel Baldwin and Elisha P. Jewett, of Montpelier, Andrew Tracy, of Woodstock, and Levi B. Vilas, of Chelsea; who were required to open books of subscription within one year at Montpelier, Burlington, and such other places as they might deem proper. This requirement was observed, but not until the spring of 1845 was the work of procuring subscriptions vigorously pressed. Preliminary to this, a Railroad Convention, consisting of delegates from various parts of Vermont and New Hampshire, met at Montpelier, Jan. 8, 1844. Hon. Charles Paine, of Northfield, was president; Hon. Elijah Blaisdell, of Lebanon, N. H.; Gen. Joel Bass, of Williamstown, Simeon Lyman, of Hartford, and Hon. Joseph Howes, of Montpelier, Vice Presidents; and Hon. Oramel H. Smith, of Montpelier, and Halsey R. Stevens, Esq., of Lebanon, N. H., Secretaries. Hon. Charles Paine, of Northfield, and Hon. Daniel Baldwin and Col. Elisha P. Jewett, of Montpelier, were constituted a Central Corresponding and Financial Committee, with authority to raise funds and procure surveys from Connecticut river to Lake Champlain, and to examine routes on the west side of the mountains. James R. Langdon, Esq., of Montpelier, advanced ten thousand dollars for the purpose, and the surveys were executed that season, and a favorable report made Nov. 20, 1844.

The commissioners appointed by the Central charter necessarily awaited the results of the surveys before pressing for subscriptions to the stock; but a further delay was occasioned by the neglect of the directors of the Concord, (N. H.,) road chiefly, to secure the construction of what is now the Northern (N. H.) railroad. Assurances had been given by these directors, and a meeting of the active promoters of the Central road with the directors of the Concord road had been appointed at Lebanon, N. H. Gov. Paine with several Montpelier gentlemen, attended on the part of the Central, but there was no appearance of the Concord directors. It happened that a meeting of the friends of the then projected Sullivan (N. H.) road had been fixed for the next day at Claremont. In this emergency Gov. Paine requested Col. Elisha P. Jewett and E. P. Walton, Jr., of Montpelier

to attend the Claremont meeting, and *to pledge the Central road to a connection with the Sullivan, Cheshire and Fitchburg roads*, thus forming a railway line through to Boston. This was done, and it proved to be a masterly stroke, forcing the construction of the Northern (N. H.) road, and securing ultimately the completion of the Cheshire, Sullivan, Vermont Central, Vermont & Canada, and Northern (N. Y.) roads to Ogdensburgh—a realization of the grand scheme suggested by Mr. Sullivan in 1826–27, and vigorously urged all along the line by the action of Montpelier in 1830. The Claremont meeting was April 30, 1845. Within the next fortnight the New Hampshire Railroad Commissioners reported in favor of permitting the construction of the Northern (N. H.) railroad from Concord to West Lebanon, and the Governor approved the report. On the 4th of June the directors of the Fitchburgh road voted in favor of a connection with the Central, and a circular to that effect was issued, signed by officers of the Fitchburgh, Vermont & Massachusetts, and Cheshire roads; and on the 10th of June the books of subscription to Central stock were opened in Boston. Thus rapid were the movements of all the lines concerned, after Gov. Paine's "flank movement" at Claremont—as famous, by the way, among railroad men then, as was Stannard's at Gettysburgh in army circles afterward.

The work of obtaining capital in Boston for the Central road was undertaken at a time apparently very unfavorable, by reason of sharp competition between the Central and Rutland Companies in direct opposition to each other, as well as of the appeals for stock for the Cheshire, Sullivan, Northern, and other roads. The writer was an active participant in the struggle, and this is a fit occasion to express the opinion he has long entertained, that without a sharp contest and competition, the capitalists of Boston could not have been aroused and interested—especially those who had already invested in the Massachusetts roads that were to be connected with those to be built in Vermont—and the work would have been slow; perhaps a work of years. As it was, all of the then competing roads quickly obtained the capital requisite for organization, and all were speedily constructed—too speedily for economy.

The work of obtaining Central stock in Vermont was assigned to Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, who had able assistants, however, in the towns most interested, from Burlington to Windsor. Gov. Paine took the task of raising capital in Boston, and as his assistants engaged the services of James R. Langdon and E. P. Walton, Jr., of Montpelier,—Mr. Langdon as an eminent business man, and Mr. Walton to write for the press. As already recorded, the books were opened in Boston, June 10, 1845; on the 3d of July the first meeting of stockholders was called, and on the 23d of July the meeting was held and the Company legally and formally organized at Montpelier with a subscribed capital of two millions—the work of a month and a half. The amount obtained to that date in Boston was $1,500,000; and the amount obtained in Vermont was $500,000, of which $200,000 was subscribed in Montpelier. The whole amount of stock and bonds taken by Montpelier was near $400,000, and exceeded that sum in the opinion of Hon. Daniel Baldwin. Montpelier certainly was the leading town in the enterprise, and yet, unlike Northfield, St. Albans, and Burlington, it has received only such advantages from the road as were necessarily incidental. It has had merely the power to get on to the road and use it, through the disadvantages of a branch.

It is due to Gov. Paine and his coadjutors to say, that from the first, their objects were far-reaching and vast. It has already been stated that the necessities of the Central road led Gov. Paine to the adroit movement which forced the completion of the Fitchburg and the construction of the Cheshire, Sullivan and Northern (N. H.) railroads to meet the Central on the west bank of Connecticut river. But this was only a part of the scheme of Gov. Paine and his colaborers. One of the

first things done, on opening the Central books for subscription in Boston, was the construction of a map, prepared and published by the writer of this paper, which gave all the great western lakes and the bordering territory in the United States and Canada, and a table of the tonnage of all the U. S. collection districts on the Lakes, copied from the official report of the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury. This was a revelation of the vast internal commerce of our country, exceeding its foreign commerce. It was at first received with surprise and doubt, and it became necessary to confirm the table by placing an official printed copy of the Secretary's report in the *Boston Exchange*, for the inspection of the doubters. This was followed for nearly three months by a series of articles in the Boston papers, prepared by myself, for the purpose of magnifying the Central road as a necessary way for Boston to reach not only the local trade of Central Vermont, but also the immense commerce of the North-western States and Canada. This large view always prevailed in the Central councils, and it has been executed with wonderful success. The Central by its lease pushed the Vermont and Canada road to Rouse's Point, and the Northern N. Y. road to Ogdensburgh followed; then the Vermont and Canada was connected with Montreal and the Canadian system of railroads, of which it may be said that they owe much to the Vermont Central and managers of other New England roads. When the line from Boston to Ogdensburgh was assured, Gov. Paine and Central friends visited Sir Allan McNab, of Canada, and in 1857 a committee of Boston gentlemen, among them Central men, visited Lord Elgin, and made a tour from Hamilton to Quebec—the purpose of both being to urge the construction of railroads in Canada, which have since been completed. At a later date the Central Vermont managers established a line of steamers from Ogdensburgh to the head of Lake Superior, and out of that has grown the Northern Pacific railroad, which will speedily span the continent. Truly the suggestion of Mr. Sullivan in 1826–27, and the report of the three citizens of Montpelier in 1830, have been marvellously productive in developing the resources of this country and Canada, and supplying freight to the numerous steamers of Sir Hugh Allan and of the Cunard and other lines of ocean steamers. As the writer of this paper has lived to see these grand results, he cannot but regard his labor in Boston in 1845 as the greatest work of his life.

Only three of the fathers of the Vermont Central Railroad are now living, and these are all Montpelier men, to wit: Col. Elisha P. Jewett, commissioner under the second and actual charter, James R. Langdon, and E. P. Walton, Jr., until his father's death in 1855, and now E. P. Walton.

Notwithstanding the disappointment to the expectations of the town, the zeal and liberality of its citizens for public improvements have survived. Various railroad enterprises have been undertaken and charters obtained, but only one has been realized. The entire cash fund required for the construction of the Montpelier and Wells River railroad was $400,000, and of this $250,000 was subscribed, and more than $200,000 has been paid by Montpelier, more than half of the cash capital. The road, however, is not managed in the interest of Montpelier.

The last feature in railway construction is the *Narrow Guage Road*; and in this as in the projected canals and the Boston and Ogdensburgh railroad line, Montpelier has been the pioneer town in Vermont. The matter was first discussed in Montpelier newspapers, and the first result was a meeting of citizens of Washington, Lamoille, Caledonia and Orleans Counties at Albany, in March, 1872. In consequence of measures then set on foot, funds were raised, and surveys have been made from Montpelier to Canada line, embracing several routes in various portions of the intervening country. Notices for applications to the General Assembly for the charter of narrow guage railway companies from Canada line *via* Montpelier to Rutland, were the first published, and these have been followed by many other notices

in various parts of the State. It is the dawning of a new era in internal improvement, promising, by cheaply-constructed roads economically operated, to develop the resources of sections otherwise inaccessible to railroads, and to contribute to the prosperity of the through standard gauge roads by a large increase of their business. Whatever may be the faults or shortcomings of Montpelier in other respects, it must be conceded that the enterprise and bounty of its citizens have largely benefitted the State—far more largely the State than their own personal interests, or the interests of their town.

A few things have been accidentally omitted, and many purposely, which will be supplied by others. Of the things omitted is a notice of the *State Arsenal buildings*. During the war of the rebellion a necessity arose for hospitals specially adapted to cases of chronic diarrhœa. A medical commission was appointed by the U. S. Government, who made extensive explorations, and reported that a point in Minnesota, and what is now Seminary Hill in Montpelier, were the best in the country. The latter being most accessible, the State, under the advice of Gov. John G. Smith, erected commodious and admirably arranged hospital buildings, which were used until after the close of the war. Then, as compensation to the State, the Secretary of War assigned to Vermont arms, equipment and ammunition to the value of $600,000. This necessitated the erection of arsenal buildings, and these were located near the hospital. A large part of these military supplies have been sold, and the proceeds put into the State treasury.

Another omission was *Prospect Park*, located two miles east of the State-house, and in an admirable position for its scenery and accommodations for State and County Fairs. It is private property, owned by J. W. Brock, L. Bart Cross, and the estate of the late J. Warren Bailey, but it ought to become the property of the State Agricultural Society.

This imperfect record of Montpelier has far exceeded the design of the writer, and yet his purpose has been to be brief in respect to most matters already made public, and more elaborate in things never gathered in any previous history of the town. In the last field, the writer acknowledges his indebtedness for material aid to the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, the oldest resident of Montpelier, who recently died in his 90th year.

E. P. W.

October 10, 1881.

MONTPELIER POSTMASTERS.

BY M. D. GILMAN.

A post-office was first established at Montpelier, Apr. 1, 1798, and the first postmaster, Charles Bulkley, [see Judge Bulkley, Berlin, No. 1,] to Apr. 1, 1801; Timothy Hubbard, to Apr. 1, 1810; Sylvanus Baldwin, to July 1, 1813; Joshua Y. Vail, to May 15, 1829; Geo. W. Hill, to Feb. 11, 1837; Geo. W. Barker, to Dec. 26, 1840; Edwin S. Merrill, to Dec. 29, 1843; Geo. W. Reed, to May 8, 1849; Charles Lyman, to Apr. 28, 1853; Charles G. Eastman, to June 14, 1858; Timothy P. Redfield, to Apr. 2, 1861; James G. French, to Apr. 15, 1869; John W. Clark, to July 1, 1881; James S. Peck, present incumbent, (Oct. 1881.)

NEWSPAPER RECORD.

FROM MARCUS DAVIS GILMAN, HIST. LIB.

The Freeman's Press—A Democratic paper, published at Montpelier, was commenced in 1809, not in 1812 or 1813, as stated by Thompson in his history of Montpelier. The first issue was Aug. 25, 1809. A file of the "Freeman's Press" is in Mr. Gilman's library. It was printed by Derrick Sibley, and subsequently by Wright & Sibley, for proprietors, who appear to have been the leading Democrats of Montpelier and the neighboring towns. The "Freeman's Press" was the second paper published at the Capital. It is interesting as giving many quaint views of life and times in those early days, the advertisements, especially, possessing much interest.

The paper was devoted mainly to national politics, only a small space being given to local and State matters. This

file begins with No. 3, and embraces a period of about 2½ years. In the issue of Sept. 8, the first in this file, there are but 6 lines of editorial, and those relate to the State election returns, which are published in part. There are five advertisements. Forbes & Langdon advertise for their customers to pay up, and also that they had "just received from Philadelphia a quantity of Scotch snuff of superior quality." Charles Huntoon—not mentioned by Thompson—general merchant, "offers for sale at his stores in Montpelier and Berlin a general assortment of English and India goods, etc., etc., which he will sell for salts of lye, ashes, butter, cheese, beef cattle, and all country produce." George B. R. Gove—also not mentioned by Thompson—being about to leave Montpelier, offers for sale "one House and Store, with 5 acres of land within 100 rods of the State House, pleasantly situated in the centre of business, and is one of the best stands for a merchant in the State." This was the store on Main St., adjoining Bethany Church, with land attached. "Also an oil mill near Onion river bridge, also a gin distillery, new and complete, and a small farm in Berlin, and other lands." Dec. 15, 1809, we learn that Silas Burbank has purchased the oil mill of Mr. Gove, and wants flax seed, for which one gallon of oil, or one dollar in cash, will be given per bushel. October 13, 1809, Chester W. Houghton wants a few thousand bushels of potatoes delivered at his distillery, for which he will give in exchange 1 qt. of gin per bushel or 20 cents in English goods. Josiah Parks, bookseller, publisher, and justice of the peace, was a persistent advertiser, continuing through the entire file of papers. So also were Justin and Elias Lyman, merchants, of Hartford, Vt. In the paper of May 2, 1811, is the marriage by Josiah Parks, Esq., of Mr. Ezekiel P. Walton, printer, and Miss Prussia Persons. November 5, 1809, James Peck opens a martial music school. Dec. 2, 1809, Chas. Bulkley, agent for the trustees of Montpelier Academy, politely says:

The gentlemen and ladies of the vicinity are with pleasure informed that an additional room has been fitted up in the Academy, for the accommodation of a ladies' school. An instructor has been obtained, whose attainments are in every respect adequate to instruct in the several branches of reading, grammar, geography, painting, embroidering, and the various kinds of needle-work.

Sylvanus Baldwin, a stockholder in the paper, is a liberal advertiser of houses and lands for sale, and to be let, and of patent rights for sale. He is also interested in, and agent for, a cotton and woolen mill near "Paine's bridge." Jan 1810, Thomas Reed continues the chair cabinet and painting business, at his old stand. July 4, 1810, the Democratic Republican citizens of Montpelier, Calais Marshfield and Plainfield, celebrated th 4th at Capt. Samuel Rich's, North Mont pelier, and it would appear that the Fed erals did not celebrate the 4th of July i those days. Col. Caleb Curtis, of Calais acted as Marshal, and Nahum Kelton, Montpelier, as Assistant. "The Declar tion of Independence was read, preface by some well-timed remarks by J. Y. Va Esq., a truly republican oration was d livered by Timothy Merrill, Esq., which d honor to his head and heart!" A sum tuous dinner in a grove with regular a volunteer toasts followed, Josiah Par being Chairman of Committee on toas which latter expressed the usual Dem cratic sentiments of the time.

Jan. 1, 1811, "Found near the Acader last evening, a good bandanna handk chief, which the owner may have by a plying to D. Sibley." Jan. 7, 1811, "go stock of hay at $5.50 per ton, and ca labor, pork, shingles, or grain, received payment. I live on the West road Calais, near Col. Curtis'." Signed, W liam Thayer.

Mar. 7, 1811, Amos Bugbee, who i machinist, and connected with the cot and woolen factory before mentioned, off for sale Dutch plows. Mar. 20, Jos Fisk carries on the clothier's busin and does blue-dyeing at his shop in M pelier.

May 30, 1811, the *Press* says, "we no in the last *Watchman* the following: "

glorious federal triumph in New York; the Clinton interest is no more.' This is not the first time the patrons of this paper have been egregiously imposed upon in this way. DeWitt Clinton is elected by over three thousand majority."

Nov. 11, 1811, brings the file near the war of 1812, and political feeling began to run high. November 7, 1811, Wright & Sibley purchase the entire stock of the "Freeman's Press" establishment, and are sole proprietors; and about this time they remove "to the chamber of the White Store opposite Major Langdon's," in the wooden building adjoining Bethany church, now occupied by Fisher & Colton, saddlery and hardware store.

Morse's tavern, sometimes called "People's Rest," appears to have been the usual place for citizen's meetings, etc.

We learn from Sylvanus Baldwin, postmaster at that time, that the mail facilities of Montpelier at this time were two mails per week each, from the South and West; and one mail per week each from the North and East. We notice that Washington news was from 20 to 30 days old when published in Montpelier.

The Freeman's Press was published till about the close of the war with Great Britain, 1815. After the suspension of the *Press*, there was no Democratic paper in Montpelier until

THE VERMONT PATRIOT AND STATE GAZETTE,

established by the HON. ISAAC HILL, of Concord, N. H. First No., Jan. 17, 1826, page-size 21x30 inches, enlarged to 24x36, Apr. 15, 1841. Mr. Hill placed his brother Geo. W. in charge as manager, under the firm of Geo. W. Hill & Co., with Horace Steele, editor, soon succeeded by Hugh Moore, Esq., of Concord, N. H., an educated and accomplished gentleman, who held the position several years, Mrs. Geo. W. Hill, a lady of culture and talent, rendering editorial service during the latter years of her husband's connection with the paper. From Apr. 30, 1827 to 1834, Mr. Hill was sole publisher, when, not satisfactorily succeeding, he sold to William Clark, some time foreman in the office.

Mr. Hill was postmaster under Gen. Jackson's appointment until after Van Buren's election, when soon after he retired to a farm in Lowell, Vt., and removed to Johnson about 1850, where he still resides, (1881,) a hale old gentleman of the "olden time."

Jeremiah T. Marston, who read law in Montpelier, and had just opened an office, became editor when Mr. Clark became proprietor. Mr. Marston continued editor only till Apr. 1, 1838, when he with Geo. W. Barker bought out Clark for $2,200. Mr. Clark removed to New York City, and became connected with the large printing house of Trow & Co., where he continued until the failure of his eyesight quite recently, when he retired from business, and resides, (1879,) in Brooklyn, N. Y. He married Fanny, dau. of Isaiah Silver, of Montpelier.

Mr. Barker, P. M. under Van Buren, after the "Hard-Cider-Log-Cabin" campaign of 1840, retired from newspaper business to engage in building railroads, and died not long since in Sheboygan, Wis.

The political aspect looked discouraging for a Democratic editor, but Marston, young and full of hope, determined to persevere—became sole proprietor and editor, brought out his paper enlarged at $1,200 cost, pushed ahead, and made the most lively, wide-awake and best looking paper in the State, until bought out in 1846 by Chas. G. Eastman and Jos. B. Danforth, the former, editor; the latter, manager. Mr. Marston accumulated during his connection with the paper $15,000 to $20,000. He removed to Madison, Wis., where he engaged in commercial and farming business. He married a daughter of Jacob F. Dodge, of Montpelier. They have 3 children. Mrs. R. W. Hyde, of this village, is a sister of Mrs. Marston. Mr. Marston has not taken an active part in politics since leaving Montpelier, but in the political upheavings since then he has somehow got

on the opposite side from where he used to be.

In July, 1851, Eastman bought out Danforth, and remained sole editor and proprietor until his death, Sept. 1860. [The biography of Mr. Eastman will be given in the history of Barnard, next vol.]

Mr. Danforth removed to Rock Island, Ill., where he published the Rock Island *Argus*, a Democratic paper, until recently, since which a "National Journal"—for whom farther, see history of Barnard, next vol.

Location of the *Vermont Patriot:* Westerly side of Main street, opposite Bethany church; wood structure, printing-office in the second story; rear part of first story occupied as a book-bindery by a Mr. Watson, who went to South Carolina and died there, and the front part for the post-office, kept by Mr. Hill. When the Southern and Western mails arrived, by stage, about the same time, 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M., the little room would be crowded to excess. After the mail was opened, Postmaster Hill would read out in a loud voice the address of every letter received, upon the conclusion of which there would be a stampede of those for whom there were no letters.

The *Patriot* was published here until it passed into the hands of Marston & Barker, when it was removed to State street, in the Ballou building, opposite First National Bank, where the printing-office was in the second story, Mr. Marston having a book-store on the first floor, and a large reading-room, well supplied with newspapers, in the rear, for the benefit of any one who chose to use it. It was there the friends of the editor and *Patriot* gathered for news and political gossip. It was in this room the election of James K. Polk was first announced in Montpelier by a hurried scrawl from Hon. J. McM. Shafter, then Whig Secretary of State for Vermont, written at Burlington and forwarded by the stage-driver to Col. E. P. Jewett, it reading as follows: "New York gone! all gone! We have got to take Polk, Texas and the devil!" and we also got with Polk that vast and rich territory comprising not only Texas, but New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California, to which latter State, Mr. Shafter removed some 25 years ago, being now one of its prominent men. [See Shafter family in history of Athens, later in this vol.]

Eastman and Danforth on their purchase removed the *Patriot* office across the bridge to a wooden building, then standing on land now occupied by the easterly part of Union Block, opposite the westerly tenement of Walton block, where it remained during the publication by Eastman and by E. M. Brown. [For Col. E. M. Brown, see Woodstock in next vol.]

FROM AMERICAN NEWSPAPER REPORTER.

THE ARGUS AND PATRIOT

is the result of a union, early in 1863, of the Bellows Falls *Argus* with the Vermont *Patriot*—the former commenced in 1853, by Hiram Atkins, at Bellows Falls. The paper under its present title began with about 2,000 subscribers; office-room, 30 by 42 feet; presses, a small-sized "Ruggles" for job work, and Newbury cylinder for the paper; working force, three hands with the editor. It now employs one of each size of the Degener job-presses, 1 Globe half medium, 1 hand press, 2 first class Cottrell & Babcock cylinder presses —one the largest press of any kind in the State (1881); office hands 20—on job-work 8 or 10; in outfit, type, etc., is in the very front of the printing establishments of the State. The work of the office goes all over the State, into each of the New England States, New York, Wisconsin, etc. Several thousand dollars value of paper, card, ink, etc., kept constantly on hand. All has gone on expanding. The large three-story building, opposite Bethany church, once familiarly known as the Lyman store, is now better known as the *Argus and Patriot* building, owned by its own editor and proprietor. From the time Mr. Atkins assumed control of the *Argus and Patriot*, every week has added new names to his subscription till the list is over 6,000. The *Argus and Patriot* has occasionally been published daily during sessions of the Legislature.



Yours truly,
Hiram Atkins.

THE VOICE OF FREEDOM.

FROM HON. JOSEPH POLAND.

The publication of *The Voice of Freedom* was commenced January 1st, 1839, by Emery A. Allen and Joseph Poland as publishers, under the firm name of Allen & Poland. Hon. Chauncey L. Knapp, then holding the office of Secretary of State by favor of the Whig party, was employed as editor. The publication office was in the second story of the Barnes shop building, first door East of the Bishop hotel. In September of the same year Mr. Poland retired from the paper by reason of ill health, and its publication was continued through the year by Mr. E. A. Allen. At the beginning of the second volume the proprietorship passed to the State Anti-slavery Society, Mr. Knapp still remaining as editor. After a few months, more or less, the paper fell into the hands of Mr. Jedediah Holcomb, of Brandon, and was removed to that place, where it was subsequently discontinued. Mr. Knapp has been for many years the editor and publisher of the Lowell, (Mass.,) Daily *Citizen*, his son of late years having been associated with him in the business. Among other important positions he has filled are those of Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Member of Congress from the Lowell district. Mr. Allen is a practicing physician in Randolph, Mass., and Mr. Poland is editor and proprietor of the *Watchman & Journal*, Montpelier.

Though an individual enterprise, the *Voice of Freedom* was regarded as the organ of the then recently formed Anti-slavery Society of the State, of which Rowland T. Robinson, of Ferrisburgh, was President, and Dr. J. A. Allen, of Middlebury, Secretary. As yet the anti-slavery sentiment of the State had not taken the form of political action, and only sought to promote its objects by moral and religious methods. But recent events had given a new impetus to the movement, and the roar of the on-coming tide which was destined to sweep American slavery out of existence, might already be heard in the distance. The celebrated controversy in Congress concerning the right of petition, with John Quincy Adams as its eloquent champion, was then at its height. The so-called "Atherton gag" had just been adopted by the national House of Representatives, whereby "every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper, touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling or transferring of slaves in any state, district or territory of the United States," was "laid on the table without being debated, printed, read or referred," and had produced such general indignation among all parties that the legislature of the State, in the fall of that year, by a nearly unanimous vote in both houses, had demanded the repeal of said obnoxious resolution, and instructed our Senators and requested our Representatives to labor for its repeal. They were also instructed, by the same legislature, to "use their utmost efforts to prevent the annexation of Texas and to procure the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the territories, and the slave-trade between the several states." Indeed, so far had Mr. Knapp, the editor of the "*Voice*," progressed in the direction of distinct political action that, the year following, when Harrison and Tyler were the Whig standard-bearers, he was waited upon by a delegation from the Whig State Committee with the intimation that the support of their presidential candidates was a condition precedent to his re-election to the office of Secretary of State. Whereupon he distinctly avowed that he would support no man for these high positions "with the smell of slavery upon his garments." The result was that Mr. Knapp was superseded the ensuing fall by Hon. Alvah Sabin, of Georgia, as Secretary of State.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN FREEMAN

was established at Montpelier, as the organ of the Liberty party, in January, 1844, by Joseph Poland, with Rev. J. C. Aspenwall, a Methodist preacher, as editor. Mr. Aspenwall retired in the fall of the same year, leaving the entire charge of the paper in the hands of the proprietor. A few months subsequently, Rev. C. C. Briggs,

a Congregational preacher and anti-slavery lecturer, became joint editor and publisher, the firm being Poland & Briggs. In May, 1846, Mr. Briggs retired, and the paper was conducted by Mr. Poland until January, 1849, with Mr. H. D. Hopkins as associate editor during the year 1848. The first of January, 1849, infirm health induced the proprietor to sell and transfer the paper to the Hon. Jacob Scott, of Barre, who had for some years been a leading man in the anti-slavery ranks, and a candidate for Lieutenant Governor and also for Congress. During the year 1849, Hon. Daniel P. Thompson became associated with Mr. Scott, and at the beginning of the succeeding volume he became sole proprietor and editor. In 1856 the paper was sold to Mr. S. S. Boyce. In 1861 the paper was bought by Hon. Charles W. Willard, who was its editor for twelve years thereafter, and who was sole proprietor until 1869, when he sold a half interest to Mr. J. W. Wheelock. In 1873, Mr. Wheelock became sole proprietor and editor, and so remained until his death in 1876, when he was succeeded by his son, Mr. Herbert R. Wheelock, the present proprietor and editor. The office of publication was first in the second story of the Lyman & King store, (now the *Argus & Patriot* building,) then in Cross' Bakery, in the rear of Babcock & Cutler's drug store, then in the second story of the Barrows & Peck hardware store, then removed to the new "Freeman Building" erected by S. S. Boyce, and subsequently to its present quarters. Of the several gentlemen connected with the *Freeman* from first to last, it is believed Mr. Aspenwall is dead; Mr. Boyce was engaged in the war of the rebellion, and has since resided in New York; Messrs. Scott, Thompson, Willard and J. W. Wheelock have deceased; Mr. Briggs is a successful banker and manufacturer at Rockford, Illinois; Mr. Hopkins is living in Montpelier, but with impaired health, while the founder of the paper is now editor and publisher of the *Watchman & Journal*, at Montpelier —the office in which he learned the printer's trade when a boy.

As we have said, the *Green Mountain Freeman* was established as the organ of the Liberty party of the State, and for five years, and until the character of the party was somewhat "watered," to use a phrase current on change, by the absorption of the free-soil element of the Democratic party in 1848, it had the proud distinction of representing a political party which was never surpassed in any country or age for the purity of its principles and the uncompromising firmness with which it pursued its single purpose. Never had an organ a more intelligent and devoted constituency. At the date of its transfer to Mr. Scott in 1848 it had 4,000 subscribers. By the union that year with the free-soil portion of the Democratic party in the free states, and joining in the support of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, the character of the party became less distinctively religious and more political; but the fundamental principle of the original organization was never lost sight of until, through the agency of the Republican party and the consequent election of Abraham Lincoln, the doctrine of our boasted Declaration of Independence was transformed from a cruel lie to a living truth. And the founder of the *Freeman* looks back upon his five years' labors in this connection as the crowning glory of his life.

Botanic Advocate.—A monthly, commenced about 1837, and continued about 2 years. By Drs. Wright and F. A. McDowell.

Green Mountain Emporium, and Literary, Moral and Religious Record.—By J. Milton Stearns, 8 vo. monthly, 16 pages each; commenced November, 1838, continued only a short time, and moved to Middlebury.

Vermont Family Visitor—Commenced in 1845, and issued about a year only.

Vermont Temperance Star—Eight page quarto, monthly. Address, Geo. B. Manser. Vol. 1, No. 6, is August, 1839, Montpelier, Vt.

The Watchword—A temperance paper. Editorial committee: Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, Rev. J. E. Wright, H. D. Hopkins, H. A.

Huse. Feb. 14, 1874. Only a few numbers issued.

Vermont Temperance Banner—Started in the fall of 1879, under the auspices of W. F. Scott and J. P. Eddy. One number published and then suspended for want of patronage.

The Vermonter—Fred. H. Kimball, editor and publisher, July, 1879. 4 pp. "The representative amateur paper of Vermont" published at present.

The *Era*, by Edward Clark, and the *Echo*, by Chas. F. Burnham, were started about 1875, while both editors were serving their apprenticeship in the *Argus* office. Of both papers, only one or two numbers were issued.

Young American, 1874—Wm. M. Kendall, Jr., printer and publisher. An 8 page paper, printed at Montpelier, while its editor was attending school; and after his education was completed, removed to its former place of publication, Lebanon, N. H., Mr. Kendall becoming the editor and publisher of the *Dollar Weekly* at that place.

Postage Stamp Reporter, 1877—C. F. Buswell, publisher. 8 pp. 7 x 5½. Issued monthly, devoted to stamp collecting, and discontinued on increase of postage regulation, with its Sept. No., 1877.

Green Monntain Boys, 1877—Tuttle & Dewey, publishers. 8 pp. 6 x 8, and issued monthly.

Winooski Impetus—Metropolis of Vermont, April 15, 1835, to March, 1836. 4 to. Published monthly by a society of young men.

The Montpelierian—Vol. 5, No. 1. Seminary Hill, Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 20, 1877. Published by the Literary Society of the Vermont Methodist Seminary. 4 to, p. 8, [4] Continued monthly.

[*Editors and publishers now residing at Montpelier*—E. P. Walton, retired; Joseph Poland, present proprietor of the *Watchman*; J. M. Poland, retired; Hiram Atkins, proprietor of the *Argus*, to whom we are indebted for the fine views of Bethany and Christ Church in No. 3 of the Gazetteer; H. R. Wheelock and H. A. Huse of the *Freeman*.]

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MONTPELIER.

BY M. D. GILMAN,
Librarian of the Vermont Historical Society.

Montpelier has been prominent in the printing of books from an early period of its history; the number of book imprints issued from the press of this town, as shown in my bibliography of Vermont, a work in course of preparation, exceeds 800, including of course official publications for the State, which are probably more than half of the number.

The earliest Montpelier imprint I have met is a work compiled by Clark Brown with the title: "The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and of Vermont, also Washington's Farewell Address," etc. Printed by Benjamin H. Wheeler, for Brown & Parks, 1807. 16° p. 76.

Mr. Brown started the first newspaper in town, the "Vermont Precursor," which he published weekly, Nov. 1806 to Sept. 1807, when he sold out to Samuel Goss, who was at that time publishing a paper at Peacham.

Mr. Goss re-christened the "Precursor" as the "Watchman," numbering consecutively from the commencement of the former. In 1808, Mr. Brown delivered a Masonic Sermon at Danville: "The Moral and Benevolent Design of Christianity and Freemasonry," etc. Danville: Ebenezer Eaton.

The following partial list of books and pamphlets relating in any way to Montpelier is of interest, as showing the class of literature circulated among the people, especially in the earlier history of the State; the list is compiled wholly from my bibliography of Vt.

The publications of the numerous institutions and organizations in the State, such as religious, educational, masonic, temperance, odd fellows, agricultural, medical, benevolent, military, railroads, insurance and others, for full lists of which see Walton's Registers, are omitted here as well also as all official State publications, and town reports, although Montpelier printers have had their full share of the printing of the above works. All the pub-

lications named were printed in Montpelier unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, DANIEL. English Grammar. Published by L. Q. C. Bowles, 1814.

—Another edition, same publisher, 1817.

—The Scholar's Arithmetic. Wright & Sibley, printers, 1812.

ADAMS, F. W. "Theological Criticisms." Published by J. E. Thompson, 1843. p. 216.

Mr. Adams was an eminent physician in Montpelier for many years, where he died in Dec. 1858, aged 71.

AIKEN, SOLOMON. "An Appeal to the Churches," etc., p. 120, printed by E. P. Walton, 1821.

ALLIS, Rev. O. D. Funeral Sermon on the death of Chas. M. Griswold, 1862. Printed at the Freeman office.

AUSTIN, Rev. SAMUEL. Election Sermon, 1816. Printed by Walton & Goss.

BALDWIN, DANIEL. Memorial Service, held in the Church of the Messiah, at Montpelier, Aug. 7, 1881. Printed, for private distribution, by Joseph Poland. 8° p. 18. [By Rev. J. Edw. Wright.]

See sketch of Mr. Baldwin, *post*.

BALLOU, ELI. Review of Rev. A. Royce's Sermon against Universalism. Printed by F. A. McDowell, Universalist Watchman office, 1838.

BARBER, E. D. Democratic Oration at Montpelier, 1839. Patriot office print.

BARRE. Reply of the people of Barre to the attack of Rev. A. Royce, 1845. Poland & Briggs, printers, p. 51.

BAYLIES, NICHOLAS. A Digested Index to Law Reports in England and the United States. Printed by Walton & Goss, 1814. 3 vols. 8° p. xiv, 545; vii, 455; vii, 509.

—An Esssay on the Human Mind. E. P. Walton, printer, 1820. 16° p. 216.

—A second edition. Same imprint, 1829.

BAYNE, THOMAS. Funeral Sermon on the death of Hon. Ira H. Allen, 1866. Walton, printer.

BENT, Rev. J. A. Thanksgiving Sermon at Stowe, 1854. E. P. Walton, Jr., printer.

BIBLE. I am informed that an edition of the New Testament was printed by the late Ezekiel P. Walton, at Montpelier, in the early part of the present century, but I have never seen a copy. Some thirty editions of the Bible and parts thereof have been printed in Vermont, mainly at Brattleboro, Windsor and Woodstock.

BOARDMAN, Rev. E. J. Immediate Abolition Vindicated. An address at Randolph, 1838. Walton & Son, printers.

BOYLE, Capt. R. Voyages and Adventures. Printed by Wright & Sibley. 12° p. 262.

BRIGHAM, G. N. Poems, 1870. 12° p. 187.

—Second edition of same, 1874, p. 219. Cambridge, Mass.

BUCHANAN, Rev. C. The Works of. Walton & Goss, printers, 1813. 12° p. 369.

BUNYAN, Rev. J. The Heavenly Footman, 1811. Walton & Goss, printers. 24° p. 108.

BLISS, Rev. J. I. Funeral Sermon on Capt. L. H. Bostwick at Jericho, 1863. E. P. Walton, printer.

BURTON, Rev. ASA. False Teachers Described, a sermon at Thetford, 1810. Montpelier: Printed by Samuel Goss.

—Funeral Sermon on Mrs. Joram Allen, at Thetford, 1811. Wright & Sibley, printers.

—Funeral Sermon on Oramel Hinckley, at Thetford, 1812. Wright & Sibley.

BURTON, Rev. H. N. "Go Forward." A Missionary Sermon at St. Johnsbury, 1868. Freeman print.

BUTLER, J. D. See Article, Vt. Hist. Society.

CARPENTER, Hon. HEMAN. Family Re-Union, 1871. Polands' print.

CHALMERS, Rev. THOMAS. Discourses on Revelation. 2 vols. in one, p. 175 and 194, 12°. E. P. Walton, printer, 1819.

CHANDLER, Rev. A. Sermon at Waitsfield, 1826. E. P. Walton, printer.

CHANNING, Rev. W. E. Election Sermon in Boston, 1830. Reprinted by Geo. W. Hill, Montpelier.

CHRISTIAN PILGRIM, 18° p. 143. E. P. Walton, printer. Comical illustrations.

COBB, ENOS. An Exposition of Dr. Cobb's art of discovering the faculties of the Human Mind, etc. Montpelier, 1846. 12° p. 31.

COBURN, A. The Scholar's Teacher of Geography. Montpelier, 1838. p. 13.

DASCOMB, Rev. A. B. Memorial Record of Waitsfield, 1867. Freeman Print.

—Sermon on the death of Pres. Lincoln, 1865. Walton's Print.

DAVIS, HENRY. Election Sermon at Montpelier, Oct. 12, 1815. Walton & Goss. 8° p. 40.

DAVIS, Miss MARY E. [A native of Plainfield.] Poems. Argus & Patriot print, 1877. 12° p. 349.

DAY, NORRIS. A Lecture on Bible Politics. Montpelier, 1846.

DEAN, JAMES. Gazetteer of Vermont. Printed by Samuel Goss, 1808. 8° p. 44.

This was the first gazetteer of the State.

DEWEY, C. C. Woman Suffrage. Journal Press, Montpelier, 1869.

DOLPHIN, JAMES. Travels of, among the Indians, etc. Wright & Sibley, printers, 1812. 18° p. 72.

DOW, PEGGY, [Wife of the famous Lorenzo Dow.] Poetry. Printed by E. P. & G. S. Walton, 1818. 24° p. 160.

EARLE, JABEZ. The Christian's Looking-Glass. Walton & Goss, 1817. 18° p. 70.

EASTMAN, C. G. Sermons, etc., by Rev. J. Burchard. Burlington, 1836. 12° p. 119.

—Poems. Montpelier: Eastman & Danforth, printers, 1848. 12° p. 208.

—Second Edition enlarged, T. C. Phinney, publisher, 1880. 12° p. xxi and 233, with steel portrait and a sketch of the author.

See history of newspapers in Montpelier. [For biography of Eastman, see Barnard history in succeeding volume.—ED.]

ELLIOT, Rev. L. H. Sermon on the death of Rev. Dr. Silas McKeen, Bradford, 1877. Polands' print.

EMERSON, Mrs. LUCY. New England Cookery, etc. Montpelier: Printed for Josiah Parks, 1808. 18° p. 84.

Mrs. Emerson was a sister of the late venerable Thomas Reed, an early settler at Montpelier; he was the father of the late Thomas and Hezekiah H. Reed.

FOSTER, HOSEA B., of Berlin, Vt. Poems. Montpelier, Vt.: Printed by Ballou, Loveland & Co., 1860. 18° p. 72.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. The Way to Wealth. Walton & Goss, printers, 1810. 18° p. 31.

—Life of Dr. Franklin. Samuel Goss, printer, Montpelier, 1809. 12° p. 202.

FRENYEAR, Rev. C. P. Funeral Sermon on the death of Wm. H. Carr, in Jamaica. Argus and Patriot print, 1870.

FROTHINGHAM, Rev. F. Dedication Sermon, Church of Messiah, Montpelier, 1866. Ballou, printer.

FULLER, Rev. ANDREW. Baptism. Printed by Samuel Goss, 1807. p. 15.

Perhaps the first imprint by Mr. Goss in Montpelier, as he purchased the "Precursor" in September, 1807. See *ante*, BROWN, CLARK.

—Another edition, 1814. Printed by Wright & Sibley. p. 16.

GALLUP, Dr. J. A. Address before the Vermont Medical Society at Montpelier, Oct. 10, 1822. E. P. Walton, printer. 8° p. 26.

GESTRIN, Prof. C. E. H. Vacation Labors, 1879. Argus and Patriot print, p. 51.

GREENE, Rev. R. A. Funeral Sermon on the death of Mrs. James Nichols, of Northfield, March 6, 1876. Argus and Patriot print. 8° p. 12.

GREEN MOUNTAIN EMPORIUM, and Literary, Moral and Religious Record. By J. Milton Stearns. Vol. 1, No. 8. Montpelier, June, 1839. Monthly. Allen & Poland, printers. Rl 8° p. 15.

GREGORY, Rev. JOHN. Review of Bishop Hopkins, against Universalism. Montpelier: Wm. Clark, 1835. 8° p. 12.

—History of Northfield. Argus and Patriot print, 1878. 8° p. 319.

—An Expose of Spiritualism. Polands' print, 1872. 8° p. 104.

GRIDLEY, Rev. JOHN. History of Montpelier, in a Discourse in the Brick Church, Montpelier, Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 8, 1842. E. P. Walton & Sons, printers. 8° p. 48.

A valuable work, and very scarce.

—The Young Man Beguiled of his Strength. A Sermon at Montpelier, March 29, 1846. Eastman & Danforth, printers. 12° p. 21.

Mr. Gridley was pastor of the "Brick Church" at Montpelier, 1841-46, when he moved to Kenosha, Wis., where he died Dec. 27, 1876, aged 80 years.

HADDOCK, Prof. C. B. An Address before the Railroad Convention at Montpelier, January 8, 1844. E. P. Walton & Sons, printers. 8° p. 24.

HALL, S. R. The Child's Assistant to Geography. Third edition, 1831. Montpelier: Published by J. S. Walton. 12° p. 75.

First edition was published in 1827, with same imprint. Many editions were afterwards published. An enlarged edition, revised by Rev. P. H. White, was published at Montpelier in 1864, by C. W Willard, and a third edition in 1874, of 280 pages, 12 mo., Freeman print. Another edition in 1878, same imprint, and the work is still in use in our public schools.

HARRISON, Wm. H. Biographical Sketch of. Watchman Office, Montpelier, 1836. 12° p. 30.

HARVARD COLLEGE. Fourth Report of Class of 1861, J. Edward Wright, Class Secretary. Freeman print, 1878. 8° p. 30.

HERVEY, JAMES. Meditations, etc. Samuel Goss, printer, 1810. 12° p. 144.

HINCKS, Rev. J. H. "The Mission of a Child's Life." A sermon preached in Bethany Church, Montpelier, March 20, 1881. Printed for private distribution. Joseph Poland, printer. 8° p. 28.

Preached on occasion of the deaths of Mary, aged 7 years, daughter of Jas. W. Brock, Esq., and Clara, aged 13 years, daughter of J. Monroe Poland, Esq.

HOLMES, JAMES H. A Manual on Window Gardening. Montpelier, 1877. 12° p. 184.

HOOKER, Rev. E. W. Address on Sacred Music, at Castleton, 1843. E. P. Walton & Sons, printers. 8° p. 16.

HOPKINS, Rev. SAMUEL. The Evils of Gambling. A Sermon at Montpelier, April 19, 1835. E. P. Walton & Son, printers. 8° p. 22.

HOUSE, Rev. A. H. Conversation. A Sermon at Island Pond, Feb. 14, 1858. Printed by Ballou, Loveland & Co. 8° p. 16.

HUTCHINSON, TITUS. Jurisdiction of Courts. Freeman print, 1855. 8° p. 15.

JOHNSON, JOHN. A Mathematical Question, propounded by the Vicegerent of the World. Answered by the King of Glory. Montpelier: Published by John Crosby, 1813. 18° p. 143.

JOHNSON, OLIVER. Address before the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society, at Middlebury, Feb. 18, 1835. Knapp & Jewett, printers. 8° p. 32.

JONES, CHARLES E. Life and Confessions of. Printed by Ballou, Loveland & Co., 1860. 12° p. 168.

JONES, HENRY. The seven Churches in Asia, the Millenial thousand years, etc. Knapp & Jewett, printers, 1834. 12° p. 70.

KELTON, C. G. The New England Collection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs. Published by Geo. W. Hill, 1829. 24° p. 168.

LAMB, LARNED. The Militia's Guide, etc. Printed by Samuel Goss, 1807. 18° p. 108.

LINSLEY, D. C. Report of his survey of a road from the foot to the summit of Mount Mansfield, Oct., 1865. Montpelier. 8° p. 7.

LORD, Rev. WM. H. A Sermon on occasion of the death of Hon. John McLean. Preached in Cabot, Vt., Feb. 7, 1855.

—Remembrance of the Righteous. A Sermon on occasion of the death of Gen. Ezekiel P. Walton. Preached at Montpelier, Nov. 29, 1855.

—The Present and the Future. A Sermon on occasion of the death of Mrs. Lucretia Prentiss, wife of Hon. Samuel Prentiss. Preached at Montpelier, June 17, 1855.

—A Tract for the Times. National Hospitality. 1855. p. 48.

—Life, Death, Immortality. A Sermon on the death of Samuel Prentiss, LL. D. Preached in the Congregational Church, in Montpelier, January 18, 1857.

—A City which hath Foundations. A Sermon preached on occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization of the First Congregational Church in Montpelier, July 25, 1858.

—A Sermon on occasion of the death of Hon. Ferrand F. Merrill. Preached in the Congregational Church, Montpelier, May 8, 1859.

—A Sermon on the Causes and Remedy of the National Troubles. Preached at Montpelier, April 4, 1861.

—A Sermon on occasion of the death of Rev. James Hobart. Preached in the Congregational Church, Berlin, Vt., July 18, 1862.

—In Memoriam. Address at the funeral of Mrs. James T. Thurston, Montpelier, April 3, 1865.

—The Uses of the Material Temple. A Sermon preached at the Dedication of Bethany Church, Montpelier, Oct. 15, 1868.

—Address and Services at the funeral of Dea. Constant W. Storrs, Montpelier, March 26, 1872.

—Woman's Mission for Christ. A Sermon preached at the funeral of Mrs. James R. Langdon, at Montpelier, Aug. 3, 1873.

All of the above were printed at the office of the Vermont Watchman and State Journal.

—Sketch of the Life of Hon. Samuel Prentiss, published in the United States Law Magazine.

—Also, two or more articles in the Princeton Review.

LYMAN, ELIJAH. Sermon before the Legislature at Montpelier, Oct. 13, 1814, by Elijah Lyman, A. M., Pastor of the Congregational Church in Brookfield. Montpelier: Walton & Goss.

MANSFIELD, Mrs. LUCY (Langdon.) Memorial of Charles Finny Mansfield, comprising extracts from his diaries, letters, and other papers. New York: Baker & Godwin, printers. 1866. 8° p. 265 (2.)

Mrs. Mansfield, daughter of James R. Langdon, of Montpelier, was born in Berlin in 1841, and married the subject of this memorial in 1861. He died in 1865. Mrs. Mansfield has since married again, and resides in New York.

MARSH, Rev. SAMUEL. Message from God, etc. Montpelier, 1844. 8° p. 16.

—The Age of Prophecy. Press of Eastman & Danforth, 1848. 16° p. 16.

—National Prosperity. Montpelier, 1849. 16° p. 16.

—The Modern Colporteur Revival System. Press of Eastman & Danforth, 1849. 16° p. 142.

—Hard Questions Answered. Eastman & Danforth, 1849. p. 72.

—Universalism. Press of Eli Ballou, 1850. 16° p. 28.

—Reply to Ballou. Montpelier, 1850. 16° p. 32.

—Uncle Nathan. Ballou & Loveland, 1854. 16° p. 218.

MARSHALL, E. F. New Spelling Book. Published by E. P. Walton & Son, 1838. 12° p. 144.

MASON, JOHN. Treatise on Self Knowledge. Wright & Sibley, printers, 1813. 24° p. 194.

—The same. Published by E. P. Walton, 1819. 18° p. 177.

MCKEEN, Rev. SILAS. Civil Goverment a a Divine Institution. A Sermon before the Legislature, Oct. 9, 1857. E. P. Walton, printer. 8° p. 34.

—A History of Bradford, J. D. Clark & Son, publishers, 1875. 8° p. 462.

MILLER, Col. JONATHAN P. The Condition of Greece in 1827–28, New York: J. & J. Harper, 1828. 8° p. 300.

—Letters from Greece. [By Col. Miller and others.] Boston, 1825. 8° p. 20.

[See D. P. THOMPSON'S History of Montpelier for a sketch of Col. Miller, also vol. II of this Gazetteer—History of Randolph.]

THE MINISTER preaching his own Funeral Sermon. Wright & Sibley, 1812. 24° p. 96.

MISCELLANEOUS. Memoirs of that truiy eccentric character, the late Timothy Dexter, together with his last will and testament. Montpelier, 1808. Sabin's Bibliography.

—Records of the Montpelier Lyceum, 1829–1836. Manuscript, p. 353.

[Belongs to the Vt. Hist. Society.]

—Catalogue of books of the Montpelier Agricultural Society, n. p. n. d.

—Winooski Impetus. Metropolis of Vermont, April 15, 1835 to March 1836. 4° Monthly, by a society of young men.

—Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Sept. 15, 1855. E. P. Walton, Jr., printer, 8° p. 40.

—A Child's Book. Illustrated. E. P. Walton, printer. 32° p. 8. n. d.

—Reports of Town Officers in printed form, annually, since 1843.

—Act of Incorporation, By-Laws etc., of the Village of Montpelier, 1848. 8° p. 12. Editions of the same, 1855, 1864 and 1875.

—Village Reports, annually.

—Catalogue of the Sabbath School Library of the First Cong'l Church, 1861. Walton's print. 12° p. 18.

—In Memoriam of Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, in Christ Church, Montpelier, 1868. Argus and Patriot print. 8° p. 16.

—Illustrated Capital Advertiser, 1872. Argus and Patriot print. 8° p. 8.

—Reports of the Committee on Water Supply for the Village of Montpelier, 1873. Poland's print. 8° p. 20.

—Illustrated Circular of Lane Manufacturing Company, Montpelier, 1875. Argus and Patriot print. 12° p. 152.

—Exhibition of the New Organ in Trinity Church, Nov. 5, 1875.

—Webb's Montpelier Directory, 1875–6–7. 8° p. 50.

—Pocket Directory of the Village of Montpelier for 1877. Poland's Press. 18° p. 90.

—Montpelier Illustrated; with a brief sketch by E. P. Walton. In N. Y. Daily Graphic, Nov. 8, 1877.

—Montpelier Monufacturing Company's 20th annual catalogue, 1877. 8° p. 32.

—Montpelierian, vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 20. 1877. 4° p. 8 and (4.) Continued monthly by the Literary Societies of Methodist Seminary.

MOORE, Z. S. Sermon Oct. 6, 1813, at the Ordination of Rev. Jacob Allen at Tunbridge. Walton & Goss, printers.

MORTON, Rev. D. O. Wine is a Mocker: Sermon at Montpelier Oct. 16, 1828, at the formation of the Vermont Temperance Society. Printed by E. P. Walton. 8° p 16.

MURRAY, LINDLEY. The English Reader, 1823. E. P. Walton printer. 12° p. 262.

NEW ENGLAND Economical House-Keeper, and family Receipt Book. E. P. Walton & Sons, 1845.

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—Fourth and fifth edition, same imprint, p. 144.

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PALMER, E. F. The Second Brigade; or, Camp Life. E. P. Walton, printer, 1864.

PALMER, Rev. J. E. A Collection of Essays, etc. E. P. Walton & Son, 1836. 12° p. 306.

PARKER, Rev. DANIEL. A Sermon, Church Privileges, etc., at Brookfield, March 9, 1847. E. P. Walton & Sons. p. 19.

PEACHAM. Addresses at the opening of the Congregational Church at Peacham,

Sept. 28, 1871. Polands' print. 8° p. 66.

—Catalogue of the Library of the Juvenile Society at Peacham. Polands' print, 1881. 8° p. 24.

PEAKE, REBECCA. Trial of, for murder, at Orange County Court, Dec. 1835. E. P. Walton & Son, printers. 12° p. 88.

PECK, LUCIUS B. Speech in Congress, on Slavery in the Territories, April 23, 1850. p. 8.

—Proceedings of the Washington County Bar on the death of Hon. Lucius B. Peck, at March Term, 1867. Freeman print. 8° p. 20.

PERRIN, Rev. TRUMAN. Dietetics—Sound Health, etc. Freeman print, 1861. 8° p. 19. See History of Berlin, ante, p 63.

PERRIN, Rev. WILLIAM. The Accident; or Henry and Julia; and other poems. Walton & Goss, printers, 1815. 12° p. 64. See Hist. of Berlin, p. 62.

PETER THE GREAT. Life and Reign of. Wright & Sibley, printers, 1811. 12° p. 316.

PHINNEY, T. C. The Literary News. Monthly, May, 1878. 8° p. 8. For Sept. 1881. p. 32. Continued.

POSTAGE STAMP REPORTER. C. F. Buswell, editor. Monthly, vol. I, No. 1. Montpelier, January, 1877. 8° p. 8.

POWARS, GRANT. Oration at Thetford, July 4, 1812. Wright & Sibley, printers. 8° p. 16.

PRENTISS, Hon. SAMUEL. Oration at Plainfield, July 4, 1812. Walton & Goss, printers. 8° p. 39.

—Remarks in the U. S. Senate on Slavery in the District of Columbia, March 1, 1836. Washington: p. 14.

—Speech in the Senate, January 16, 1838, on the Vermont Resolutions on the admission of Texas, and the slave trade. Washington: 8° p. 10.

—Speeches in the Senate, March 2d and 30th and April 6th, 1838, on Dueling. Washington: 8° p. 19.

—Speech in the Senate, June 23, 1840, on the Bankrupt Bill. Washington: p. 20.

—Proceedings in the District Court, Oct. Session, 1857, on the Death of Judge Prentiss. Windsor: 8° p. 16.

PROCEEDINGS and Address of a Jackson Convention at Montpelier, June 27, 1828. Geo. W. Hill, printer. 8° p. 24.

PROCEEDINGS of the Montpelier, [Vt., Congregational] Association in Sept., in reply to annexed Statements of Henry Jones, against Freemasonry. Danville, 1830. 12° p. 22. See JONES, HENRY, ante.

PROGRESSIVE READER. Printed by Geo. W. Hill, 1833. 18° p. 216.

RAND, FESTUS G. Autobiography of; A Tale of Intemperance. J. & J. M. Poland. 8° p. 16.

RANDALL, Rev. E. H. Address on the death of President Lincoln, at Randolph, April 19, 1865. Walton's print. 8° p. 12.

RAWSON, Rev. NATHANIEL. Discourse at Hardwick, on the Sabbath succeeding his Ordination, Feb. 17, 1811. Printed by Walton & Goss. [See biography of, in Orleans Co. papers and items, vol. II, this Gazetteer.]

REDFIELD, Hon. ISAAC F. Charge to the Grand Jury in Washington County, November Term, 1842. Burlington: 8° p. 16.

See Gilman's Bibliography for a biog. sketch of Judge Redfield, and a list of his law publications, etc.

REDFIELD, T. P. Report on the claim of the Iroquois Indians upon the State of Vermont. 1854. 8° p. 40.

REED, GEORGE B. Sketch of the Early History of Banking in Vermont. Read before the Vt. Hist. Soc. at Montpelier, Oct. 14, 1862. 8° p. 28.

—Sketch of the Life of Hon. John Reed, of Boston. Boston, 1879. 8° p. 22.

Mr. Reed is a native of Montpelier; born July 28, 1829; son of the late Thomas Reed, Esq., an early and prominent citizen of the town. Mr. Geo. B. Reed has been for many years a law bookseller and publisher in Boston. He is well versed in the history of Vermont, and has been a liberal donor to the Vt. Hist. Soc.

RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP, [By Daniel De Foe.] Printed by Derrick Sibley, for Josiah Parks, 1810. 12° p. 348.

ROLLINS, E. E. Memorial Record of Greensboro Soldiers, 1861–5. Freeman print, 1868. 12° p. 77. [See Greensboro in vol. II, this Gazetteer.]

SANDERS, D. C. A History of the Indian Wars. Wright & Sibley, printers. 12° p. 319. 1812.

A very scarce work. Mr. Sanders was the first President of the University of Vermont. [See biography of, in History of Burlington in vol. I, this Gazetteer.]

SAVAGE, R. A. Memorial Record of the Soldiers of Stowe, 1861–5. Freeman Print, 1867. 12° p. 104. [See Stowe in vol. II, this Gazetteer.]

SCOTT, WALTER. The Lady of the Lake. A Poem. Wright & Sibley, printers, 1813. 18° p. 320.

SCOTT, WILLIAM. Lessons in Elocution, etc. Published by E. P. & G. S. Walton, 1818. 18° p. 383.

—Another edition, by E. P. Walton, 1820. p. 407.

SELECT SENTENCES. Printed for John Crosby, 1813. 18° p. 36.

SHELTON, Rev. F. W. Address at the funeral of Mrs. Upham, in Christ Church, May 11, 1856. E. P. Walton, printer. 8° p. 16.

Mr. Shelton was Rector of Christ Church, Montpelier, 1854-66; he was a pleasant writer, and published several volumes, besides numerous articles in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*. Mr. Shelton died at Carthage Landing, on-the-Hudson, June 20, 1881.

SHEPARD, SYLVANUS. The Phœnix Chronicle. The Bonfire, in which 450 books were burned. A View of Montpelier and all the country villages in the State. Printed for the author, 1825. 8° p. 18.

Mr. Shepard was an early settler of East Montpelier.

SHORT EXPOSE of the management of the finances of Vermont. Patriot office, 1844. p. 8.

SKINNER, Rev. WARREN. Capital Punishment. A Lecture before the Legislature of Vermont, and others, Oct. 26, 1834. Geo. W. Hill, printer. 8° p. 19.

—The Christian Ministry. A Sermon before the Universalist Convention at Montpelier, Jan. 17, 1833, at the Ordination of Rev. J. M. Austin. Geo. W. Hill. 8° p. 25.

SMITH, RUTH B., (of Newbury.) The Pension Case of the late Capt. James T. Smith. Polands' print. 1879. 8° p. 32.

SOUTHMAYD, JONATHAN C. Address before the Philological Society of Middlebury College, August 15, 1826. E. P. Walton, printer.

—Discourse at Montpelier, March 16, 1828, on the use of distilled spirits. E. P. Walton, printer. 8° p. 16.

SPALDING, Rev. GEO. B., D. D. God in the War. A Sermon at Vergennes, Nov. 26, 1863. Burlington: 8° p. 21.

—A Discourse commemorative of Gen. Samuel P. Strong, at Vergennes, Feb. 28, 1864. Burlington: 8° p. 22.

—A Discourse at Dover, N. H., May 18, 1873, on the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of that town. Dover, N. H. 8° p. 29.

—A Discourse Commemorative of Hon. John P. Hale, at Dover, N. H., Nov. 27, 1873. Concord, N. H. 8° p. 19.

—Relation of the Church to Children. A Discourse at Haverhill, N. H., Nov. 6, 1873. Bristol, N. H. 8° p. 12.

—The Dover Pulpit during the Revolution. A Discourse Commemorative of Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D. D., July 9, 1876. Dover, N. H. 8° p. 31.

—Semi-Centennial Discourse at Laconia, N. H., June 18, 1878, before the Conference Churches of Strafford County. Dover, N. H. 8° p. 20.

—Normal School Training. Address at Gorham, Maine, Dec. 26, 1878. Portland, Me. 8° p. 12.

—Address before the New Hampshire Sunday-School Convention at Haverhill, N. H., Nov. 6, 1879. Bristol, N. H. 8° p. 8.

Rev. Dr. Spalding is a native of Montpelier, son of the late James Spalding, M. D. He is pastor of the First Congregational Church, Dover, N. H., where he was settled in 1869. See *Granite Monthly*, vol. I, p. 197-9, for a biographical sketch.

SPALDING, JAMES R. An Address on Female Education at Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1855. New York. 8° p. 28.

—An Oration at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the University of Vermont, August, 1854. 8° p. 33.

Mr. Spalding, an elder brother of the above, died at the residence of his brother in Dover, Oct. 10, 1872. He was born in Montpelier, Nov. 15, 1821. Mr. Spalding was a gentlemon of fine culture and attainments. For many years he was an associate editor of the New York *Courier and Inquirer*, and he was mainly the founder of the New York *World* newspaper in 1859; an appropriate tribute to the worth of Mr. Spalding, by Richard Grant White, was printed in the daily *World* of October 12, 1872.

STEBBINS, R. I. Sermon at the Ordination of Mr. Charles A. Allen, as minister of the Church of the Messiah, at Montpelier, March 1, 1865. Ballou, Loveland & Co. 12° p. 27.

STEELE, ZADOCK. His Indian Captivity, and an account of the burning of Royalton. E. P. Walton, printer, 1818. 12° p. 144.

STONE, J. P. A History of Greensboro, and the Congregational Church, 1854. E. P. Walton. 8° p. 40.

SWETT, JOSIAH. Sermon at the funeral of Mr. Sarah E. Weston, at West Randolph, Nov. 23, 1851. E. P. Walton & Son. 8° p. 24.

TEACHEM, Mrs. The Infant School Primer. E. P. Walton, printer, [1832.] 12° p. 24.

THOMAS, Rev. A. C. Analysis and Confutation of Miller's Theory of the End of the World in 1843. Eli Ballou, printer, 1843. 8° p. 30.

THOMPSON, DANIEL G. A First Latin Book, introductory to Ceaser's Commentaries on the Gallic War. Chicago, 1872. 12° p. 224.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Montpelier, son of the late Hon. Daniel P. Thompson, and resides in New York; he published articles on "Intuition and Inference," in the *Mind, A Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy*, London, July and October numbers, 1878.

THOMPSON, DANIEL PIERCE. [A partial list of the works by Judge Thompson may be found in this History under BERLIN, p. 69–72, vol. 4, together with a

biographical sketch. The works omitted in the Berlin article are given here.]

—The Adventures of Timothy Peacock, Esquire, or Freemasonry Illustrated. Middlebury, 1835. 12° p. 218. Published anonymously.

—Revised Statutes of Vermont, 1 vol. 1835.

—Address before the Vt. Hist. Society, 1850. Burlington. 8° p. 22.

—History of the Town of Montpelier to 1860, with Biographical Sketches. E. P. Walton printer. 8° p. 312.

Mr. Thompson's novels continue in demand, an edition by Nichols & Hall, Boston, 1876, in four volumes, contains: vol. 1, "May Martin," "Guardian and Ghost," "Shaker Lovers," "Ethan Allen and the Lost Children," "The Young Sea Captain," Old Soldier's Story," "New Way to Collect a Bad Debt," and "An Indian's Revenge," p. 380. Vol. 2, "Locke Amsden, or the School-master," p. 231. "The Rangers," 2 v. in one. p. 174, 155. "Green Mountain Boys," vol. 4, p 364.

—Another edition of the above four volumes by the same publishers, 1881.

THOMPSON, GEORGE. Address to the Legislature and Citizens of Vermont, at Montpelier, Oct. 22, 1864. Freeman print. 8° p. 18.

THOMPSON, ZADOC. Gazetteer of Vermont. E. P. Walton printer. 1824. 12° p. 312.

THOMPSON, S. New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician. Montpelier, Printed for the publisher, 1851. 12° p. 122.

THOUGHTS ON DIVINE GOODNESS. Printed by Geo. W. Hill. 1828, 12° p. 148.

THRESHER, LEONARD. The Family Physician, etc. Argus and Patriot print. 1871, 8° p. 406.

TRUAIR, Rev. JOHN. Sermon at Montpelier. March 7, 1813. Walton & Goss.

—The Alarm Trumpet. Sermon at Berkshire, Sept. 9, 1813, on the war. Walton & Goss. 8° p. 27.

UNIVERSALISM. Form for Constitution and by-laws for the use of Universalist Churches, etc. Ballou & Burnham's press. 1851, 12° p. 16.

—Discussion on Endless Punishment, by Rev. Luther Lee, and Rev. Eli Ballou. Ballou & Loveland printers. 1857, 12° p. 84.

UPHAM, Hon. WILLAM. Speech in the U. S. Senate, March 1, 1847, on the three million Bill. Washington. 8° p. 8.

—Speech in the U. S. Senate on the Mexican War, Feb. 15. 1848. p. 19.

—Speech in the Senate, July 26, 1848, on the Compromise Bill. p. 7.

—Report on the Revolutionary Claims, Feb. 9, 1849.

—Speech in Senate, July 1 and 2, 1850, on the Compromise Bill. p. 16.

—Obituary Addresses on the death of Mr. Upham, delivered in the Senate and House, January 15, 1853. 8° p. 8.

[Vide biographical sketch post.]

UPHAM, WILLIAM K. Argument for Defendant in case Nathan Harris vs. Columbiana Co. Insurance Company, (Ohio), 1853. p. 11.

Mr. Upham was a native of Montpelier, son of Senator Upham, died at Canton. Ohio. Mar. 22, 1865.

WAIT, AUGUSTINE. Speech before the Brotherhood of St. Patrick, Dublin, Ireland, Nov. 24, 1862. E. P. Walton, printer. p. 20.

WALTON, Hon. ELIAKIM P. Speech on the Admission of Kansas, in the House of Representatives, Mar. 31, 1858. Washington: 8° p. 15.

—Speech on Free Trade and Protective Tariff, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 7, 1859. 8° p. 14. Washington.

—Speech in the House on the State of the Union, Feb. 16, 1861. 8° p. 8.

—Speech in the House on the Confiscation of Rebel Property. Delivered May 24, 1862. 8° p. 15.

Mr. Walton edited and compiled a history of the Vermont Capitol, a book of 300 pages, printed in 1857. He delivered an address on the first Legislature of Vermont, before the Historical Society in 1878; also an address, "History of Early Printing in Vermont," before the Vt. Publishers' Association, at Bennington, August, 1877, which is printed in the "Centeunial Proceedings at Bennington." But the crowning work of Mr. Walton is the editing and publishing of the eight volumes of the Governor and Council, so called. This is a work invaluable to every student of Vermont history, and its appreciation will increase as time passes. [A most satisfactory work—that Vermont Governor and Council—Ed.] Another work of great convenience to all Vermonters, as well as others, is, WALTON'S VERMONT REGISTER AND ALMANAC. This work, with which everybody in Vermont ought to be familiar, was published at Montpelier by the Walton Family, 1818-1867, and since then at Claremont, N. H., under the same old familiar title. There is an excellent sketch of Mr. Walton in my bibliography of Vt., which I will not mutilate by giving even an abstract in this place. See *post*. I do not speak of Mr. Walton's "History of Montpelier," prepared for Miss Hemenway's Gazetteer, as I have not seen it. It is proper to say a word in this place to prevent confusion, as to the same initials of the two Mr. E. P. Waltons, whose names occur so frequently in the imprints of this list. The father, Ezekiel Parker Walton, continued in the printing business at Montpelier, 1807-1853; the eldest son, Eliakim Persons Walton, became a partner with his father in 1833, under the firm name of E. P. Walton & Son. Later, one or two younger sons of the elder Walton became members of the firm, which then became E. P. Walton & Sons. Eliakim wrote his name E. P. Walton, Jr., until the death of his father in 1855.

WARING, GEO. E. Jr. Elements of Agriculture. S. M. Walton, 1855. 12° p. 288.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Valedictory Address. Walton & Goss, printers, 1812. p. 45.

WATROUS, Miss SOPHIA. The Gift. Poems. E. P. Walton & Sons, 1841. 12° p. 172.

WATTS, ISAAC. Twelve Sermons, Moral and Divine. Wright & Sibley, 1811. 12° p. 359.

—Psalms of David, Hymns and Spiritual Songs. Walton & Goss, 1814. 18° p. 296, 259.

—Logic, or the Right use of Reason. E. P. Walton, printer, 1819. 12° p. 288.

WEBB, T. S. Freemason's Monitor. Walton & Goss, printers, 1816. 12° p. 312.

WEBSTER, NOAH. Spelling Book. E. P. Walton & Son, 1839. Another edition, 1844.

WHEELER, Rev. S. H. Memorial Sermon on Mrs. Betsey Carpenter, of Waterbury, Nov. 7, 1875. Press of J. & J. M. Poland. 8° p. 15.

WHEELOCK, Rev. EDWIN. Historical Sketch of the Town of Cambridge. Freeman print, 1876. 12° p. 15.

WHEELOCK, Rev. V. G. Revelation and Science Harmonize. A Sermon, 1869. Polands' print.

—Growth of the Gospel. A Sermon at Stanbridge, P. Q., 1871. Journal Steam Printing Establishment. 8° p. 12.

WHITE, Rev. P. H. Ecclesiastical History of Vermont. An Essay read at Newbury, June 21, 1866. Walton's print. 8° p. 7.

—Jonas Galusha. Memoir of, read before the Vt. Hist. Society, 1866. E. P. Walton, printer. 8° p. 16.

WILD, Rev. A. W. Funeral Sermon at Greensboro, July 10, 1864, on the death of E. E. Hartson and Horace Sutham. Freeman print. 8° p. 18.

WILLARD, Hon. CHARLES W. Speech in the House of Representatives, April 9, 1869, on the Cuban Question. Washington: p. 8.

—Cuban Belligerency. Speech in the House, June 15, 1870. Washington: p. 15.

—Interstate Commerce. Speech in the House, March 24, 1874. Washington: p. 25.

—Civil Service. Speech in the House, April 17, 1872. p. 8.

WILLIAMSTOWN. Methodism in. Historical Address, Dec. 19, 1880, by Rev. Mr. Bartlett. Messenger print. 12° p. 35.

WING, JOSEPH A. "Pluck," and Other Poems. Freeman print, 1878. 12° p. 252.

WORCESTER. Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths in, Oct. 1813 to June 1858. By S. S. Abbott. E. P. Walton, printer. 18° p. 31.

WORCESTER, Rev. LEONARD. Funeral Sermon at Hardwick, Aug. 30, 1814, on the death of Mrs. Lydia, consort of Samuel French, Esq. Walton & Goss. 8° p. 24.

—Sermon at Montpelier, Oct. 15, 1809. Peacham, Vt. Samuel Goss, printer. 8° p. 24.

—Appeal to the Conscience of Rev. Solomon Aiken. Printed by E. P. Walton. 8° p. 16.

WORCESTER, Rev. THOMAS. Serious Reasons against Triune Worship. Walton & Goss, 1812.

WRIGHT, Rev. CHESTER. Federal Compendium; an Arithmetic. Middlebury, 1803. 12° p. 108.

—Services at the Ordination of Rev. Mr. Wright at Montpelier, Aug. 19, 1809. Sermon by Rev. Asa Burton, Charge by Rev. Stephen Fuller, of Vershire, and the Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Calvin Noble, of Chelsea. Peacham: Printed by Samuel Goss, 1809. 8° p. 24.

—Election Sermon, 1810. Randolph.

—Funeral Sermon on the death of Sibyl Brown. Preached Jan. 11, 1811. Walton & Goss, printers. 8° p. 12.

—Sermon before the Vt. Bible Society at Montpelier, Oct. 28, 1812. Walton & Goss. 8° p. 14.

—Funeral Sermon, Dec. 27, 1813, on the death of Mrs. Hannah, wife of Jeduthan Loomis, Esq. Walton & Goss.

—Sermon before the Female Mission Society in Montpelier, 1816. E. P. Walton, printer. p. 14.

—Sermon at Middlebury, Aug. 16, 1814. Middlebury: 8° p. 16.

—Saints Resurrection. Sermon on the death of Geo. S. Walton, at Montpelier, June 10, 1818. E. P. Walton, printer, 8° p. 15.

—Address on the Death of Adams and Jefferson, at Montpelier, July 25, 1826. Printed by George W. Hill & Co. 8° p. 19.

—The Devil in the Nineteenth Century. Two Discourses at Hardwick, May 6, 1838. E. P. Walton & Son. 8° p. 21.

YALE, CALVIN. Some Rules for the investigation of Religious Truth. E. P. Walton, 1826. 8° p. 15.

—Sermon before the Vt. Colonization Society at Montpelier, Oct. 17, 1827. E. P. Walton. 8° p. 15.

YOUNG, SAMUEL. Oration at Bennington, August 16, 1819. Argus and Patriot print, 1871. p. 4.

See Article on Vt. Hist. Society for additional Montpelier imprints, etc.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BY M. D. GILMAN, LIBRARIAN.

It is deemed appropriate that a brief notice of the Historical Society shall be included in the history of Montpelier, for the reason among many, that its headquarters and library are located in this town.

The Society was incorporated by act of the general assembly, approved Nov. 5, 1838, under the name of "The Vermont Historical and Antiquarian Society;" the persons named in the act are Henry Stevens of Barnet, Oramel H. Smith, Daniel P. Thompson and George B. Mansur, of Montpelier.

By an act of the general assembly approved Nov. 16, 1859, the name of the Society was changed to "The Vermont Historical Society;" and by an act, approved Nov. 21, the same year, room No. 9 in the State Capitol was granted for the uses of the Society for its library and business purposes; the Society by permission also uses a large book case in room No. 12.

The first meeting of the Society was held at Montpelier, the third Thursday of Oct. 1840, at which the Society was organized, and Henry Stevens elected president and librarian, Geo. B. Mansur and D. P. Thompson, secretaries. At this meeting associate members were elected: Silas H. Jennison, Isaac F. Redfield, D. M. Camp, E. P. Walton, Daniel Baldwin, Geo. W. Benedict, Solomon Stoddard, and Norman Williams.

Mr. Stevens continued as president of the Society until about 1858, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Hiland Hall, who was president until Oct. 1866, when, upon his retirement, Rev. Pliny H. White was elected, and held the office until his death, April 24, 1869.

Hon. Geo. F. Houghton was elected president Oct. 19, 1869, and held the office until his death, Sept. 22, 1870; Rev. W. H. Lord was elected president in Oct. 1870, and held the offiae until Oct. 1876, when he declined further service; the present incumbent, the Hon. E. P. Walton, succeeded the Rev. Dr. Lord.

The librarians of the Society have been as follows: Henry Stevens, Esq., 1840–1858, Hon. Charles Reed, 1858, until his death, March 7, 1873; he was succeeded by Hiram A. Huse, Esq., until Oct. 1874, when the present incumbent, Mr. M. D. Gilman, was elected.

Among the most prominent and active workers in behalf of the Historical Society, should be mentioned, Henry Stevens Esq., Hon. Hiland Hall, Hon. Charles Reed, Rev. Pliny H. White, Geo. F. Houghton, Esq., and the Hon. Eliakim P. Walton.

The annual meetings of the Society are held at Montpelier, Tuesday preceding the third Wednesday of October.

Persons desiring to become members of the Society can do so, on the recommendation of any member, and the payment of $2.00 for admission, and $1.00 per annum thereafter.

The Society at the present time, 1881, is in a flourishing condition; it has a system of exchanges and correspondence with all kindred societies in this country and some in England, besides a large correspondence and exchange with individuals.

The library is estimated to contain from 7000 to 8000 vols. of books, about 500 bound vols. of newspapers, and 12000 to 15000 pamphlets, besides a large quantity of manuscripts, letters, and historical curiosities.

A card catalogue of the bound volumes and newspapers has been completed, and all books received are added to the catalogue.

The Society has portraits in oil of Hon. Hiland Hall, Rev. W. H. Lord and Hon. D. P. Thompson, all presented to the Society, the two latter painted by Montpelier's native son, the distinguished artist, Thomas W. Wood, and by him presented to the Society.

As is the case with most libraries of the time in our country, that of the Historical Society has outgrown the room set apart for it, and is greatly in need of more space, which we trust will soon be provided in the proposed addition to the State Capitol.

The following list of publications by the Vermont Historical Society is thought to be complete:

* Address by James D. Butler, at Montpelier, Oct. 16, 1846: "Deficiencies in Our History." 8° p. 36. Montpelier: Eastman & Danforth.

* Addresses on the Battle of Bennington, and Life of Col. Seth Warner, at Montpelier, Oct. 20, 1848, by James D. Butler and Geo. F. Houghton. Burlington: 8° p. 99.

Address at Montpelier, Oct. 24, 1850, by Daniel P. Thompson. Burlington: 8° p. 22.

* Address, "Life and Services of Matthew Lyon," Oct. 29, 1858, by Rev. P. H. White. Burlington: 8° p. 26.

* Address, "The Marbles of Vermont," Oct. 29, 1858, by A. D. Hager. Burlington: 8° p. 16.

Constitution, By-Laws, Act of Incorporation, and catalogue of Officers and Members of the Society. Woodstock, 1860. 8° p. 16.

* Proceedings of 21st Annual Meeting, and Address by Rev. Joseph Torrey, "History of Lake Champlain," Oct. 16, 1860. Burlington: 8° p. 27.

Proceedings, Special Meeting at Burlington, Jan. 23, 1861. Burlington: 8° p. 7, 8.

Proceedings, Annual Meeting at Montpelier, Oct. 15 and 16, 1861. St. Albans. 8° p. 17.

Proceedings, Special Meeting at Burlington, Jan. 22 and 23, 1862. 8° p. 8. St. Albans.

Address on Town Centennial Celebrations. By Henry Clark, at Burlington, Jan. 22, 1862. 8° p. 8. St. Albans.

* Address by Henry B. Dawson on the Battle of Bennington, at Burlington, Jan. 23, 1861. Printed in Hist. Magazine, May, 1870; reprinted in Argus and Patriot, Montpelier, June 27, July 4, 11, 1877.

* Address, "Early History of Banking in Vermont," by Geo. B. Reed, Oct 14, 1862. 8° p. 28.

* Address, "Gov. Philip Skene," by Henry Hall, of Rutland, at Windsor, July 2, 1863. Printed in (Dawson's) Hist. Magazine, vol. II, 2d series, p. 280–83.

* Address on Joseph Bowker, by Henry Hall, Special meeting at Windsor, July 1, 2, 1863. Printed in (Dawson's) Hist. Magazine, vol. II, 2d series, p. 351–54.

* Address, "Evacuation of Ticonderoga, 1777," at a Special Meeting at Brattleboro, July 17, 1862, by Henry Hall. Printed in (Dawson's) Hist. Magazine, August, 1869.

Proceedings at Brattleboro, July 16, 17, and at the Annual Meeting at Montpelier, Oct. 14, 1862. St. Albans. 8° p. 26.

* Address, "Secession in Switzerland," by J. W. DePeyster, at Montpelier, Oct. 20, 1863. Catskill: 8° p. 72.

* Address, "Life of Hon. Richard Skinner," by Winslow C. Watson, at Montpelier, Oct. 20, 1863. Albany: 8° p. 30.

* Address, "Edward Crafts Hopson," by Henry Clark, Jan. 25, 1865. Special meeting at Rutland. 8° p. 6.

* Address, "Charles Linsley," by E. J. Phelps. Special meeting at Brandon, Jan. 28, 1864. Albany: 8° p. 20.

* Address, "Battle of Gettysburgh," by G. G. Benedict. Special meeting at Brandon, Jan. 26, 1864. Burlington: 8° p 24.

* Another edition, enlarged, p. 27, and appendix IV. Illustrated.

Addresses, on "Solomon Foot," by Geo. F. Edmunds, on "Gov. Galusha," by P. H. White, on "New England Civilization," by Rev. J. E. Rankin, at Montpelier, Oct. 16, 1866. Walton's print. 8° p. 72.

* Address on Theophilus Herrington, by Rev. P. H. White. Special meeting at Rutland, Aug. 20, 1868. 8° p. 6.

* Memorial Address on Hon. Jacob Collamer, by James Barrett, at Montpelier, Oct. 20, 1868. 8° p. 61.

Proceedings, and Addresses at Montpelier, Oct. 19, 20, 1869. "Capture of Ticonderoga," by Hiland Hall; "Memorial on P. H. White," by Henry Clark. Journal print, Montpelier. pp. 15, 32, 16.

Proceedings, Oct. and Nov. 1870; contains address on Hon. Charles Marsh, by James Barrett. Montpelier, p. xxvii, 54.

Proceedings, and Address by L. E. Chittenden, on "Capture of Ticonderoga." At Montpelier, Oct. 8, 1872. Montpelier: Printed for the Society. 8° p. xxi, 127.

* Memorial Sketch of Charles Reed, by

H. A. Huse, at the Annual Meeting at Montpelier, Oct. 13, 1874. Printed in Daily Journal.

Address, "History of the St. Albans Raid," delivered at Montpelier, Oct. 17, 1876, by Hon. E. A. Sowles. St. Albans: 8° p. 48, including proceedings of the Society.

Collections of the Society, 2 vols. Vol. 1, Montpelier, 1870. 8° p. xix, 507. Vol. 2, Montpelier, 1871. 8° p. xxviii, 530.

Proceedings, Oct. 15, 1878, at Montpelier, with addresses: by Rev. M. H. Buckham, on Rev. W. H. Lord, and by Hon. E. P. Walton, on "The First Legislature of Vermont." Polands' print. 8° p. xvi, 47.

Proceedings, Oct. 19, 1880, at Montpelier, with address by Hon. E. A. Sowles, on "Fenianism," etc. Rutland: 8° p. xxviii, (2,) 43.

Numerous addresses in addition to those noticed have been delivered before the Society, the manuscripts of some of which are on file in its archives.

The publications marked with a * are out of print, and cannot be furnished by the Society.

THE VERMONT STATE LIBRARY.

BY HIRAM A. HUSE, STATE LIBRARIAN.

Legislation as to a state library began in 1825. The State had about forty years before, it is true, gone into the book business in rather a curious manner by seizing the library of Charles Phelps, Esq., of Marlboro, an energetic friend of New York rule. This seizure was made in 1782, and Stephen R. Bradley seems to have had charge of the confiscated literature for a time. In 1784 the legislature was providing that the committee for revising the laws (an undertaking begun in 1782 and not completed till 1787) should be paid out of this library. The resolutions of the General Assembly, March 6, 1784, relating to such payment are as follows:

Resolved, that Stephen R. Bradley, Esq., be, and is hereby directed to deliver to Nathaniel Chipman and Micah Townsend, Esqrs., Committee for revising the laws, or either of them, upon the order or application of them, or either of them, such of the books late the property of Charles Phelps, Esq., as they or either of them may think necessary for them in revising the laws, he taking their receipt for such books to account. And further,

Resolved, That all letters from either of the Committee for revising the laws to the other upon the business of their appointment, be conveyed free of postage. That the accounts of the said Committee, when the business of their appointment shall be completed, shall be adjusted by the Committee of Pay-Table, at the rate of twelve shillings each per day, while they are severally employed in the business, for their time and expences. That the Committee be paid for their services out of the library late the property of said Phelps, at a reasonable appraisement, to be made by such persons as shall be appointed by the Legislature, to be men acquainted with the value of books, and to be made under oath, at cash price; unless the Legislature shall see proper to restore said library to said Phelps; or unless said Phelps shall redeem the books so appraised by paying the said Committee such sum as they shall be appraised at. The aforesaid Committee to have their choice of what books they take in payment. *Provided* the said committee revise the statutes of this State which have not already undergone their examination, by the session of Assembly in October next. And if the said library shall be restored to said Phelps, or shall be insufficient for payment, the Legislature will pay the said Committee for such their services, in hard money, or an equivalent.

Whatever became finally of the Phelps books their temporary possession did not establish a state library any more than, in the troubled days of the revolution, the possession of that "one negro whench" for whose care Matthew Lyon charged the State, established slavery.

The following is the resolution under which the Vermont State Library was formed:

IN COUNCIL, NOV. 17, 1825.

Resolved, the general assembly concurring herein, That it shall be the duty of the governor and council annually, to appoint some suitable person, whose duty it shall be to take charge of, and keep in good order, all the books and public documents, deposited in the state-house, in Montpelier; and that a suitable room in the state-house be placed under the control of such person, for a place of deposit for such books and documents: and such person, in the discharge of his duty, shall

be governed by such rules and regulations as the governour and council shall, from time to time, prescribe.

[Concurred Nov. 17, 1825.]

Calvin J. Keith was the first librarian, and was appointed Nov. 17, 1825. He was librarian 4 years, and after his service there were frequent changes in the office for 30 years.

Until 1836 the librarian was appointed by the governor and council; then till 1848 by the governor; and from 1848 till 1858 by the senate and house of representatives. In 1857 the control of the library was put into the hands of trustees, who appoint a librarian. The trustees organized Nov. 16, 1858, and appointed Charles Reed librarian. Mr. Reed died March 7, 1873, and was succeeded by the present librarian.

The greater part of the books of the library escaped the fire of Jan. 6, 1857, which destroyed the state-house. While the present state-house was building, the masonic hall was used for the library. A catalogue of the library was printed in 1850, one in 1858, and one in 1872.

The library for nearly 30 years depended principally for increase on the receipt of State publications and on exchanges. In 1854, an annual appropriation of $200 for the purchase of books was made; this appropriation was increased to $500 in 1866 and to $800 in 1876. The substantial growth of the library and its real use date from the beginning of Mr. Reed's services as librarian. He used the small sums at his command with great good judgment, and made a useful working library of it.

The library now contains about 19,000 bound volumes, exclusive of duplicates. It has outgrown the quarters that, when Mr. Reed took charge of it, were more than ample, and is now, though its books overflow into committee rooms, cramped for room. In American law reports it is among the best libraries in the country; in other departments it is incomplete, but growing in those branches that appear to be of most use.

The present officers of the library are: Trustees, *ex officio*, the governor, the chief justice and the secretary of state; *State*, E. J. Phelps, Horace Fairbanks, L. G. Ware; *resident*, E. P. Walton, Joseph Poland and Chas. H. Heath; librarian, Hiram A. Huse; first assistant librarian, Thomas L. Wood.

Portraits, &c.—Among the noticeable things in the library are two portraits belonging to the Historical Society, the work and gift of Thomas W. Wood, a native of Montpelier, and now one of the first artists of New York city. One is a portrait of Rev. W. H. Lord and the other of Hon. Daniel P. Thompson. A portrait, by Mr. Wood, of Judge Prentiss is also in the capitol, though the formal presentation to the Historical Society has not yet been made. These portraits are valuable for their artistic as well as their historical merit, and in the same class may be mentioned, of the portraits in the executive chamber, that of Gov. Smith, by Thos. Le Clear. The portrait of Gov. Paine is a good copy, from a good original by Chester Harding; and that of Gov. Williams, by B. F. Mason, is a creditable piece of work. The other portraits in the governor's room are no doubt historically valuable. A bust of Gov. Erastus Fairbanks, by J. Q. A. Ward, is excellent work, as is one of Judge Elijah Paine by Greenough. There is also a fine bust of Jacob Collamer by Preston Powers. Julian Scott's large painting of the Battle of Cedar Creek is too big for the governor's room, and whatever good work there is in it has no chance to "vindicate" itself. A portrait of Washington hangs over the speaker's chair in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

There should also be mentioned the statue of Ethan Allen which stands at the entrance to the capitol. It is of heroic size, is the work of Larkin G. Mead, was completed in 1861, and on the 10th of October in that year was "inaugurated," Hon. Fred. E. Woodbridge of Vergennes delivering the oration. Two of the field-pieces captured from the Hessians at Bennington, are to be seen in the capitol, as well as the battle flags of the Vermont organizations that served in the war of the rebellion.

[*Present Artists in Montpelier*—J. F. Gilman, crayon portrait painter, Union block: A. N. Blanchard, Main st., A. C. Harlow, Ellis block, State st., photographers. Mr. H. is just completing for the engraver the copy of an oil portrait of Gen. Parley Davis, for our next No.—ED.]

THE STATE CABINET.

BY PROF. HIRAM A. CUTTING, M. D.,
State Geologist and Curator of State Cabinet.

This is a collection in Natural History provided for by law and kept in the State house. It is intended to show the geology and natural history of the State. The collection of rock showing the sections across the State were collected by the geological survey. This was added to by the purchase of the Zadoc Thompson collection of natural history, and by donations and otherwise it has been largely increased. The space alloted for the display of specimens is very inadequate, and in consequence thousands of them are packed away. There is, however, over 20,000 on exhibition, and those displayed are intended to show the character of the rocks and all the minerals found in the State as well as insects, birds, animals, Indian relics, &c. Many specimens are of great value, and if lost could never be replaced. The collection was first in charge of the geological survey, then in charge of State Geologist Albert D. Hager. who was curator until he left the State in 1869. In 1870, Dr. Hiram A. Cutting was appointed as his successor, and still has charge. Since his appointment the collection has more than doubled. The number of visitors ranges from 12 to 25 thousand annually, and it is one of the greatest educational interests of the State.

Though intended only to be representative of the natural history of Vermont, there has, by various donations, several hundred of foreign specimens crept in, many of which are on exhibition, and are valuable, as comparatives with similar specimens in the State. It is to be hoped that this valuable aid to Vermont education will ere long have the space granted necessary for the full display of its specimens, when it will be truly one of the most valuable collections in New England.

PAPERS FURNISHED BY CHAS. DE F. BANCROFT.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN TOWN YEARLY,

From Jan. 1, 1825, *to Oct.* 1, 1881.

1825.....30	1844.....45	1863.....46
1826.....31	1845.....22	1864.....31
1827.....15	1846.....32	1865.....42
1828.....14	1847.....36	1866.....29
1829.....14	1848.....23	1867.....25
1830.....14	1849.....41	1868.....39
1831.....14	1850.....28	1869.....31
1832.....23	1851.....35	1870.....29
1833 23	1852.....35	1871 28
1834.....17	1853.....31	1872.. ..66
1835.....20	1854.....25	1873.....50
1836.....22	1855.....30	1874.....55
1837.....20	1856.....35	1875.....75
1838 24	1857.....29	1876.....56
1839.....28	1858.....25	1877.....48
1840.....46	1859.....34	1878.....40
1841.....58	1860.....25	1879... .48
1842.....41	1861.....29	1880.....66
1843.....41	1862.....30	1881.....60

The above was compiled from a book kept by the late Aaron Bancroft, "the old village sexton," containing a record of all the deaths occurring from 1825 to 1857 in the village and the suburbs, (which is about the present limits of the town,) since which time the State law has required the registration of all deaths. But the town records showing that the registration is very imperfect since then to the date of 1871, the files of the newspapers published in town had to be resorted to for those years. Since 1871 I have kept a record of all deaths. I think upon the whole, from my researches and inquiries, that the above is a very accurate statement. From 1825 to 1845 a large percentage of the deaths were children, and the remainder of adults of a middle age of life, acute diseases being the cause of a large percentage of them. From 1845 the record shows a gradual increase of longevity, the last fifteen years showing a large percentage as being adults past the middle age of life, some of these years the average age of the deaths in town being about 50 years. In 1880–81 the deaths of children were in an excess, resulting mainly from diphtheria. The registration of the deaths in town to the year 1823, (when the registration ceased,) is very imperfect, only from one to five being registered occurring in the whole town yearly, and some years none at all. B.

LONGEVITY OF MONTPELIER.

Persons who have died since 1825.

1878	Phœbe Hazard	101½
1864	Thomas Davis	95½
1861	Nathan Jewett	95
1847	Aaron Griswold	95
1854	Betsey Watson	94
1874	Phœbe Tuthill	94
1861	Levi Humphey	92
1863	Simeon Dewey	92
1868	Peter Nichols	92
1880	Eleanor Needham	92
1881	Aurelia Rose	92
1847	Mrs. Campbell	91
1863	Jonathan Shepard	91
1864	Moses Cree	91
1877	Naomi Dodge	91
1877	John Gray	91
1839	Mrs. Edwards	90
1863	Francis Gangau	90
1866	Samuel Goss	90
1871	Hetty Houghton	90
1876	Mary M. Vail	90
1880	Luther Poland	90
1842	Mary Cadwell	89
1860	Rev. Zadoc Hubbard	89
1864	Aichen Butterfly	89
1865	Hannah Marsh	89
1881	Daniel Baldwin	89
1872	Aaron Bancroft	88
1842	Luther King	88
1866	Nathaniel Proctor	88
1868	Mary Taylor	88
1875	Dyer Loomis	88
1875	Sally Grant	88
1875	Silas Barrows	88
1876	Lucy L. Loomis	88
1879	Thomas Gannon	88
1835	John Taplin	87
1854	Amos Strong	87
1865	Lucy A. Ripley	87
1867	Rufus Campbell	87
1872	Thomas Needham	87
1877	Mitchell St. John	87
1880	Julia A. Clark	87
1881	Dorothy Horne	87
1839	Esther Hatch	86
1846	John Melon	86
1846	Sarah Philbrook	86
1852	Elijah Nye	86
1853	Dexter May	86
1857	Patty Reed	86
1863	Mary Leonard	86
1869	Sarah T. Hayward	86
1875	Anna Pitkin	86
1875	Anna Waugh	86
1877	Mrs. Luther Howe	86
1878	Prussia Walton	86
1879	Luman Rublee	86
1880	Susan Loomis Brown	86
1839	Arthur Daggett	85
1840	Mrs. Bancroft	85
1849	Mrs. Wesjohn	85
1844	Dolly Harran	85
1847	Samuel Upham	85
1850	Darius Boyden	85
1853	Capt. Eben Morse	85
1855	Mrs. Emerson	85
1862	Mrs. Wilson	85
1864	Rhoda Brooks	85
1866	Phœbe Gallison	85
1872	Lucy Guernsey	85
1876	Betsey Waugh	85
1878	William Bennett	85
1826	Mrs. Cross	84
1849	Mrs. Lydia Taplin	84
1849	Betsey Wright	84
1853	Lydia Lamb	84
1856	Col. Asahel Washburn	84
1862	John Gallison	84
1866	William Kinson	84
1869	Mary H. French	84
1871	Patty Howes	84
1871	Sarah Phinney	84
1874	Rawsel R. Keith	84
1874	Deborah Washburn	84
1876	Zenas Wood	84
1879	Anna Stoddard	84
1879	Lyman G. Camp	84
1849	Ebenezer Frizzle	83
1851	Jacob Davis	83
1854	Rebecca Davis	83
1854	Zion Copeland	83
1856	Hannah Dana	83
1859	Joseph Reed	83
1864	Thomas Clark,	83
1864	Jane Lawson	83
1864	B. Frank Markham	83
1865	David Gray	83
1865	Polly Mitchell	83
1867	Isaac Wilson	83
1869	Edmund H. Langdon	83
1870	Joseph Rowell	83
1872	John Wood	83
1872	Content Skinner	83
1875	Polly White	83
1875	Mary Wood	83
1850	Mrs. Eben Morse	82
1858	Mrs. Holden	82
1859	Jared Dodge	82
1865	Anna F. Bancroft	82
1868	Dr. Aaron Smith	82
1874	Michael Malony	82
1875	Polly Kimball	82
1875	Elizabeth (Jones) Caryl	82
1876	John Horne	82
1880	Edward L. Taplin	82
1881	Oramel H. Smith	82
1823	Rebecca Davis	81
1828	John Tuthill	81
1846	Eliakim D. Persons	81
1870	John Palmer	81
1873	Nathaniel Abbott	81
1874	Sally Spaulding	81
1879	Margaret Stimson	81
1880	Daniel Cameron	81
1881	Cynthia Hill	81

1872 Joseph Somerby 80
1839 Timothy Hatch 80
1842 Mrs. Doty 80
1844 Hannah Paine 80
1849 Cyrus Ware 80
1859 Araunah Waterman 80
1863 Silas Jones 80
1863 Joseph Howes 80
1863 Mrs. Yatter 80
1869 Peter Rose 80
1870 John Spalding 80
1871 Bridget Brodie 80
1874 Hannah Ferrin 80
1875 William Bills 80
1875 Anna Smith 80
1876 Jane Hutchinson 80
1877 Betsey Young 80
1878 Dr. Buckley O. Tyler 80
1880 William Paul 80
1881 Horace Spencer 80
1843 David Parsons 79
1846 Lemuel Brooks 79
1856 William Noyes 79
1859 Sarah Wilder 79
1859 Nancy Town 79
1859 Mary Lewis 79
1860 Benjamin Staples 79
1861 Mandy McIntyre 79
1862 Abigail Dewey 79
1863 Silas C. French 79
1869 John G. Clark 79
1871 Hugh Rourk 79
1872 Jacob McIntyre 79
1874 Isaac Lavigne 79
1875 Daniel Wilson 79
1881 Rev. Elisha Brown 79
1842 Mrs. Levey 78
1845 Mrs. Hassam 78
1843 Lucretia Parsons 78
1847 Silas Burbank 78
1846 Mrs. Phœbe Mann 78
1856 Mason Johnson 78
1867 Thomas Dodge 78
1872 Mary Prime 78
1872 Polly Coffey 78
1872 Sherman Hubbard 78
1877 William W. Cadwell 78
1878 Margaret Fitzgibbons, ...78
1879 Helen Crane 78
1880 Polly Dudley 78
1828 Mrs. Gale 77
1840 Mrs. Lawson 77
1840 Jesse Cole 77
1843 John Walton 77
1847 Mrs. Cole 77
1849 Dolly Washburn 77
1852 Polly Davis 77
1852 Betsey Cummings 77
1859 Welcome Cole 77
1861 Mary Goss 77
1864 Polly Warren 77
1866 John Carroll 77
1867 Sally Richardson 77
1868 Persis B. Davis 77
1870 Esther French 77
1871 Henry Y. Barnes 77
1873 Dr. Aaron Denio 77
1874 Susan Rowell 77
1875 Thomas Donahue 77
1875 Dr. James Templeton 77
1878 Mrs. Daniel Cameron 77
1879 Orin Pitkin 77
1880 Caroline Barnes 77
1827 Hannah Carr 76
1863 Nabby Smith 76
1864 Sarah Wilder 76
1873 Barnabas H. Snow 76
1874 Clarissa Kellogg 76
1875 James Boyden 76
1876 Sarah Jones 76
1877 Dr. Julius Y. Dewey 76
1878 Alpheus Flanders 76
1880 Fanny Peck 76
1881 Zebina C. Camp 76
1881 Mary Jacobs 76
1881 Dorothy Walling 76
1827 Samuel Campbell 75
1840 Lois P. Lawson 75
1845 Mrs. Packard 75
1848 Roger Hubbard 75
1849 Betsey Cadwell 75
1850 Mrs. Lawton 75
1855 Mrs. Jacob F. Dodge 75
1856 Thomas Hazard 75
1857 Betsey H. Vail 75
1857 Hon. Samuel Prentiss 75
1865 Sylvanus Ripley 75
1869 Margaret Moorcroft 75
1869 Nehemiah Harvey 75
1869 Dr. Reuben W. Hill 75
1871 Sally Taplin 75
1872 Anna Hubbard 75
1873 Nathan Dodge 75
1840 Polly Barton 74
1842 Mrs. Wheelock 74
1845 Mrs. John Walton 74
1845 Dr. Edward Lamb 74
1847 Isaac Freeman 74
1849 Mrs. Matthew 74
1851 Mrs. Kendall 74
1860 Francis Smith 74
1861 Susan Abbott 74
1864 Antoine Rivers 74
1865 Richard Paine 74
1865 Isaiah Silver 74
1865 Ruth C. Moulton 74
1866 Thayer Townshend 74
1866 Hubbard Guernsey 74
1868 Daniel P. Thompson 74
1868 Frederick Marsh 74
1874 Dr. Charles Clark 74
1879 Mrs. John Girard 74
1881 Jesse Hutchinson 74
1826 Mrs. Nye 73
1835 Mrs. Eliakim D. Persons 73
1864 Isaac Putnam 73
1838 Mrs. Elijah Nye 73
1862 Jane Hathaway 73

1864	Abby Langdon	73
1868	Philomila Flint	73
1872	Hannah Patterson	73
1873	Phœbe Redway	73
1876	Mrs. Orange Fifield	73
1875	Richard Dillon	73
1876	Mary M. Davis	73
1878	Orlena Hoyt	73
1836	Charles Bulkley	72
1837	Mrs. Holmes	72
1838	Mrs. Timothy Hatch	72
1837	Thomas Reed, Sr	72
1840	Lucy Trowbridge	72
1849	Sally Shepard	72
1858	Ann Wheaton	72
1864	Dr. Thomas C. Taplin	72
1870	William Moorcroft	72
1870	Stukely Angell	72
1871	Jeremiah Davis	72
1872	Constant W. Storrs	72
1872	Benjamin Brown	72
1873	Timothy Cross	72
1874	Col. Levi Boutwell	72
1879	Betsey Cadwell	72
1826	Mrs. Dodge	71
1838	Mrs. Partridge	71
1842	Mrs. Dexter May	71
1849	Mrs. Anna Cutler	71
1860	Samuel Forbes	71
1864	Calvin Warren	71
1864	Thomas Reed	71
1867	Dr. Charles B. Chandler	71
1878	Peter G. Smith	71
1880	Anson Davis	71
1881	Mary Sargent	71
1839	Mrs. Collins	70
1839	Mrs. Burrell	70
1841	Ebenezer Lewis	70
1854	B. B. Dimmick	70
1854	Joshua Y. Vail	70
1854	Sophia B. Loomis	70
1854	Mrs. Peck	70
1854	Lucretia Prentiss	70
1854	James Taylor	70
1861	Samuel Abbott	70
1861	William P. Briggs	70
1863	David Fitzgibbons	70
1863	Anna O'Brien	70
1865	Valentine Willey	70
1871	William B. Hubbard	70
1872	Nancy Johnson	70
1873	Luther Cross	70
1873	Daniel Willey	70
1875	Margaret Cooper	70
1875	Mary Gannon	70
1876	Allen Gallison	70
1879	Mary Donahue	70
1880	Mary Fenton	70
1873	Mrs. Daniel Baldwin	77

NOTE.—In the preceding list are included the names of a few who for many years were residents of this town, but died while temporarily residing in some other place.

B.

PERSONS RESIDING IN TOWN, OCT. 15, 1881, IN THEIR 70TH YEAR AND OVER.

Dr. Nathaniel C. King	92
Lucy Mead	92
Martha Rivers	91
Joshua Bliss	88
Lydia M. Warren	88
John Murphy	86
Enos Stimson	86
Patrick Brodie	86
Lucia Clark	86
Joseph Wood	85
Mary Gunnison	84
Prudence Camp	84
Rebecca Sweet	84
Josephine Lavigne	84
Betsey Haskins	84
Clark Fisk	84
Polly Cross	84
Francis Labouchire	84
Elvira Shafter	83
Lucinda Stevens	83
Andrew A. Sweet	83
Appleton Fitch	83
Peter Crapeau	83
Polly M. Chadwick	82
Loraine Riker	82
Wooster Sprague	82
Duran Stowell	82
William Kelly	82
Joseph Felix	82
Eben Gunnison	81
Roxa Gould	80
Orin Cummins	80
Horatio N. Taplin	80
Elisha P. Jewett	80
James McLaughlin	80
Abby S. Dodge	79
Nelson A. Chase	79
Sarah R. Cleaves	79
Patrick Corry	79
Clarissa Silloway	79
Orange Fifield	78
Dorothy Harran	78
Lucy Snow	78
Miranda C. Storrs	78
Eliza Boutwell	77
Susan R. Aiken	77
Stephen Bennett	77
Clarissa Chase	76
Margaret Crapo	76
Randall Darling	76
Geo. S. Hubbard	76
Eliza Hubbard	76
Dorcas Maxham	76
Nancy Sprague	76
John F. Stone	76
Henry W. Sabin	76
Kendall T. Davis	76
Snow Town	75
Mary Tuttle	75
Henry Nutt	75
Eben Scribner	75
John Slattery	75
Patrick McManus	75

Julius H. Bostwick 75
Maria L. W. Reed 74
Harriet L. Taplin 74
Jacob Smith 74
Emerson Demeritt 74
Michael Savage 74
Elizabeth Alain 74
Hopy Hartwell 74
Mary L. Nutt 74
Louisa Seymour 74
Joseph L. Scoville 74
Olive Fisk 73
Sydney P. Redfield 73
Rufus R. Riker 73
Nancy George 73
Sarah H. Nelson 73
John Q. A. Peck 73
Ira S. Town 73
John Demerritt 72
Charles H. Severance 72
Moses Yatter 72
Susan E. Pitkin 72
Lydia P. Stone 72
George W. Scott 72
Samuel Town 72
Judith Town 72
Hannah Dana 71
Lucinda C. Bowen 71
Samuel Dodge 71
Eliza Houghton 71
Emeline Lewis 71
Jane Meadowcroft 71
Nancy M. Paul 71
Isaac Seymour 71
Marble Russell 71
Susan Flanders 70
Clortina Guernsey 70
Homer W. Heaton 70
Amira Demeritt 70
Ezra F. Kimball 70
Joseph Paro 70
Julia Rivers 70
Mary Smith 70
Joseph Alain 70
Sophronia Guernsey 70
Peter Cayhue 70
Mary Coffey 70
John Flynn 70
Ezekiel Kent 70
Wm. N. Peck 70
Mary D. Storrs 70
Maria Scoville 70
Mary Town 70
Joseph A. Wing 70
Erastus Hubbard 70
Edna Robinson 70
Samuel S. Kelton 69
Margaret Bancroft 69
Major S. Goodwin 69
Charles H. Cross 69
Caroline M. Cross 69
Eliakim P. Walton 69
Erastus Camp 69
Solon J. Y. Vail 69

B.

ACCIDENTS.

Four persons have been killed in town by the falling of trees. Previous to 1800, in the east part of the town a little girl, a step-daughter of Benjamin Nash, was approaching her father, who was cutting down a tree in the border of the woods near the house, when the tree fell in the direction in which she was making her way, and killed her. The second was a young man named Chamberlain, who was killed by the falling of a tree in a central part of the town in the year 1801. And another by the name of Robinson, during that or the following year, was killed by the falling of a tree in the north part of the town. And yet another, an idiotic man, by the name of Charles Davis, was killed by a tree of his own falling, by undertaking to get out of danger by running in the same direction in which the tree had started to fall.

At a later period, a stranger was drowned while attempting to wade through the river near Montpelier, having mistaken the place of fording.

In 1824, Theron Lamphere was drowned in the mill-pond, while attempting to swim over.

About 1822, Thomas, Jr., son of Thos. Davis, was accidently shot.

In 1828, a man by the name of Mead, from Middlesex, was killed by the falling of the earth from the excavated bank in the rear of the house of W. W. Cadwell.

In the store of Erastus Hubbard, Oct. 12, 1848, election day, Mr. Hubbard, or his clerk, was weighing out a parcel of powder to some one of the crowd in the store-room and around the door. Powder had doubtless been scattered on the floor, in filling the can from which it was being poured into the scales; and one or more persons were smoking cigars in the room, when suddenly a terrific explosion followed. Azro Bancroft and a Mr. Sanborn were so burned that they did not survive, and one or two others were sadly maimed. Mr. Hubbard's life, in consequence of the burns received, was for months despaired of. He finally recovered, but wearing for life marks of the accident. The second

floor of the building was lifted by the explosion about half a foot, and the store set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished with little additional damage.

Two fatal accidents from gunpowder occurred in blasting out the rock for the foundation of the second State House. Elisha Hutchinson, of Worcester, was struck down dead near the Insurance office, by a stone thrown by a blast on the ledge about 30 rods; and John W. Culver, a mechanic of Montpelier, was the same season struck at the distance of 20 rods and killed, by a wooden roller placed over the mine to prevent the stones from flying; while a young man by the name of Tucker, from Calais, one of the workmen on the State House foundation, was so injured by one of the blasts that he lost his eyesight and his prospects were ruined for life.

In August, 1859, a promising son of Charles Lyman, aged about 12 years, was drowned at the mouth of Dog river, while bathing.

In the spring of 1858, the body of a Mr. Williams, of Middlesex, an insane person, was found in the flume of Langdon's mill. About the same period a man, not a resident of this town, drowned himself by forcing his way through a hole in the ice in the North Branch, a mile or two above the village.

Aug. 9, 1863, Carlos J., aged 11 years, son of Carlos Bancroft, was drowned, while bathing near the sand-bottom bridge.

Jan. 14, 1864, Henry Crane, of this town, at one time High Sheriff of the County, was killed by the cars in New London, Canada.

1864, a daughter of Alexander Noble, of 10 years, was drowned in the Worcester Branch mill-pond. She was gathering flood-wood.

Apr. 10, 1865, a soldier named Cushman was maimed for life by the premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute over the recent victories, he subsequently dying of the injuries in Boston.

April 3, 1867, Peter Lemoine, aged 21, a blacksmith, was killed by the premature discharge of a cannon whlle firing a salute over an election, and Alexander Jangraw was maimed for life.

Aug. 3, 1867, John McGinn, aged 68, a stone mason, was thrown from his wagon when opposite the Bethany church, by his runaway horse, and instantly killed.

In Apr. 1870, Alexander Noble, of this town, while assisting in getting out a jamb of logs in the Connecticut river, was drowned.

May 16, 1871, Chas. Braley, aged about 18 years, while out hunting, accidentally ignited some powder which he carried loosely in his pocket, causing an explosion, which proved fatal a day or two after.

Oct. 1, 1872, John Braley, aged 21, a brother of the above, night watchman in the Central Vermont depot, was instantly killed while coupling cars in the depot.

Aug. 3, 1872, Truman Best, a merchant in town, was drowned while out pleasure riding in a boat on the Langdon mill-pond. In trying to assist a party in another boat to recover an oar which they had lost, both boats were carried over the dam. The two boats contained five men, three of whom swam safely to the shore, but one of them, Fred W. Bancroft, was rescued in a very exhausted condition, while pasing underneath the Central railroad bridge, with ropes, while clinging to a boat. Mr. Best is supposed to have struck his head upon the rocks below the dam as he came over, and was made insensible. His body was not found for some days afterwards, the river being very much swollen at the time when it was found, about two miles below down the river.

June 24, 1873, Johnnie, aged 10 years, son of Patrick Kane, was drowned while in bathing, at the mouth of the Worcester Branch.

Mar. 4, 1874, Michael McMahon, an aged section man, was killed by cars, being caught by the side of the cars, while in motion, and the end of the depot.

May 25, 1874, Alfred Goodnough, aged 50, a farmer, while driving across the railroad track near Sabin's, was run into by a car, and received injuries which proved

fatal, he dying two days after at Mr. Sabin's house.

1874, a little daughter of John O'Grady fell from the road opposite the machine-shop into the river. and was drowned.

July 22, 1875, Bessie, aged 5 years, a dau. of Rev. W. H. Lord, was thrown from the wagon by a runaway horse, while descending the hill road leading down from Gould hill to Wrightsville, and received injuries which proved fatal in a few hours.

June 24, 1876, Erastus Lamphear, aged 49, a carpenter and joiner, was blown from the roof of a barn which he was raising, and severely injured. He was carried to his residence, and died the following day.

Sept. 23, 1876, Charles W. Bailey, one of Montpelier's most worthy citizens and business men, was killed by the cars at Essex Junction.

Sept. 26, 1876, by a collision of two passenger trains on the Montpelier and Wells River railroad, near the residence of W. E. Hubbard, Benjamin F. Merrill, engineer of one of the engines, lost a leg, and several other train men being more or less injured.

In June, 1877, Henry L. Hart, a young man, aged 23, started on a pleasure trip down the Winooski in a row boat, and was last seen near the mouth of the river at Burlington a few days afterwards. His hat and a few contents of the boat were picked up, but of his fate nothing was ever learned.

Aug. 1, 1879, Aaron M. Burnham, architect and builder, of this town, was fatally injured while superintending the erection of a church at Lebanon, N. H., death ensuing two days after.

Sept. 1, 1879, Johnnie H., of 5 years, son of J. W. F. Washburn, while playing on the bank of the river near the eddy, fell in and was drowned.

July 23, 1880, while firing a salute in front of the State Arsenal grounds, Wm. Henry Willey and Clark B. Roberts, by the premature discharge of the cannon, were severely injured, each losing an arm. Willey was an old soldier, and Roberts a young man.

Sept. 11, 1880, James M. Wade, aged 19, a brakeman on the Montpelier and Wells River railroad, was thrown from the train near the State Fair grounds, was run over, and received injuries which proved fatal about a week after.

Oct. 12, 1881, Peter Marcott, Jr., aged 29 years, a teamster, was instantly killed on East Mechanic street, his neck being broken, caused either by being thrown from his wagon seat, and striking upon his head as one of the wheels dropped into a deep rut in the road, or by being struck upon the head by the wagon body, the horses starting up suddenly as he was about to get upon the seat.

SUICIDES.

In 1801, the wife of John Cutler destroyed herself by hanging, and a few years later, Miss Nancy Waugh drowned herself.

June 10, 1861, Henry Boyden, aged 37, living just across the river on the Berlin side, hung himself.

July 30, 1865, George V. Rose, aged 26, a U. S. recruiting officer stationed here, shot himself.

Sept. 3, 1867, J. Fred Cross, aged 27, proprietor of the American House, shot himself.

Nov. 27, 1867, John S. Collins, aged 30, died very suddenly, and is supposed to have taken poison purposely.

Jan. 17, 1870, William Monsier, aged 42, destroyed his life by drinking muriatic acid. After lingering three days, he died a most horrible death.

Sept. 1871, Isaac Scribner, aged 66, hung himself.

Aug. 29, 1873, Albert N. Daniels shot himself, after attempting to take the life of another by shooting.

Oct. 25, Rawsel R. Keith, aged 84, who had been a long sufferer from kidney disease, ended his sufferings by taking a dose of laudanum.

Apr. 14, 1875, Mary Clancy hung herself, insanity supposed to be the cause from religious excitement.

Aug. 8, 1875, Daniel K. Bennett, a gunsmith, shot himself in a moment of insanity.

Apr. 6, 1876, William J. Rogers, aged 30, a traveling agent, by taking poison.

June 6, 1876, Mrs. Mary Churchill, aged 32, being deranged for some months, took her life by hanging herself.

June 19, 1877, Harvey W. Cilley, aged 34, hung himself.

June 30, 1881, Jesse Hutchinson, aged 74, by taking poison.

CRIMES.

In 1840, an Irishman was killed in a fight with one of his countrymen, near the old Arch Bridge, and the homicide was tried and sent to the State Prison, but in a few years pardoned.

April 25, 1867, Patrick Fitzgibbons was killed on State street. He was intoxicated, and quarreled with three traveling agents in the Village Hall, where they were attending a dance. The agents leaving the hall, Fitzgibbons followed, accompanied by a companion, his brother-in-law. An officer, anticipating trouble, followed them. When passing through the alley-way, he came upon Fitzgibbons, who was in a sitting position in a chair, which he carried from the hall, dead, having been stabbed through the heart. All were arrested and acquitted, it always remaining a mystery whether he was killed by one of the agents, or by his brother-in-law through a mistake, the night being very dark.

Oct. 1864, Patrick Branigan, who had just returned home from three years' service in the war as a member of the 1st Vt. Battery, very mysteriouely disappeared. He was last heard of late at night, returning home in an intoxicated condition, singing on his way. When nearly to his house, which was opposite the Washington County jail, his voice suddenly ceased. His not putting in an appearance the following day, foul play was suspected, as he had quite a large sum of money on his person. The river which passes in the rear of the house was very high at the time. Thinking that his body might be found in the river, it was dragged as soon as possible, but was not found, and his fate yet remains a mystery.

Aug. 29, 1873, Albert N. Daniels, an employee of the Montpelier Manufacturing Company, attempted to take the life of a young lady, an employee of the same works, with whom he was keeping company. He fired two shots at her with a revolver, only one taking effect, and that not proving fatal. After shooting two shots at her, he shot himself through the heart, instantly expiring. The act was committed during the working hours in the room in which the lady was employed.

On Sept. 27, 1880, Joseph Dumas, of Northfield, who formerly resided at Montpelier, came to the latter place, and was last seen on the street that evening. A week later his body was found in the Branch, just below the Academy bridge, with several cuts upon the head. Parties last seen with him were strongly suspected of foul play, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained to warrant their arrest.

FIRES.

The number of disastrous fires which had occurred in town previous to 1860 are small. The first one, it is believed, was in 1801, when the first frame school house, standing near the west end of the old burying ground on the Branch, accidently caught fire and was consumed.

In Dec., 1813, a fire occurred which resulted in the entire destruction of the large two-story cotton-mill, that had been for some time in successful operation at the river falls, not far from the site now occupied by E. W. Bailey's grist mill.

August, 1813, barn of J. B. Wheeler, Esq., with most of his crop of new hay, was struck by lightning.

In 1815, the dwelling house of Seth Parsons was burned, at a loss of $1,500.

Winter of 1816, a school-house on East hill, while the school was being kept by Shubael Wheeler.

December, 1818, a paper mill and clothing works occupying the old site of the cotton factory, was burned, with a loss of about $4,000.

About 1820, dwelling-house of Abijah Howard.

In 1822, the blacksmith shop of Joseph Howes was burned, and the same year the

old Academy building was totally consumed by fire.

1824, two-story house of the late Hon. David Wing, Jr.

In March, 1826, occurred, considering the loss of life and personal injuries, the most calamitous fire, perhaps, ever experienced in town up to that time. The woolen factory and grist mill, on the falls of the North Branch, owned by Araunah Waterman and Seth Parsons, caught fire about daybreak, and was totally consumed, causing a loss of many thousand dollars to the proprietors.

While the fire, which, when discovered, had gained too much headway to leave much hope of saving the factory, was raging in one part of the lower story, Mr. Waterman, Mr. Joel Mead, and Robert Patterson, a leading workman in the establishment, made their way to the upper story, and fell to work to gather up and throw from one of the windows what cloths and stock they supposed they might have time to save. But the fire below spread with such unexpected rapidity, that before they were aware of any danger, the fire burst into the room, cutting off their retreat downward by the stairs, and even preventing access to the windows the least elevated from irregular ground beneath. At this crisis Mr. Waterman, closely followed by Mr. Mead, made a desperate rush through the smoke and flame for a window in the end of the building next the Branch, stove out the sash with the heel of his boot, and threw himself half suffocated through the aperture to the rough and frozen ground or ice some 30 feet below. Mr. Mead followed in the perilous leap, and they were both taken up nearly senseless from the shock, terribly bruised and considerably burned in the face and hands. But none of their bones were broken, and they both in a few weeks recovered. Nothing more was seen of the fated Patterson except his charred skeleton, which was found in the ruins after the fire subsided. For some reason he had decided not to follow Mr. Waterman and Mr. Mead in the only way of escape then left open to them, and the next minute probably perished in the smoke and fire which must then suddenly have enveloped him.

May, 1827, a two-story wooden building, standing on the site of the present *Argus* building, and then owned and occupied by Wiggins & Seeley as a store, was burned, causing a loss of probably not over $2,000.

April, 1828, a paper mill owned by Goss & Reed, of Montpelier, situated at the falls on the Berlin side of the river, was burned; loss about $4,000.

1834, the oil mill and saw mill, in the former of which was W. Sprague's machine shop, standing also on the Berlin side of the river, but mostly owned and worked by Montpelier men, were both wholly burned.

Feb. 1835, the first Union House, built by Col. Davis about 45 years before, caught fire about midday, and was entirely consumed; loss about $3,000.

1842, the dwelling-house of O. H. Smith, Esq., caught fire, and the roof part of the building was destroyed.

1843, the new brick Court House, standing near the present one, was burned, but the records and files were mostly saved.

1848, school-house in the Wheeler district.

1849, barn of John Gallison, with hay, five horses and colts.

1849, dwelling-house, barn and sheds of Charles Burnham.

1853, the dwelling-house of Harry Richardson, near the Union House, was wholly destroyed by fire.

1854, the building of Ira Town, occupied by him as a goldsmith's shop, standing on the present site of A. A. Mead's shop, was burned in part, and the adjoining building of the *Patriot* office considerably injured.

1854, also, the roof part of the upper story of Walton's book-store was destroyed by fire, and but for the timely striking of a shower on the excessively dry roofs, that whole block of wooden buildings would probably have been destroyed.

1854, was burned a two-story house standing back of the old Masonic Hall.



R. H. Whittier

1854, dwelling-house of Orrin Slayton.

1854, three barns of Orlando F. Lewis.

Within the year 1857, two small houses were burned near the brick-yard, and one near Keith's lodge.

1858, school-house in Henry Nutt's school district.

1858, a new one-story house of Mr. Cookson, on the road leading from the cooper's shop north, through the great pasture, was burned; and in the beginning of the next year, another building erected by the same man, on the same spot, was also burned down.

December, 1859, the large three-story brick and wood, second Union House, valued about $5,000, was destroyed by fire.

We make the whole to 1860, but 24; and the property destroyed, except the State House, which was public property, to come within $50,000. Was ever a village of the size, in this respect, more favored?

1860, the old Harran house, on Upper Elm street, burned.

1861, a house occupied by Thos. Armstrong, in rear of the Burnham hotel.

1862, the store of William W. Cadwell, on Main street, was consumed.

Jan. 1863, Mrs. Chas. G. Eastman's house, on Main street, was partially consumed.

In the spring of 1864, the present Union House was nearly destroyed.

Mar. 24, 1868, dry house of Lane Manufacturing Company consumed.

Sept. 2, 1868, R. H. Whittier's slaughter house, up the "Branch," consumed.

Jan. 29, 1870, I. S. Town & C. W. Storrs' block, on State street, partly consumed.

Apr. 26, 1870, Daniel P. Thompson's residence, on Barre street, consumed.

Dec. 29, 1870, the Vt. Mutual Fire Insurance Co's. new building badly damaged.

Jan. 26, William Moorcroft's Woolen Factory, at Wrightsville, consumed.

Sept. 18, 1871, Grovner B. Paine's house, on North street, consumed.

1872, Lane Manufacturing Company's second dry house consumed.

Dec. 5, 1872, Chas. Reed's residence, on State street, badly damaged,

May, 1873, Stephen Cochran's residence, on Seminary Hill, consumed.

Mar. 12, 1875, the first great fire; May 1, the second.

Feb. 28, 1875, Andrew Burnham's house, on Court street, considerably damaged.

Apr. 22, 1875, W. A. Boutelle's blacksmith shop, on Elm street, consumed.

May, 1875, a house belonging to Bart Scribner, up the "Branch."

Dec. 27, 1875, one of the Pioneer Manufacturing shops burned.

Feb. 1876, Alonzo Redway's residence, on Court street; loss $5,000.

Aug. 9, T. O. Bailey's barns, on Middlesex street; loss $1,200.

Aug. 21, Wm. E. Hubbard's barn, on Barre street; loss $600.

Nov. 13, E. D. Grey's paint shop, on Main street; loss $800.

In 1877 no fire occurred, and also in 1874.

Aug. 26, 1878, Louis Barney's barn, on North street, consumed.

January 3, 1878, a destructive fire at Wrightsville—A. A. Green's residence and blacksmith shop and Ezra D. Rawlins' residence.

Oct. 11, a barn on Gould Hill, belonging to Henry Cummins.

Dec. 30, the school-house near Henry Nutt's place.

Apr. 23, 1879, a barn belonging to A. D. Bancroft, on North street.

June 20, Geo. Jacob's barn, on Main street, consumed; loss $600.

June 21, a house belonging to Medad Wright, up the "Branch," consumed.

Sept. 2, 1880, a storehouse belonging to C. H. Heath, on Barre street, consumed.

Oct. 3, 1880, W. E. Dunwoodie's residence, on Upper Main street, consumed; loss $1,500.

Jan. 8, 1881, C. W. Willard's residence, on State street, badly damaged.

Jan. 17, one of the Cab Shop buildings burned, on the Berlin side.

Apr. 11, a barn belonging to J. R. Langdon, on Barre street, consumed.

Aug. 4, 1881, a new slaughter house on upper North street, owned by W. L. Leland, was consumed.

In the year of 1875, Montpelier was visited by two very destructive fires, involving the loss of many thousand dollars. The first of these fires broke out about one o'clock in the morning of March 12, in a one and one-half story wooden building on Main street, owned by Thomas W. Wood, and occupied by Joseph D. Clogston as a tin shop. This was consumed, and the two adjoining ones on the east side, the first owned by Carlos Bancroft, a story and a half wooden building, occupied by Peck & Cummins, leather dealers, was also consumed; and the second, a two and a half story wooden building, owned by James R. Langdon, and occupied by Barrows & Peck, hardware and stoves, was partly consumed. This fire was hardly under control when fire was discovered breaking out through the roof of Ira S. Town's three-story—and the C. W. Storrs' estate—wooden building, on State street. This was consumed, and the three-story brick block on the south sfde, owned by Timothy J. Hubbard, the adjoining buildings on the north side, the first a new, three-story brick block, owned by Erastus Hubbard; the second, a large, three-story wooden building, owned by Fred E. Smith, and the Rialto, owned by W. A. Boutelle and Eli Ballou, were next consumed, and Eli Ballou's three-story wooden building was partly burned before the flames were stayed. In the rear of these was a story and a half wooden building, owned by T. J. Hubbard, and used as a tenement and storehouse, which was also burned. Aid was summoned from Barre, which was responded to by an engine and company. Nine buildings were burned, and twenty business men and firms burned out, besides three law firms, a dentist, photographer, and four societies. The firms burned out were, on Main street, J. D. Clogston, stoves and tin shop; Peck & Cummins, leather dealers; Barrows & Peck, hardware and stoves. On State street, C. B. Wilson, drugs and medicines; Geo. L. Nichols, clothing; Ira S. Town, jeweler; Orrin Daley, fruit and restaurant; S. C. Woolson, merchant tailor; A. A. Mead, jeweler; T. C. Phinney, books and stationery; Jangraw & Meron, barbers; Chas. Keene, jeweler; C. H. Freeman, photographer; W. A. Boutelle, millinery; E. H. Towne, merchant tailor; J. O'Grady, bootmaker; T. W. McKee, sewing machines; State Treasurer's office, C. H. Heath, L. L. Durant, and Gleason & Field's law offices, Masonic hall, Naiad Temple of Honor hall, Post Brooks G. A. R. hall, and Sovereigns of Industry hall. The total loss on buildings and goods was about $75,000, with an insurance of about $47,000.

The only accident that occured was by the falling of the ruins of the Rialto building, under which Wm. T. Dewey, a fireman, was buried, but escaping with a broken leg.

The business firms had hardly got established in their new or temporary quarters, when they were visited by the second great fire, more destructive than the first. This, like the first, broke out on the west side of Main street, in the rear end of Jefferson Bruce's brick building, at about 12:30 o'clock on the morning of May 1, There being a high wind at the time, the flames spread very rapidly. All the buildings on that side of the street running south as far as the Montpelier and Wells River railroad depot were soon consumed, and also the James R. Langdon building on the north side, partly destroyed by the previous fire. All of the buildings on the opposite side of the street, from the Frederick Marsh residence to the railroad track, and from the head of Barre street up the street as far as the residence of Joel Foster, Jr., on one side, and the residence of Louis P. Gleason on the other, were laid in ashes in a few short hours, making a total of thirty-eight buildings burned, only three of them brick, the rest wooden, and most of them very old, among them being the old Shepard stand and the Col. Jonathan P. Miller house. The buildings burned were owned by following parties: West side, Main street, a story and a half brick building, J. Bruce; two large barns in the rear, T. J. Hubbard; new, two-story wooden building, new, three-story wooden one, tenement house and out-

buildings, all owned by James G. French; one-story wooden one, by D. K. Bennett; two-story and a half wooden one, by N. C. Bacon; another of the same material and dimensions, the old Shepard tavern, and a new, one-story wooden building, all owned by Eben Scribner. On the east side of the street, the old Frederick Marsh store, the residences and out-buildings of Mrs. John Wood, William C. Lewis, and Mr. Lewis' blacksmith shop, Mrs. Timothy Cross' residence, the large, four-story wooden building, owned by Mrs. C. B. Wilson, Mr. Zenas Wood's residence, with out-buildings, the old Miller house, owned by Andrew Murray. On Barre street, south side, the residence and out-buildings of Mrs. B. M. Clark, Geo. S. Hubbard and Carlos L. Smith, and a tenement house of Mrs. Clark. Barre street, north side, Mrs. R. W. Hyde's residence, and brick house owned by James R. Langdon.

Fifteen business firms were burned out, one livery stable, a carriage-maker and blacksmith, and forty families. The business firms were: W. A. Boutelle, millinery; R. T. Eastman, carriage-maker; John Q. Adams, livery; H. C. Webster, dry goods; Putnam & Marvin, W. I. goods; N. P. Brooks, hardware; D. K. Bennet, gunsmith; N. C. Bacon, auction store; Barrows & Peck, stoves, tin and hardware; Henry Cobb, marble dealer; Geo. M. Scribner, stoves and tin ware; Hyde & Foster, iron and heavy hardware; J. D. Clogston, tin ware; Philip Preston, W. I. goods. Families burned out on Main street, west side, were: J. Bruce, H. C. Webster, Fred. W. Morse, E. N. Hutchins, A. W. Edgerly, Geo. S. West, Elisha Walcott, Mrs. Harris, Geo. W. Parmenter, Chas. T. Summers, Gilman D. Scribner, Oliver P. Thompson; Main, east side, C. W. Selinas, Frank Keyes, Jerome J. Pratt, Mrs. Glysson, Zenas Wood, Mr. I. Lovely, Mrs. S. C. Gray, Mrs. Mary Lamb, Miss Selinas, Mrs. Dyer Richardson, Mrs. Timothy Cross, Wm. C. Lewis, Mrs. John Wood, Philip Preston, Mrs. Frederick Marsh, Carlos W. Norton; Barre street, south side, Mrs. B. M. Clark, Chas. T. Thurston, C. M. Pitkin, Peter Nathan, Moses Morey, Joseph Felix, Mrs. Aurelia Allard, Carl L. Smith, Hiram B. Woodward; north side, Mrs. R. W. Hyde, and Col. C. B. Wilson.

The flames spread so rapidly, and the heat being so intense, very little time was given to remove the goods and furniture from the burning buildings. What was removed and carried into the street was soon burned. Many families and some business men lost their all, the total loss being about $120,000, with an insurance of about $75,000.

Several firemen and citizens were quite severely burned in their efforts to stay the flames and in saving goods. Many buildings in various parts of the village caught fire from the falling cinders, and with great effort were extinguished. The light of the fire was seen for many miles in towns about us, and within a radius of twenty miles it was as light as day, people being awake thinking that the fire was that of some near neighbor's buildings. In the appeals for aid sent out, Barre and Northfield each responded by sending fire engines and men, and at dawn the fire was under control. Daylight presented a sad picture from the State street bridge to the Montpelier and Wells River depot, and as far as Joel Foster's house, on Barre street, but three buildings remaining standing—T. J. Hubbard's brick and wooden buildings on the corner, and Carlos Bancroft's brick building adjoining.

Never was more energy displayed than in the rebuilding of the burned districts, the smoke having barely cleared away when several large and splendid brick blocks were under way in the course of erection, some of them occupied within four months.

May 25, 1880, the Court House burned, leaving only the outside walls standing; loss $15,000. It had been remodeled and enlarged the previous year, an extension of 22 feet having been added in the rear, the whole costing about $10,000. All the books and records of value were saved, the only loss being the files of the newspapers published in town for many years back, all being a total loss.

Jan. 6, 1857, the State House, which was being warmed up on the eve of the septenary Constitutional Convention, caught fire from the furnace, and all but the empty granite walls, with their brick linings, was destroyed, and all the contents, except the library, which was got out, and the books and papers in the safe of the Secretary of State's office, a few articles of furniture and the portrait of Washington, was reduced to a heap of ruins.

BURNING OF THE STATE HOUSE.

BY JOSEPH A. WING, ESQ.

O'er Montpelier, beauteous town,
The shades of night were closing down;
The lovely moon, the queen of night,
Was driving on her chariot bright;
And star on star their influence lent,
'Till glowed with fire the firmament.
The wind was blowing high and strong,
And swept in fearful gusts along;
The piercing cold had cleared the street
Of merry voice and busy feet,—
And gathered 'round the cheerful hearth,
The smiling face, the social mirth,
Show'd that the night was gaily past,
While outward howled the roaring blast.

What means that wild and startling cry,
To which the echoing hills reply?
First feeble, low, and faint and mild;
Then loud, and terrible and wild.
'Tis fire! fire! that awful sound!
Fire! fire! fire! the hills resound!
Now rising near—now heard afar,
The stillness of the night to mar,
Join'd with the wind's wild roaring, hear
The cry of fire burst on the ear!
Forth from the hearth, the shop, the store,
At that dread sound, the myriads pour—
And, gathering as they pass along,
Each street and alley swells the throng,
The rattling engines passing by,
The roaring wind, the larum cry,
The ringing bells, the wild affright,
Still add new terrors to the night.

See yonder grand and stately pile,
With lofty dome, and beauteous aisle,
Our village glory and our pride,
Whose granite walls old Time defied;
Her halls of state, her works of art,
Both please the eye, and charm the heart.

The moon's pale light on those dark walls
Coldly now is gleaming;
But in her proud and lofty halls
A wilder light is streaming.
Now gaily dancing to and fro,
Now upward speeds its flight—
See! on its dome, now capped with snow,
The flame doth spread its fearful glow
Of purple light.

The wind roars loud, the flames flash high,
Leaping and dancing to the sky;
While in the rooms below,
From hall to hall resistless rushing,
From doors and windows furious gushing—
Oh! how sublime the show!

Dark clouds of smoke spread far and wide,
And balls of fire on every side
Fall like the autumn hail;
Before the fury of the blast,
The rushing flames, that spread so fast,
The heart of man may quail.

Ah, man, how feeble is thy power,
In that dread and fearful hour
When flames are flashing free
From lofty spires and windows high,
And clouds of smoke obscure the sky,
As onward, on, the flames rush by
In wildest revelry!

Roar on, fierce flame; beneath thy power
The works of years, in one short hour,
Are swept from earth away;
And nought is left of all their pride,
But ashes, scattered far and wide,
And crumbling walls, with smoke dark-dyed,
Spread out in disarray.

That lofty pile, one hour ago,—
The State's just pride, the Nation's show,
Capp'd with its bright and virgin snow,—
In beauty shone:
The next, a mass of ruined walls,
Of columns broke, and burning halls,—
Its beauty flown.

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FLOODS.

From incontestible indications, it appears the water in the unprecedented rise of the Winooski in the flood of 1785, rose some three or four feet higher than the highest parts of State street. This would have submerged nearly every acre of the whole of the present site of Montpelier village from one to a dozen feet, from the rise of the hills on one side to that of the corresponding ones on the other side.

Floods filling the channels of the river and branch to the tops of their banks, with overflows in all the lower places, were of almost yearly occurrence during the first 20 years after the settlement of the town. But the first one that fairly overflowed the banks and came into the streets to much extent, occurred, as far as we have been able to ascertain, in the summer about 1810, the water submerging all the lower parts of Main and State streets, bursting over the western bank of the branch just above State street bridge, tearing out the earth near the bridge, rendering the street nearly impassible for wagons, and leaving, on the subsiding of the flood, a pond hole 6 or 8 feet deep and 20 wide, extending to the border of the street. Into this hole one of the lawyers blundered on a dark

night some time afterwards, as we recollect from the circumstance that the wags of the village dubbed him for the time, "Walk-in-the-Water," in allusion to the name of the Indian chief, who, about the same time, had in some way become known to the public.

In this hole was subsequently drowned, from falling in during a dark evening, Carver Shurtleff, a little man with a big voice, noted for expertness in flax-dressing and his propensity for trading in dogs.

March 24, 25, 1826, on the breaking up of the river, an unusually high spring flood swept away the old trestle-bridge leading across the river to Berlin, and carried off the grist mill of James H. Langdon, on the Berlin side. This flood occurred in the night, and was entirely unexpected. Probably less than a dozen people witnessed it, and can testify to the peril in which many families were placed. As the ice broke up above Langdon's mill, it formed a dam upon the bridge and piers, and almost the entire river was turned through what is now Barre street and the lower part of Main street, in a body like a wall or large wave. My informant saw it coming near the Shepard tavern, was forced to run with all speed, and found no refuge until he reached the portico of the Union House. Fortunately this change in the course of the river lasted but a few minutes, else many houses would have been swept off. The bridge gave way, and with it the dam, taking a part of one of the paper mills and the river wall of Langdon's grist mill, and on the following day the grist mill fell into the stream.

Sept. 1828, occurred the first of what are called the two great floods at Montpelier village. After nearly three days of almost continued rain, which grew more copious every day, and ended with an excessively heavy and prolonged shower on the night of the 4th, the water rose 4 or 5 feet higher than had been known since the town was settled, and nearly the whole village, cellars, streets and ground floors were inundated. Two bridges and a barn, on the North Branch, were swept away, and fences, wood-piles and lumber along the banks very generally carried down stream. The office of the writer of these pages was then in Langdon's great brick building on the corner. His boarding-place was at W. W. Cadwell's, on the opposite side of the street, and a pretty correct idea of the depth of the water may be had in the fact, which we distinctly remember, that at noon, when the water had attained its height, Mr. Cadwell came for us in a skiff, and running it into the entry-way leading to the offices on the second floor, took us in from the third stair, and rowing us across the street and into the front hall, landed us on the fourth stair leading to the chambers of his own house, where the cooking for the family on that day could only be done.

The second, and still greater, of these floods, was July 29, 1830, when the water rose full 6 inches higher than in the last, and ran over the window-sills and into the lower rooms of several houses around the head of State street. The two lower bridges over the Branch were again swept away. The office building of Joshua Y. Vail, on State street, was floated off, and lodged in a low branching tree near the old Episcopal church, from which it was afterwards lowered down, and drawn back to its old stand. Two other small buildings, standing near the bank of the Branch, were carried down stream, and wholly broken up in the rapids below the village. Much damage was occasioned by this great flood, but it was marked by the still greater calamity of the loss of life. Nathaniel Bancroft, of Calais, a middle-aged farmer of considerable property, was drowned. We then resided near the easterly end of Main street, on the swell where Carlos Bancroft now lives. Towards noon, at the height of the water, we threw together a few plank in the edge of the water which came to the foot of that rise, about 10 rods from the Loomis house, near the residence of Dr. Charles Clark, mounted our rude raft with a setting pole, and sailed through the entire length of Main street to the end of the Arch Bridge over the river. When about midway on the voyage, Mr. Bancroft, with one or two

others from the same quarter, who had come down to see the flood, rushed past us on the sidewalk, which was covered with less depth of water, all evidently much excited by the novelties of the scene, and, regardless of a wetting, making their way through the water as fast as possible toward the corner, where the greatest damage was expected to occur. As we were nearing the old Shepard tavern stand, a pile of wood at the north-easterly end of the barn began to rise, tumble and float away in the strong, deep current, which here made from the street through by the way of the barn towards the confluence of the branch and the river. At this juncture, the luckless Bancroft, who had just reached a dry place before the barn door, and stood eating a cracker, rushed down into the water with the idea of saving some of the wood, and not being aware how rapidly the ground fell off here, was in a moment beyond his depth, and sunk to rise no more. When his body was recovered, 20 or 30 minutes afterwards, his mouth was found full of half-masticated cracker, life gone beyond all the arts of resuscitation. It is probable he was strangled at the outset, and, as others have been known to do, died almost instantly.

There have been numerous partial overflows of the streets at various times, filling up grocery and other cellars, and doing injuries to bridges, mills and other buildings, by sudden winter floods and the consequent breaking up and damming of the ice in the streams, within, above and below the village. Among these was one that suddenly occurred in February, 1825, in the middle of a night preceded by a remarkably warm and heavy rain. There was a ball at the Union House that night, and as John Pollard, of Barre, with his sisters and others, were returning from the ball, their team became completely imprisoned on a little knoll in a road about a mile above the village, by monstrous blocks of the disrupting ice of the river, which were being driven with amazing force into the road immediately above and below. The party escaped to the hills, and the ladies waded through the snow, two feet deep, to a house half a mile distant, while the team was not extracted till the next morning. Another sudden breaking up of the ice occurred in January, 1840, in the evening, after a warm, rainy afternoon. The ice, broken up in the river above, was, under the impetus of the rising water and a strong south wind, driven through the whole length of the mill pond, three-fourths of a mile, in about 10 minutes. It was suddenly brought to a stand at the narrowing of the channel at the Arch Bridge, when half the whole river was thrown over all the lower part of Barre street, and for a short time all the buildings on that part of the street were in imminent danger of being swept away. Before much damage was done, however, Mr. Langdon's mill dam was crushed down and forced away beneath the tremendous pressure of the ice above, when the river at once fell back into its ordinary channel.

Of the several great floods that have occured in town that of Oct. 4, 1869, was the greatest of them all. On Saturday evening, Oct. 2, a severe rain storm set in, and continued to pour with scarcely a moment's interruption until the middle of Monday afternoon. The river banks began to overflow about 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Monday. About this time the Sand Bottom bridge across the Branch above the dam was carried away, It passed the Foundry bridge without doing any damage, but the Academy bridge was carried off when this one struck it. The Union House bridge also gave away when struck by these. As these neared the Post-office bridge great alarm was felt for the safety of the Rialto block. Fortunately the building was strong enough to withstand the concussion received from them when they struck the bridge. The only damage done was the raising up of the upper side of the bridge several feet. The water continued to rise very rapidly until about 6.30 P. M., when it was at its greatest height, remaining at this point until about 8 o'clock, when it began to fall. At 5 o'clock on the following morning the streets were again passable. The depth of the water in the

streets and around the village, except on the high lands, when at its greatest height, was from two to six feet, our streets in many parts of the village having been raised up from one to two feet since that time. At the head of State street and on Main it was about three and a half feet, down State street below the Post-office bridge from five to six feet. In the bar room of the American house the water was some two and a half feet in depth, it being over the top of the cook stove in the kitchen. Many ludicrous scenes were witnessed in the attempts to save swine, cattle and horses. A large number of hogs under the barns at the American house were first removed into the bar room and then carried to the chambers above. The Washington County court being in session at the time, the court officials, lawyers, jurymen. etc., were conveyed to their boarding places in a boat by Mr. James R. Langdon, the boat rowing into the eourt house yard, and taking them from the steps. Among those who had narrow escapes from drowning were Mr. James G. Slafter of this town, and Mr. Tucker of Northfield, who in attempting to get from the depot to the Pavilion, got on to Mr. Dewey's hay scales, which were floating down the street. Failing to manage their unwieldly bark, they were carried down the street as they were, being drawn into the current, but saved themselves by catching the limbs of the trees near where Mr. Badord now lives, from which they were saved by a boat.

A very laughable scene was that of a boat load being conveyed from the court house to the Pavilion. When opposite that hotel, the boat struck the top of a hitching post as it was passing over it, and capsized. They all scrambled to their feet and waded into this hotel. At 6 o'clock, the Railroad bridge was carried off. It floated down stream whole, taking one of the large trees off on the bank of the river just below E. P. Jewett's. In striking the center pier of the railroad bridge at Jewett crossing, it swung around into the field on the north side, and there remained until taken to pieces and brought back. A very large amount of loss was caused by the damage to the carpets and furniture in the residences and to the goods in the stores, sufficient time not being given for their removal. A large amount of wood was lost by floating away, cords of it passing down through the streets. The town suffered loss to the extent of several thousand dollars by the loss of bridges, and nearly all of the plank street crossings flowing away. The brick side walks in town were ruined, the sand being washed out from under them, and the bricks being piled in heaps about. There was no loss of life. All of the boats that were to be had were made available by the removing of goods and persons to places of safety. The water was estimated to be about 18 inches higher than it was in 1830.

[NOTE.—The record of the fires, accidents, crimes, and floods, occurring previous to 1860, we take from Thompson's History of Montpelier.] B.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS,

who lived and died in this town:

Col. Jacob Davis, aged 75. Eliakim D. Persons, died in 1846, aged 81. Estis Hatch, died in 1834, aged 86. Luther King, died in 1842, aged 88. Aaron Griswold, died in 1847, aged 95. Ziba Woodworth, died in 1826, aged 66, and his brother, Joseph Woodworth, the date of whose death is unknown.

Some 16 other early settlers of this town were also Revolutionary soldiers, but lived in that part of the town now East Montpelier. Doubtless there were others who resided here, but I am unable to learn their names.

For Soldiers of 1812, see page 298.

MEXICAN WAR.

Four soldiers enlisted from this town, and served through the war, nearly two years, in the 9th reg't U. S. vols.:—Richard Dodge, Daniel Cutler, Luman Grout, William Guinan. Cutler left the regiment in Mexico, and never returned. Dodge, Grout and Guinan served through the Rebellion. Guinan died a few years ago, and Dodge and Grout are now both living in town.

List of Men furnished by the Town of Montpelier, 1861–1865.

Compiled mainly from the Adjutant General's Reports, from 1864 to 1872, inclusive,

BY CHAS. DE F. BANCROFT.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE MONTHS.

Mustered into service, May 2, 1861. Mustered out August 15, 1861.

Names.	Age.	Co.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Buxton, John H.	18	F		Mustered out Aug. 15, 61.
Coffey, Robert J.	19	F		do
Goodwin, Royal B.	22	F		do
Gove, Freeman R.	27	F		do
Newcomb, George W.	18	K		do
Webster, Oscar N.	26	F		do

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service, June 20, 1861.

Allen, Andrew H.	18	D	May 7 61	Died July 26, 61.
Ballou, Horace C.	21	F	do	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Ballou, Jerome E.	20	F	do	Sergt. Discharged Feb. 23, 63.
Barrett, John	41	B	Mar. 20 62	Mustered out March 25, 65.
Bennett, Amos N.	30	F	May 11 61	Pro. Corp. Killed at Fredericsb'gh, Mar. 3, 63.
*Brown, Harvey W.	19	F	May 17 61	Re-enlisted. Mustered out July 17, 65.
Bryant, Eliphalet E.	21	K	May 16 61	Discharged Nov. 23, 61.
†Bryant, James G.	28	B	Aug. 4 63	Mustered out July 16, 65.
Burgin, Patrick	30	D	July 30 62	Killed at Bank's Ford, May 3, 63.
Burnham, William T.	43	H	May 23 61	Capt. Resigned Oct. 25, 61.
Camp, William H.	21	F	May 7 61	Sergt. Mustered out June 20, 64.
Clark, Charles		H	June 7 61	Discharged March 6, 62.
Clark, Dayton P.	21	F	May 7 61	Rec'd prom. to Capt. Must. out June 29, 64.
Cassavaint, Thomas L.	22	H	Aug. 20 61	Prom. Serg. Re-enlist. Must. out July 15, 65.
Contant, Augustus	23	F	June 9 61	Dis. Jan. 23, 63. Sub. July, 63. do.
Crossman, Horace F.	24	F	Aug 20 61	Pro. Capt. Hon. dis. Oct. 30, 63, for wds. rec.
Dodge, Richard S.	38	D	May 7 61	Discharged March 29, 63.
Field, William C.	27	F	do	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Fitzgerald, Timothy	23	H	Aug 23 61	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, 63. Deserted Feb. 11, 64.
Ford, Abraham	30	H	June 16 61	Sergt. Discharged Nov. 20, 63.
Gravlin, John	35	E	Mar 20 63	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Goodrich, Victor	23	F	May 7 61	Killed at Bull Run, July 21, 61.
Goron, Joseph N.	31	F	Aug 16 62	Prom. Serg. Mustered out July 15, 65.
Guinan, William		F	May 7 61	Sergt. Discharged Sept. 21, 61.
Guinan, Edmund	22	F	do	Discharged July 25, 63.
Gunnison, Eri S.	22	F	do	Corp. Mustered out June 20, 64.
Guyette, Cyril G.	22	F	do	Pro. Com. Serg. Re-en. Must. out July 16, 65.
Harran, Selden B.	20	F	do	Died Nov. 14, 61.
Harran, Ira L.	24	D	June 6 61	Deserted Sept. 15, 63.
Hogan, Dennis	24	H	Aug 20 61	Discharged Sept. 29, 63.
Jabouzie, Charles	24	K	Dec 29 62	Discharged July 18, 63.
Kelton, John A.	22	F	May 7 61	Discharged Nov. 27, 62.
La Monte, Robert	21	D	June 15 61	Mustered out June 23, 64.
Lapierre, Nelson	25	F	Mar 1 62	Discharged March 8, 63.
Loomis, Elverton	20	F	May 7, 61	Discharged Sept. 13, 62, for wounds received.
Macon, Alfred	26	F	May 20 61	Mustered out June 29, 64.
†Mahoney, Sylvester D.	37	F	July 27 63	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Maloney, Thomas	39	H	Aug 11 61	Mustered out Sept. 12, 64.
McCaully, Thomas	18	F	May 7 61	Pro. Sergt. Re-en. Mustered out July 16, 65.
McNamara, John	26	H	Aug 20 61	Deserted July 20, 62.
Minouge, William	23	H	do	Killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.
†Noyes, Wallace W.	22	F	July 21 63	Received wounds. Mustered out Aug., 65.
Neveaux, Seraphine	22	K	Mar 11 62	Pro. Corp. Mustered out July 11, 65.
Parker, Jared	20	F	May 7 61	Transferred to Invalid Corps, Sept. 1, 63.
Perrin, Julius	26	F	do	Discharged Nov. 7, 61.
Persons, Plynne C		F	July 21 61	Discharged Sept., 61.
Phillips, Walter A.	20	F	May 7 61	1st Lieutenant. Discharged Dec. 31, 61.
Quinn, John	21	H	May 25 61	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Randall, Francis V.	36	F	do	Capt. Pro. Col. 13th Reg't Sept. 24, 62.
Rodney, Lewis	29	B	Mar 29 62	Mustered out April 24, 65.
Rose, Peter	23	H	May 16 61	Discharged Feb. 16, 63.
Rose, William	25	F	Feb 18 62	Pro. Corp. Mustered out July 15, 65.
Sanders, Joseph A.	21	F	May 7 61	Re-enlisted. Mustered out July 15, 65.

Names.	Age.	Co.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Shambeau, Francis	41	C	Mar 6 62	Mustered out June 25, 65.
Shorey, Elscine	24	F	May 7 61	Pro. Corp. Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Stearns, Parish L.	18	F	Oct 10 61	Mustered out Oct. 12, 64.
Stearns, Henry	39	F	May 7 61	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Stone, Horatio	19	D	Dec 9 63	Killed at Wilderness, May 4, 64.
Storrs, Charles W.	20	F	May 7 61	Discharged Oct. 25, 61.
Taylor, Benjamin	23	F	do	Died June 28, 62.
Town, Josiah L.	21	F	do	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Wade, Charles, jr.	36	F	do	Discharged Dec. 4, 62. [Fredericksburgh.
White, George A.	20	F	Aug 20 61	Re-en. Died May 12, 64, of wounds recei'd at
Wright, Edwin N.	27	F	May 7 61	Discharged July 24, 62.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.
Mustered into service, July 16, 1861.

*Burke, John, jr.	18	K	Feb 13 64	Mustered out July 11, 65.
Divine, Patrick	18	K	July 10 61	Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, 62.
Dudley, David	25	K	do	Re-enlisted. Mustered out July 11, 65.
Franklin, Roswell	45	H	June 1 61	Died Dec. 16, 63.
Laundry, Joseph	23	K	do	Re-enlisted. Mustered out July 11, 65.
Loomis, Vernon L.	18	H	do	Died Feb. 6, 63.
Mason, William R.	28	B	June 3 61	Mustered out July 27, 64.
*McLaughlin, Charles	20	K	Jan 2 64	Discharged August, 65, for wounds received.
McManus, James W.	25	K	Aug 22 63	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Rose, Frank	33	H	June 1 61	Discharged March 10, 63.
Severance, George S.	19	I	July 5 61	Re-enlisted. Discharged Sept. 5, 66.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.
Mustered into service, Sept. 20, 1861.

Aikens, Joseph P.	24	D	Aug 28 61	Re-en. Pro. to Capt. Hon. dis. March 8, 65, for wounds received. [July 15, 65.
Chamberlain, Russell T.	19	G	Aug 27 61	Pro. 1st Lt. Re-en. Taken pris. Must. out
Coffey, Robert J.	19	K	Sept 5 61	Pro. Sergt. Mustered out Sept. 30, 64.
Davis, Frank	21	K	Aug 16 63	Discharged March 9, 64.
†Gilman, Sidney A.	38	G	July 24 63	Died in Andersonville prison, October, 64.
Gove, Freeman R.	27	K	Sept 7 61	Discharged May 9, 64.
*Goodwin, Lucius J.	17	G	Mar 17 62	Discharged Feb. 8, 64.
Kent, Hermon O.	19	G	Sept 2 61	Killed at Fredericksburgh, Sept. 19, 62.
Ladue, Joseph	19	G	Sept 9 61	Died Feb. 26, 64, of wounds received.
Mailhote, Leonard H.	20	G	Sept 24 61	Discharged March 9, 63.
Mailhote, Victor W.	20	G	Sept 19 61	Died Oct. 5, 62, of wounds received.
Silloway, Henry F.	18	G	Aug 24 61	Pro. Corp. Must. out Sept. 30, 64.
*Silloway, Charles P.	19	G	Mar 3 62	Pro. Corp. Must. out July 13, 65.
Smith, Levi	41	K	Aug 13 62	Died March 12, 63.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.
Mustered into service Sept. 16, 1861.

Bickford, Frederick T.	23	Band	Aug 29 61	Discharged April 11, 62.
Dodge, William	42	do	Sept 3 61	do
Fuller, George H.	27	do	Aug 29 61	do
Goodwin, David	21	do	do	do
Goodwin, Royal B.	23	A	Sept 16 61	Discharged Jan. 19, 63.
Gray, Ira S.	24	D	Sept 5 61	Killed at Savage Station, June 29, 62.
Hoyt, Orlena	24	D	July 18 62	Discharged March 4, 63.
Hawley, Amos B.	27	D	Sept 20 61	Pro. Sergt. Mustered out Sept. 15, 64.
Rice, James	30	Band	Aug 24 61	Leader. Discharged April 11, 62.
Spalding, Charles C.	36	D	Sept 16 61	1st Lieut. Hon. dis. for disabil. Oct. 10, 62.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.
Mustered into service, Oct. 15, 1861.

†Ainsworth, James S.	20	H	July 20 63	Mustered out June 26, 65.
‡Campbell, Alex. jr.	27	K	July 22 63	Mustered out June 25, 65.
Chandler, Charles M.	34		Oct 29 61	Surgeon. Resigned Oct. 7, 63.
Clark, John W.	33		Oct 14 61	Q. M. Pro. Capt. & Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vols., [April 7, 64. Resigned Dec. 7, 64.
Hatch, George	29		Oct 15 61	Q. M. Pro. 1st Lieut. Must. out Oct. 28, 64.
†Horr, John P.		F	July 22 63	Killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 64.
Johnson, Frank	18	H	Aug 4 61	Pro. Sergt. Re-en. Must. out July 19, 65.
Lord, Nathan, jr.	30		Sept 16 61	Colonel. Resigned Dec. 18, 62.
†Lewis, Frank L.	21	H	July 18 63	Mustered out June 26, 65.
Ormsbee, George W.	18	H	Aug 4 61	Re-enlisted. Mustered out June 26, 65.
Phelps, John D.	30	B	Aug 9 61	Discharged Dec. 31, 63.

Names.	Age.	Co.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Raymond, Levi	27	H	Aug 14 61	Pro. Corp. Re-en. Muster. out June 26, 65.
Stone, Adoniram J.	18	H	Aug 11 61	Discharged March 10, 62.
Stone, Henry C.	20	H	do	Discharged Oct. 30, 62.
†Spaulding, John P.	23	H	July 23 63	Mustered out June 26, 65.
‡Sprague, Frederic W.		A	July 13 63	Killed in action, June 5, 64.
White, Henry	18	F	Oct 3 61	Discharged Nov. 3, 62.
†Willey, Norman	21	B	July 31 63	Mustered out June 26, 65.
‡Willey, William H.	28	B	July 15 63	do
SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.				
Mustered into service Feb. 12, 1862.				
Fowler, Levi D.	18	K	Dec 13 61	Re-enlisted. Mustered out May 18, 65,
*Goodwin, Lucius J.	18	K	Oct 18 64	Taken prisoner. Mustered out May 18, 65.
Kent, Lorenzo E.	20	K	Jan 20 62	Pro. Sergt. Re-en. Mustered out May 4, 66.
Storrs, Charles W.	21	K	July 23 63	Died Apr 15, 65, of wds recd at Spanish Fort.
EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.				
Mustered into service, Feb. 18, 1862.				
Abbott, Henry C.	30	C	Nov 19 63	Pro. 1st Lieutenant in 2d La. Regiment.
Brown, Edward M.	40		Jan 9 62	Lieut. Colonel. Resigned Dec. 23, 63.
Dewey, Edward	34		Jan 12 64	Q. M. Pro. Capt. & Asst. Q. M. U. S. Vols., Feb. 11, 65. Res. May 29, 65.
Foster, Isaac G.	43	E	Jan 4 62	Discharged Oct. 12, 63.
Getchell, John W.	26	E	Dec 10 61	Re-enlisted. Mustered out June 28, 65.
Jones, Alonzo	44	E	Jan 6 62	Discharged Oct. 16, 62.
Nichols, Roswell S.	41	E	Nov 30 61	Discharged June 30, 62.
Sinclair, Hiram D.	44	E	Sept 28 61	Discharged Jan. 4, 63.
Smith, Fred. E.	31			Q. M. Resigned Nov. 30, 63.
Thayer, James E.	35	E	Oct 1 61	Sergt. Killed at Bayou des Allems, Sept. 4, 62.
Webster, Oscar N.	27	I	Dec 3 61	Discharged Oct. 15, 62.
NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.				
Mustered into service July 9, 1862.				
Brown, Stephen	44	I	June 25 62	Discharged March 14, 63.
Jacobs, Don L.	25	I	May 31 62	Mustered out July 8, 65.
McManus. Patrick	44	G	June 5 62	Discharged Nov. 15, 62.
Plant, Charles	21	I	May 26 62	Deserted July 30, 62.
Preston, Asa L.	20	I	June 16 62	Discharged July 5, 65.
Smith, Otis B.	18	I	June 23 62	Discharged Nov. 3, 62.
*Seymour, Isaac	44	I	do	Discharged Feb. 20, 63.
Sylvester, Frank	21	I	May 29 62	Discharged Dec. 1, 62.
TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.				
Mustered into service Sept. 1, 1862.				
Ayer, Albert J.	21	B	July 30 62.	Died Sept. 16, 63.
Bailey, Gustave	28	B	do	Discharged Nov. 3, 62.
Bovar, Peter	23	B	July 30 62	Deserted June 19, 64.
Bradley, Henry M.	21	B	do	Discharged Mar. 5, 63.
Brooks, Robert	35	B	July 24 62	Died in Danville Prison, Dec. 23, 64.
Brown, George G.	18	B	July 30 62	Promoted Corporal. Must out June 22, 65.
Burgess, Charles	38	B	July 18 62	Discharged Sept. 17, 63.
Burke, John	43	B	do	Died at Brandy Station,Va., Nov. 9, 64.
Carr, James M.	27	B	July 30 62	Corporal. Pro. Sergeant. Died July 1, 64.
Cayhue, Tuffield, Jr.,	18	B	do	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Coburn, Curtis A.	21	B	July 12 62	Trans. to Signal Corp. Sept 1, 63.
Edson, John H.	32		Aug 27 62	Lieutenant Colonel. Resigned Oct. 16, 62.
Glysson, Andrew J.	22	B	July 30 62	Mustered out June 21, 65.
Greeley, Allen	21	B	July 26 62	Pro. Corp. Died July 1, 64, of w'ds rec'd.
Hubbard, George J.	22	B	July 30 62	Mustered out June 22, 65.
Hall, Lewis A.	19	B	do	do
Kennedy, Felix	26	B	July 28 62	Died Dec. 8, 63. [action.
Pierce, Hiram M.	20	B	July 30 62	Serg't. Dis. Sept. 23, 64, for wounds rec'd. in
Selinas, Julius	22	B	do	Mustered out June 22, 65.
Smith, Hiram S.	21	B	Aug 4 62	Pro. Sergeant. Mustered out June 22, 65.
Smith, John G.	23	B	July 30 62	Mustered out June 22, 65.
Stetson, Ezra	37	B	Aug 4 62	1st Lieut. Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Stickney, Edward J.	22	B	July 30 62	Corp. Pro. to 1st Lieut. Must. out June 22,65.
Storrs, Gilman	18	B	do	Killed at Mine Run, Nov. 27, 63.
Waldron, Ezekiel S.	22	B	do	Died Apr. 6, 64, of wounds received in action.
Wood, Joseph Jr.	25	B	do	Promoted Corporal. Mustered out June 22,64.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, HEAVY ARTILLERY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service, Sept. 11, 1862.

Names.	Age.	Co.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Anson, Charles H.	21		Aug 30 62	Q. M. Pro. Capt. Co. E. Must. out June 24, 65.
Buxton, Harris B.	19	H	July 3 62	Died Feb. 20, 63. [11, 63.
Carlton, Alfred L.	33		Aug 14 62	Q. M. Pro. Capt. and C. of S. U. S. V. March
Clark, Charles W.	24		Sept 1 62	C. S. Pro. 1st Lieut. Co. G. 63. Mustered out June 24, 65.
Felt, George M.	18	I	July 19 62	Pro. Corp. Mustered out June 24, 65.
Field, Daniel G.			Aug 11 62	H. S. Discharged December 22, 62.
*Hunt, William H.			64	Discharged Oct. 10, 64, at New Haven, Conn.
Rice, James	32	F	Aug 12 62	Capt. Honorably dis. for disability, Apr. 22 65.
Wells, William	26	I	Aug 26 62	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Wilson, John R.	19		62	Rec'd. pro to 1st Lieut. Must. out June 24, 65.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY. NINE MONTHS.

Mustered into service, Oct. 10, 1862; mustered out, July 21, 1863.

Alexander, Thomas C.	31	I	Aug 25 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Ballou, Wallace H.	28	I	do	Corp. Pro. S. M. Must. out July 21, 65.
*Ballou, Jerome E.	21	C	Oct 29 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Bixby, Freeman	23	A	Aug 25 62	H. S. Mustered out July 21, 63.
Brown, Andrew C.	34		do	Lieut. Col. Resigned May 5, 63.
*Burke, Walter	21	H	Sept 19 62	Died Mar. 4, 63.
Campbell, James	18	I	Aug 25 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Cannon, Fergus	38	H	Oct 10 62	do
Clark, Albert	22	I	Aug 25 62	Serg't. Pro. 1st Lieut. Must. out July 25, 63.
Dakin, Henry	44	H	Sept 27 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Daniels, William	18	I	Aug 25 62	do
Davis, George H.	35	I	do	Corporal. Discharged May 5, 63.
Davis, Isaac K.	28	I	do	Discharged Feb. 4, 63.
Dewey, Peter G.	19	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Dodge, Wallace W.	19	I	do	do
Farwell, John G.	19	I	do	do
Flanders, John P.	24	I	do	do
Hoyt, Franklin	45	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Jangraw, Frank	18	I	do	do
Kneeland, Howland	19	I	do	Discharged Nov. 25, 62.
Ladd, John W.	22	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Lamb, James C.	26	I	do	Pro. Com. Sergt. Mustered out July 21, 63.
Langdon, John B. Jr.	19	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Laviolette, Eugene	27	I	do	do
Lemwin, George E.	21	I	do	do
Marr, Hobart J.	18	I	Aug 25 62	do
Marsh, Eli T.	27	C	Aug 29 62	Corporal. Mustered out July 21, 63.
McLaughlin, Charles	18	H	Sept 29 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Mitchell, David	21	I	Aug 25 62	do
Morris, Francis	18	I	do	do
Noyes, William	45	I	do	Discharged February 28, 63.
Peck, Alonzo D.	23	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Peck, George A.	20	I	do	Discharged Jan. 25, 63. [July 21, 63.
Peck, James S.	23	I	do	2d Lieut. Pro. Adjutant. Jan. 63. Must. out
Piper, Wilber F.	24	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63. [21, 63.
Prentiss, Samuel F.	20	I	do	S. M. Pro. 2d Lieut. Feb. 63. Must. out July
Randall, Charles F.	18	I	Sept 24 62	S. M. Pro. 2d Lieut. Jan. 63. Must. out July 21, 63.
Randall, Francis V.	37		Sept 13 62	Colonel. Mustered out July 21, 63.
Roaks, William	18	H	Sept 29 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Seaver, Curtis H.	22	I	Aug 25 62	do
Smith, H. Dwight	27	I	do	Pro. Corp. Must. out July 21, 63. [July21,63.
Smith, Guy	24	I	do	Com. Serg't. Pro. C. M. S. Nov. 62. Must. out
Swazey, Charles D.	29	I	do	Mustered out July 23, 63. [21, 63.
Taylor, Nelson A.	30		do	Q. M. S. Pro. Q. M. Nov. 62. Must. out July
Van Orman, John J.	25	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Washburn, Charles H.	44	I	do	do
Welch, John	21	I	do	do
Wright, Prentice C.	23	I	do	Discharged Jan 31, 63.
Wright, Benjamin N.	30	I	do	Killed at Gettysburgh, July 3, 63.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY. NINE MONTHS.

Mustered into service, 1862; out, in 1863.

Poland, J. Monroe	21		Aug 2 62	Adjutant. Mustered out Aug. 5, 63.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service by companies in 1864.

Names,	Age.	Co.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Atherton, Omri S.	22	C	Feb 15 64	Corporal. Died Nov. 5, 64.
Burbank, William B.	24	E	Aug 22 64	1st Lieutenant. Mustered out July 14, 65.
Camp, Harley W.	32	E	Jan 1 64	Corp. Pro. Serg't. Must. out July 21, 65.
Cannon, Fergus	39	C	Nov 5 63	Mustered out July 14, 65.
Carpenter, Chauncey	35	C	Dec 31 63	Discharged May 13, 65.
Cassivaint, Oliver	34	D	Feb 16 64	Discharged June 12, 65.
Dow, Napoleon	22	C	do	Discharged July 14, 65.
*Dodge, Richard S.	40	K	Aug 2 64	Mustered out July 14, 65.
Emerson, Andrew A.	18	E	Feb 18 64	Died June 17, 64.
Fisk, Seymour M.	35	E	do	Mustered out July 14, 65.
Girard, Alfred	18	C	do	do
Gilman, Charles	19	E	Oct 29 63	do
Gould, Gustavus	21	E	Feb 24 64	do
Guinan, William	32	E	Feb 29 64	Discharged Oct. 30, 64.
Hoyt, Franklin	46	C	Aug 25 63	Serg't. Dis. June 19, 65, for w'ds. received.
Lamb, James C.	27	E	Dec 23 63	Q. M. Pro. 1st Lieut. Must. out July 14,65.
Ladosa, Joseph	25	C	Feb 17 64	Deserted Dec. 25, 64.
Lavally, Henry	19	C	Feb 19 64	Mustered out May 24, 65.
Mahuron, Horace	18	C	Feb 18 64	Pro. Corporal. Mustered out July 21, 65.
*Marshall, William	45	E	Mar 17 64	Died June 3, 64, of wounds rec'd. in action.
Nichols, Roswell S.	44	C	Feb 16 64	Mustered out July 17, 65.
Peck, James S.	24	E	Dec 3 63	Received pro. to Major. Must. out July 24, 65.
Randall, Charles W.	18	C	Feb 23 64	2d Lieut. Discharged March 9, 65.
Randall, Francis V.	40		Feb 10 64	Colonel. Mustered out July 17, 65.
*Rose, Joseph	23	H	May 10 64	Killed near Petersburgh, July 27, 64.
*Robinson, Geo. S.	32	E	Apr 12 64	Capt. Mustered out July 14, 65.
St. John, Andrew	44	C	Feb 25 64	Mustered out July 14, 65.
St. John, Dominique	38	C	Feb 17 64	Discharged Aug. 30, 64.
Taro, John	22	C	Feb 16 64	Discharged July 14, 65.
Voodry, Adna J.	19	E	Mar 19 64	Mnstered out July 14, 65.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service Nov. 19, 1861.

Bartlett, John D.	31	C	Oct 14 61	Captain. Pro. Major. Resigned Apr. 62.
Buxton, John H.	19	C	Sept 11 61	Discharged Nov. 26, 62.
Carpenter, Charles	25	C	Feb 20 61	Discharged Oct. 3, 62.
Carter, Constant	27	E	Oct 4 61	Mustered out Nov. 18, 64.
French, Frank S.	27	C	Oct 3 61	Discharged Nov. 27, 61.
Staples, Marshall S.	36	C	Nov 9 61	Discharged Dec. 7, 62.
Tebo, Peter	21	M	Oct 10 62	Discharged May 21, 64.

FIRST BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered in 1861.

Armstrong, Thomas	34		Jan 14 62	Must. out Aug. 10, 64. Died in Reg. Service July 26, 65, of w'ds. rec'd. at Port Hudson.
Branagan, Patrick	36		Jan 27 62	Mustered out Aug. 10, 64.
Brecette, Peter	19		Dec 9 61	do
Brodar, Joseph	45		Jan 13 62	Discharged March 28, 63.
Goodwin, Henry W.	22		Nov 19 61	Discharged June 5, 62.
Howland, John	43		Nov 11 61	Corp. Pro. Serg't. Must. out Aug. 10, 64.
Laundry, Charles	18		Dec 16 61	Must. out Aug. 10, 64.
Laundry, Frank	22		Dec 10 61	do
Laundry, Jesse	19		Dec 9 61	do
Mitchell, Sullivan B.	41		Nov 21 61	Died July 25, 64, of wounds received in action.
Raspel, Henrick W.	39		Feb 13 62	Mustered out Aug. 10, 64.
Riker, James B.	19		Dec 13 61	Pro. 2d Lieut. Must. out Aug. 10, 62.

SECOND BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service 1861.

Curry, Michael	18		Dec 25 61	Discharged Oct. 20, 62.

THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service 1863.

Bousquet, Francis O.	19		Dec 25 63	Deserted Aug. 31, 64.
Brown, John H.	45		Dec 19 63	Died Sept. 16, 64.
Butterfly, Frank	18		Dec 12 63	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Campbell, James	19		Dec 22 63	do
*Campbell, Humphrey	18		Aug 20 64	do

Names.	Age.	Co.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
*Cayhue, Jesse	18		Dec 23 63	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Chalifaux, Naraise	28		Dec 26 63	do
*Curry, Michael	21		Apr 23 64	do
*Dodge, Wallace H.	21		Aug 22 64	do
Estis, Charles O.	18		Sept 7 63	do
*Jangraw, Alexander	18		Aug 19 64	do
*Jangraw, Frank	21		Sept 7 63	do
*Gravlin, Peter	30		Aug 18 64	do
Langdon, John B. Jr.	23		Oct 30 63	Q. M. Serg't. Must. out June 15, 64.
Miller, John	18		Dec 5 63	Mustered out June 15, 65.
*Morris, Frank	19		Aug 17 64	do
*Morris, Joseph	20		do	do
Moulton, Benjamin J.	27		Dec 12 63	do
Palmer, Henry A.	18		Dec 1 63	do
Phillips, Walter A.	22		Dec 12 63	Ist Lieut. Honorably discharged Feb. 3, 65.
Prevost, Clement	19		Sept 15 63	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Reynard, Edmund	26		Dec 1 63	Discharged Jan. 28, 64.
*Rowe, Joseph	35		Aug 3 64	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Staples, Guy B.	18		Oct 16 63	do
Staples, Marshall S.	37		do	Artificer. Mustered out June 15, 65.
Taplin, Eben	25		Dec 16 63	Corp. Pro. to 2d Lieut. Must. out June 15, 65.
Valley, Joseph	24		Dec 26 63	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Washburn, William L.	20		do	do
*Yatta, William	18		Dec 29 63	do
SECOND REGIMENT U. S. SHARP-SHOOTERS. THREE YEARS. Mustered in 1861.				
Severance, Luther	25	E	Aug 11 62	Mustered out June 12, 65.
FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.				
Pitkin, Perley P.	35		June 6 61	Captain and Q. M. Pro. to Col. and Q. M. U. S. Vol.
FORTY-THIRD U. S. COLORED REGIMENT.				
‡Smith, Henry C.			July 21 63	Mustered out 65.
FIRST COMPANY OF DRAFTED MEN.				
‡Brunell, Frank J.			July 21 63	Discharged Oct. 22. 63.
†Robinson, John			July 27 63	Deserted.
CREDIT IN U. S. NAVY.				
Williamson, John			Jan 3 64	Juniata Sophronia. Discharged June 3, 65.
IN REGIMENTS FROM OTHER STATES.				
*Batchelder, Josiah L.	13th N. H. Regiment. Enlisted, 63, 3 years.			
*Gravlin, Frank Jr.	36th Mass. Enlisted, 63, 3 years. [July, 63.			
*Guinan, William	14th R. I. Reg't. 9 months. Enlisted Sept. 62. Serg't. Must. out			
*Jangraw, Oughtney	8th Maine. Enlisted July, 62, 3 years. Must. out July, 65.			
*Kimball, Frank	39th Mass. Enlisted, 63, 3 years. Killed at Piedmont, Va., June 5,64.			
*Nichols, Lucius	14th R. I. Reg't. 9 mos. Enlisted Sept. 62. Mustered out July, 63.			
*Stowe, Lorenzo	14th R. I. Reg't. 9 mos. Enlisted Sept. 62. Died, 63.			
*Wells, John T.	14th R. I. Reg't. 9 mos. Enlisted Sept. 62. Mustered out July, 63.			
*Wood, Lewis	2d N. H. Reg't. 3 years. Enlisted May, 61. Must. out, 64.			
*Gravlin, Peter	do do			
*Clogston, O. Curtis	2d Mass Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 17, 63. Must. out Sept. 65.			
*Cutler, Marcus M.	7th Ohio Infantry. Enlisted Apr. 17, 61. Must. out Aug. 64.			
*Washburn, J. W. F.	24th Mass. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 63. Mustered out Aug. 66.			
VETERAN RESERVE CORPS. ENLISTED MEN.				
Clark, William H.		E	July 6 63	Must. out Nov. 13, 65.
Gilmore, Edward C.		E	do	do
Parker, Jared		E	July 13 63	do
Parker, Lucius R.			July 22 63	do
Storrs, Charles W.			July 25 63	Transferred to Co. K. 7th Regiment, in 64.
Webster, Oscar N.			July 4 64	Mustered out July 3, 66.
FIRST REGIMENT FRONTIER CAVALRY.				
Bixby, H. Roger	19	M	Jan 3 65	Mustered out June 27, 65.
Clark, Fred	18	M	do	do
Collins, John	27	M	do	Pro. Corporal. Mustered out June 27, 65.
Cross, Oscar N.	24	M	do	Com. Sergeant. Mustered out June 27, 65.
Daniels, William	20	M	do	Mustered out June 27, 65.
Dewey, Peter G.	22	M	do	do

Names.	*Age.*	*Co.*	*Enlistment.*	*Remarks.*
Howard, George D.	22	M	do	1st Lieut. Resigned March 16, 65.
Lemwin, George	22	M	do	Pro. Sergeant. Mustered out June 27, 65.
McCluskey, Charles A.	28	M	do	Mustered out June 27, 65.
Morse, Joseph B.	18	M	do	do
Moulton, Isaac R.	19	M	do	do
Newcomb, George W.	23	M	do	Deserted Mar. 23, 65.
Prentiss, Herbert J.	18	M	do	Mustered out June 27, 65.
Tyler, Eugene C.	18	M	do	do

ELEVENTH U. S. INFANTRY. THREE YEARS. RECRUITS OF 1865.

Bailey, Clinton	June 22 65	Discharged June 28, 68.
Baxter, Robert	Aug 26 65	Died Aug. 19, 66, in Richmond, Va.
Bryant, Eliphalet E.	Aug 22 65	Died Sept. 16, 66, in Richmond, Va.
Chalyfaux, Maxy	June 27 65	Died Aug. 15, 66, in Richmond, Va.
Connolly, Michael	Aug 4 65	Discharged Aug. 4, 68.
Emerson, Amos N.	June 26 65	Discharged Dec. 16, 65.
Fowler, Levi D.	June 20 65	Deserted Sept. 24, 65.
Handlin, J. H.	July 20 65	Deserted May 18, 67.
Lucia, Oliver	June 27 65	Deserted June 20, 66.
Mack, James	June 20 65	Deserted Dec. 16, 65.
Nealor, Edward	July 28 65	Died Sept. 8, 66, in Richmond, Va.
Pridelieu, Francis	June 19 65	Discharged June 19, 68.

ENROLLED MAN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTE.

Brock, James W.

DRAFTED MEN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.

Bradish, Alonzo G.	Colton, Henry C.	Foster, Henry M.
Huntington, William L.	Nichols, George L.	Reed, Charles A.
Sterling, Joseph	Tilden, Geo. W.	Town, Chauncey W.

DRAFTED MEN WHO PAID COMMUTATION.

Allen, Benjamin F.	Babcock, Jerry V.	Bailey, Charles W.
Barnes, Henry	Courser, Merrill P.	Morey, Moses P.
Palmer, Nahum	Pope, Walter	Standish, William O.
Woodward, Justus B.		

* Residents of Montpelier, but credited to other towns, for the reason that at the date of their enlistment the quota of the town was full, and they were credited to other towns that they might draw their state bounty. At all the calls made by the Government for troops during the war, the town kept in excess of her quota. For various reasons, several went into other states and enlisted, and were not town credits. Therefore, it seems no more than just and right that all of the names of these men, so far as are known, should be written in history as credit to the town.

† Substitute.

‡ Drafted.

MONTPELIER'S ROLL OF HONOR.

Name.	Co.	Reg't.	Remarks.
Allen, Andrew H.	D	2	Died July 26, 61.
Ayers, Albert J.	B	10	Died Sept. 16, 62.
Atherton, Omri S.	C	17	Died Nov. 6, 64.
Armstrong, Thomas	Regular Service		Died July 26, 65, of w'ds. rec'd. at Port Hudson.
Baxter, Robert	11 U. S. R. Reg't.		Died Sept. 6, 66, at Richmond, Va.
Bennett, Amos N.	F	2	Killed at Fredricksburgh, May 3, 63.
Brooks, Robert	B	10	Died in Danville Prison, Ga.. Dec. 23, 63.
Brown, John H.	3d Battery		Died at City Point, Va., Sept. 16, 64.
Bryant, Eliphalet E.	11 U. S. R. Reg't.		Died at Richmond, Va., Sept. 16, 66.
Buxton, Harris	H	11	Died Feb. 20, 63.
Burgin, Patrick	D	2	Killed at Banks Ford, May 3, 63.
Burke, John	B	10	Died at Brandy Station, Va., Nov. 9, 64.
Burke, Walter	C	13	Died at Wolfs Run Shoals, Va., Mar. 4. 63.
Carr, James M.	B	10	Died July 1, 64.
Cayhue, Tuffield	B	10	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 63.
Chalifaux, Maxy	11 U. S. R. Reg't.		Died at Richmond, Va., Aug. 15, 66.
Divine, Patrick	K	3	Killed at Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, 62.
Emerson, Andrew A.	E	17	Died July 17, 64.
Franklin, Roswell	H	3	Died Dec. 16, 63.
Gilman, Sydney A.	G	4	Died in Andersonville Prison, Oct. 64.

Name.	Co.	Reg't.	Remarks.
Gray, Ira S.	D	5	Killed at Savage Station, June 29, 62.
Greeley, Allen	B	10	Died July 1, 63, of w'ds. rece'd. at Cold Harbor.
Goodrich, Victor	F	2	Killed at Bull Run, July 21, 61.
Harran, Selden B.	F	2	Died Nov. 16, 61.
Horr, John P.	H	6	Killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 64.
Kent, Hermon G.	G	4	Killed at Fredricksburgh, Dec. 19, 62.
Kennedy, Felix	B	10	Died Dec. 8, 63.
Kimball, Frank	39 Mass. Reg.		Killed at Piedmont, Va., June 5, 64.
Ladue, Joseph	G	4	Died Feb. 26, 64, of wounds received in action.
Loomis, Vernon L.	H	3	Died Feb. 6, 63.
Mailhote, Victor W.	G	4	Died Oct. 5, 62, of wounds received in action.
Mahoney, Sylvester D.	F	2	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Marshall, William	E	17	Died June 3, 64, of wounds received in action.
McManus, James W.	K	3	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Minouge, William	H	2	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Mitchell, Sullivan B.	1st Battery		Died July 25, 64, of wounds received in action.
Nealor, Edward	11 U. S. R. Reg't.		Died in Richmond, Va., Sept. 8, 66.
Rose, Joseph	H	17	Killed at Petersburgh, July 27, 64.
Shorey, Elscine	F	2	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Smith, Levi	K	4	Died May 12, 63.
Sprague, Fredrick W.	A	6	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Stetson, Ezra	B	10	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Stone, Horatio F.	H	2	Killed in Wilderness, May 4, 64.
Storrs, Gilman D.	B	10	Killed at Mine Run, Nov. 27, 63.
Storrs, Charles W.	K	7	Died Apr. 10, 65, of w'ds. rec'd. at Spanish Fort.
Stowe, Lorenzo,	14th R. I. Reg't.		Died in 63.
Taylor, Benjamin	F	2	Died June 28, 62.
Thayer, James E.	E	8	Killed at Bayou Des Allems, Sept. 4, 62.
Waldron, Ezekiel	B	10	Died Apr. 6, 65. of wounds received in action.
White, George A.	H	2	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Wright, Benjamin N.	I	13	Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 63.

In addition to these might be added the names of many who were wounded and disabled, and did not survive their disability long after the war or their discharge. Below we give the names of those who lost a limb: Capt. Horace Crossman, Co. F, 2d Regiment. and Private Charles McLaughlin, Co. K, 3d Regiment, losing a leg; Serg't. Hiram M. Pierce, Co. B, 10th Regiment, and Private Elverton Loomis, Co. F, 2d Regiment, losing an arm.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of men furnished who entered the service	365
Furnished substitute	10
Paid commutation	10
No. who served their term of enlistment, or to close of war	120
Mustered out previous to close of the war at the expiration of their term of service	80
Discharged for disability, for wounds received and various other causes	114
Killed in battle	21
Died of wounds received in action	11
Died of diseases contracted in the service	17
Died in rebel prisons	2
Deserted	12

Perhaps it would be proper here to mention the names of those who were natives of Montpelier, and had sought homes in the West, and from there had enlisted and lost their lives in the defence of their country:

Walter M. Howes, son of the late Hon. William Howes, of Prescott, Wis., formerly of Montpelier, enlisted at the age of 21 years, was promoted to Orderly Sergeant of Co. F, 37th Wis. reg't; was severely wounded, but recovered. In mounting the enemy's works before Petersburgh, April 2, 1865, he was struck by a solid shot and instantly killed. He was a young man of fine character, high promise and an excellent soldier.

Col. Holden Putnam, of the 93d Illinois, was killed in one of Gen. Grant's battles with Bragg in 1863. Col. Putnam left Montpelier about 1853, and settled in Freeport, Ill., where he was successfully engaged in the banking business. When the war broke out, Putnam, true to the name he bore, at once gave his services to his country, and gave the name new honor by patriotism and bravery as was given by the Gen. Putnam of Revolutionary fame.

Capt. William W. Hutchins, son of the late William Hutchins of this town, when the rebellion broke out resided in Prescott, Wis. He relinquished a good business, and enlisted as a private in the 6th Wisconsin, and received promotions to Captain. While gallantly leading his Company at the battle near Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 19, 1864, he was killed. He was a brave soldier and a good officer.



OLD MASONIC HALL, — 1834.

We give below an account of a very remarkable military expedition under the command of Lieut. W. F. Cross, son of the late Timothy Cross, of Montpelier, which took place on the 21st of December, 1863, in Dakota Territory.

He was ordered to march with twelve men a distance of forty miles, to destroy a camp of Sioux Indians. The thermometer stood at 35° below zero. It was so cold that the party could not ride; and they were therefore compelled to march twenty-five miles in that Arctic weather. They broke up the camp, killing the Indians, (we are sorry to add and *scalping*, though that is the fashion in such wars,) and returned without the loss of a man, though two horses gave out and were left on the road. On the return march, the thermometer was 24° below zero. The party was absent 39 hours, and in that time marched 80 miles, most of the way on foot, on snowy ground, and in weather never exceeded for severity in any military expedition, unless it was in Napoleon's Russian campaign.

REUNIONS.

There has been one soldiers' reunion in town, and several officers' reunions.

All hail these reunions! the whole soul expands
With this greeting of hearts and this clasping of hands;
The heroes who stood 'midst the carnage and roar,
And the red stream of battle, in council once more.

Then raise the loud shout, the sweet hymn of the free,
Let it swell on the breeze o'er the mountain and sea;
For our old battle banner, tho' riddled and worn,
Not a single bright star from its glory is torn.

MASONIC.

BY THOS. H. CAVE.

AURORA LODGE, No. 9, F. & A. M., was chartered Oct. 14, 1796, the petition for which was signed by Moses Hubbard, Benjamin Waite, and others.

The hall first occupied we have been unable to ascertain; but in 1805–6 the meetings were held in a room over Geo. B. R. Gove's store, (the building now occupied by Fisher & Colton,) on Main street. Then from 1809 to 1822, they had a hall in the old Academy building. About the first of January, 1822, this was destroyed by fire. January 7th of that year, they assembled at Reuben Lamb's mansion-room, so called; and from Feb. 4 of the same year held their meetings in the Pavilion hotel, then kept by Thomas Davis, until they occupied their new hall. The corner stone of this hall was laid Aug. 8, 1822, with masonic ceremonies, the oration being delivered by Erastus Watrous. The Lodge held their first meeting in their new hall Oct. 7, 1822. This building stood at the corner of School and Main streets, on the site now occupied by Bethany church. (See engraving above.)

Among the members of the Lodge we find the names of many prominent citizens of this and adjoining towns:

Sylvester Day,	Rev. Benj. Chatterton
Levi Pitkin,	Lovell Kelton,
Nathan Doty,	Salmon Washburn,
Thos. Reed, Sen'r,	Silas Burbank,
Samuel Prentiss, Jr.,	Elijah Witherell,
Parley Davis,	Chester Nye,
Charles Bulkley,	Jacob Miller,
Erastus Watrous,	Col. Samuel Fifield,
David Wing, Jr.,	Denison Smith,
Cyrus Ware,	Hezekiah H. Reed,

Cornelius Lynde,	Roger G. Bulkley,
Timothy Hubbard,	Joseph Wiggins,
Geo. Worthington,	Gen. Gusta. Loomis,
Seth Putnam,	L. Q. C. Bowles,
Chapin Keith,	Isaiah Silver,
Richard Holden,	Harry Richardson,
James Fiske,	Perrin B. Fisk,
Col. Cyrus Johnson,	Israel Dewey,
Larned Lamb,	Otis Standish,
Eliakim D. Persons,	Jona. Wallace,
Lemuel Farwell,	Diah Richardson,
Wyllis I. Cadwell,	Thomas Reed, Jr.,
Apollos Hall,	Nat. C. King,
Joseph Wing,	Sylvanus Ripley,
Isaac Putnam,	R. R. Keith,
Thomas Wallace,	Nathl. Bancroft,
Salvin Collins,	Barzillai Davenport,
Silas W. Cobb,	Walter Little,
James Deane,	M. T. C. Wing,
Amasa Bancroft,	H. N. Baylies,
Sylvanus Baldwin,	Parrot Blaisdell,
Abel Knapp,	Daniel H. Dewey,
Jeduthan Loomis,	Roswell H. Knapp,
Jonah Parks,	Nelson A. Chase,
John Spalding,	Mark Goss,
Dr. James Spalding,	Norman Rublee,
R. Bailey,	John Goldsbury,
O. H. Smith,	Joseph S. Walton,
Gamaliel Washburn,	Geo. W. Hill,
Ches'r W. Houghton,	Dr. Charles Clark,
Joseph Howes,	Dr. John Winslow,
Daniel Baldwin,	Joel Winch,
Samuel Goss,	Maj. John Poor.
Nathan Jewett,	

The Lodge flourished until the time of the great anti-masonic wave in 1834. We find among the documents preserved the following notice, which was published at the time in the *Vermont Watchman*:

MASONIC NOTICE.

A meeting of all the masons in Washington County is hereby notified to be holden at the hall in Montpelier, on Friday, the 19th day of September inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking under consideration the unhappy and divided state of community on the subject of Freemasonry. It is desirable that the views and feelings of every mason in the County should be fully represented and expressed upon that occasion. This notice is the result of a very extensive consultation among masons, and is given at their request.

Montpelier, 10th of Sept., 1834.

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We, the undersigned, do cordially approve of the above notice, and request that the same should be published in all the papers in this County.

Montpelier, 10 September, 1834.

H. H. Reed,	Saml. Goss,
Luman Rublee,	Simeon L. Post,
R. R. Keith,	Oramel H. Smith,
Isaiah Silver,	Alonzo Pearce,
Israel Dewey,	S. C. French,
William Mann,	N. Jewett,
H. N. Baylies,	Nathl. Bancroft,
H. Richardson,	Jos. Howes,
G. W. Barker,	Jason Carpenter,
Ira Owen,	Lovel Kelton.

In accordance with said notice, the members met at Masonic hall. We copy from the records:

At a special communication of Aurora Lodge No. 9, duly summoned and holden at Mason's Hall, in Montpelier, on Friday, the 19th day of September, A. L. 5834.

Number of brethren present, about sixty.

On motion, the following resolutions were passed and adopted by said Lodge, viz:

Resolved and voted, That the trustees, or the survivors of them, who hold the title to the Masonic Hall in trust for the use of Aurora Lodge, No. 9, (reference being had to the deed of trust,) be, and are hereby directed to sell said Hall, and all right this Lodge may have therein, and also to sell all and singular the personal property belonging to said Lodge, and make all collections of dues to said Lodge (if any) as soon as may be, and to the best advantage, and from the avails of such sales and collections to pay all sums due from said Lodge; the same to be ascertained and certified by Jeduthan Loomis, who is hereby appointed a committee for that purpose; and the balance of such avails to pay and deliver to the Treasurer of the Washington County Grammar School, for the use and disposal of the trustees of said Grammar School, to whom the same is hereby presented as a donation from this Lodge for the purpose of education; and a copy of this vote shall be their sufficient warrant for the same.

Resolved and voted, That until a sale of the Masonic Hall shall be made and completed, full leave and license is hereby given, and the Lodge does hereby approve of all kinds of assemblies being held in this Lodge room, under the direction and control of the trustees aforesaid of said Hall.

Resolved and voted, That Aurora Lodge, No. 9, be now dissolved, *and closed forever*.

Attest, HEZEKIAH H. REED,
Sec'y *pro tem.*

KING SOLOMON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 5,—Commenced working under a dispensation granted Oct. 7, 1809, and chartered Jan. 3, 1810.

Charter Members—Charles Bulkley, Erastus Watrous, Joseph Freeman, Solomon Miller, Nathan Doty, Sherman Minot, Denison Smith, Sylvanus Baldwin, and Cabot W. Hyde.

Jan. 18, 1810,—The first board of officers were elected, as follows: Charles Bulkley, High Priest; Erastus Watrous, King; Joseph Freeman, Scribe; Joseph Howes, Treasurer; Jeduthan Loomis, Secretary; Solomon Miller, Captain of the Host; Nathan Doty, Principal Sojourner; Phineas Woodbury, Royal Arch Captain; Sylvanus Baldwin, Master of 3d Veil; Denison Smith, Master of 2d Veil; George Worthington, Master of 1st Veil; Nathan Jewett, Tyler.

The Chapter held its meetings in the hall occupied by Aurora Lodge. Many of the masons mentioned in the list of the Lodge were members of this body. We give the names of a few not given there who took their degrees in, and were members of, this Chapter:

Hiram Steele, Asa Partridge, Jona. Briggs of Marshfield, Isaac Fletcher of Lyndon, Jacob Davis of Randolph, Matthias Haines of Cabot, Gov. Samuel C. Crafts of Craftsbury, N. R. Sawyer of Hydepark, J. Stearns of Chelsea, Seth G. Bigelow of Brookfield, Z. P. Burnham, Gov. Julius Converse (then) of Randolph, J. K. Parish of Randolph, D. Azro A. Buck of Chelsea; and many others might be given did space permit.

We copy from the Chapter Records:

Oct. 20, 1816.—*Voted*, That the treasurer pay out of the funds of the Chapter to the treasurer of the Vermont Bible Society the sum of thirty dollars.

Dec. 4, 1816.—*Voted*, To appropriate ten dollars for the benefit of schools in the Western States.

Whether the Chapter formally surrendered its charter or not, we have no means of knowing, but at the time of the dissolution of the Lodge it is probable that it was forfeited, as we find no record of meetings after that time.

MONTPELIER COUNCIL OF ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.—Organized Jan. 3, 1818, by Jeremy L. Cross, with Lucius Q. C. Bowles as T. I. G. M., Nathan Jewett as D. I. G. M., and Daniel Baldwin as P. C. We can find no further record of their proceedings other than that they existed until the breaking up of Masonry in 1834, though they did not surrender their charter until the revival of Masonry in this State about the year 1850 or '51, when by so doing they received a new one.

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AURORA LODGE, No. 22, F. & A. M.—Chartered Jan. 9, 1851.

Charter Members.—Harry Richardson, John Poor, Walter Little, Diah Richardson, Ira S. Town, Henry Crane, Otis Peck, Shubael Wheeler, T. C. Taplin, Levi Boutwell, Gamaliel Washburn.

The first meeting was held in the office of Dr. T. C. Taplin, Feb. 5, 1850, for the purpose of drawing up a petition for a charter.

The first election of officers occurred March 25, 1851, at which time the following list was chosen: T. C. Taplin, W. M.; Levi Boutwell, S. W.; John Poor, J. W.; A. A. Cross, Sec'y; Ira S. Town, Treas.; Gamaliel Washburn, S. D.; Diah Richardson, J. D.; Henry Crane, Tyler.

The first hall occupied by the Lodge was in the third story (over the Vermont Bank,) of the building now owned by L. B. Huntington, on State Street. They remained here until Nov. 13, 1859, when they removed into the new block, built for S. S. Boyce, afterwards owned by Fred E. Smith. This they occupied until it was destroyed in Montpelier's first great fire, March 12, 1875. Meetings were then held in the American House, owned by Chester Clark, a prominent member of the Order, until the completion of Union Block, where a spacious hall and ante-rooms were fitted up especially for the use of the Masonic bodies. The first meeting was held in the new hall Dec. 13, 1875, which they now occupy.

List of Past Masters—T. C. Taplin, 1850; Gamaliel Washburn, 1851–54, 1856;

John C. Emery, 1855, 1857–59, 1861–63, 1878–79; John W. Clark, 1860; Denison Dewey, 1864; Jas. S. Peck, 1869–71; J. W. F. Washburn, 1872–74; J. Austin Paine, 1875–76; Truman C. Phinney, 1865–68, 1880, and now in office.

List of officers, elected April 11, 1881—T. C. Phinney, W. M.; Geo. W. Wing, S. W.; J. W. F. Washburn, J. W.; Jas. C. Houghton, Treas.; Thos. H. Cave, Sec'y; Stephen R. Colby, S. D.; Fred. W. Morse, J. D.; Chas. C. Ramsdell, S. S.; G. Blair, J. S.; C. C. Dudley, Chaplain; A. F. Humphrey, Marshal; W. A. Briggs, Organist; Isaac M. Wright, Tyler.

No. of members, 167. Regular communications, Monday evening of week in which the moon fulls. Annual, April communication.

KING SOLOMON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 7.—Chartered Aug. 14, 1851.

Charter Members—John Poor, Levi Boutwell, Appleton Fitch, David Leach, Walter Little, Simeon Eggleston, Harry Richardson, Gamaliel Washburn, Joel Winch.

The Chapter commenced its labors under a dispensation dated Jan. 9, 1851, and on April 8 conferred the R. A. degree upon Henry Crane, Geo. S. Johnson, and Joel Winch, Jr.

The first election of officers occurred Dec. 27th, 1851, with the following result:

John Poor, High Priest; T. C. Taplin, King; Silas C. French, Scribe; J. E. Badger, Sec'y; Levi Boutwell, Treas.; Gamaliel Washburn, Captain of the Host; Harry Richardson, Principal Sojourner; Geo. S. Johnson, Royal Arch Captain; M. O. Persons, Master of 3d Veil; Joel Winch, Jr., Master of 2d Veil; J. P. W. Vincent, Master of 1st Veil; Henry Crane, Tyler.

The Chapter has held its meetings in connection with Aurora Lodge continously since its organization, sharing with it in the expenses of rent.

Past High Priests—John Poor, T. C. Taplin, Gamaliel Washburn, Levi Boutwell, C. N. Carpenter, Eli Ballou, Fred. E. Smith, John W. Clark, J. W. F. Washburn, James S. Peck.

Officers elected April 14, 1881—Geo. W. Wing, H. P.; Truman C. Phinney, K.; Geo. Atkins, S.; Thos. H. Cave, Sec'y; Jas. C. Houghton, Treas.; J. W. F. Washburn, C. of H.; C. Blakely, P. S.; Thos. L. Wood, R. A. C.; Geo. L. Lane, M. 3d V.; Geo. Blair, M. 2d V.; Henry W. Drew, M. 1st V.; Chas. W. Guernsey, Daniel S. Wheatley, Stewards; Rev. Howard F. Hill, Chaplain; Wm. A. Briggs, Organist; Isaac M. Wright, Tyler.

No. of members, 112. Stated Convocations, Thursday evening of week in which the moon fulls. Annual, April convocation.

MONTPELIER COUNCIL, No. 4, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS—Chartered Aug. 10, 1855.

The first meeting was held June 30, 1853,—working under the old charter,—with the following officers: John Poor, Th. Ill. G. M.; T. C. Taplin, R. Ill. G. M.; Samuel L. Adams, Ill. G. M.; Otis Peck, Prin. Cond.; Joel Winch, Capt. of G.; Harry Richardson, Marshal; Gamaliel Washburn, Recorder; Simeon Eggleston, Tyler.

They held meetings until Feb. 1, 1855, conferring the degrees on a number of companions. Having complied with a resolution of the Grand Council, surrendering their old charter, and requesting a new one, the same was granted them, dated Aug. 10, 1855.

First board of officers elected.—T. C. Taplin, Th. Ill. G. M.; Samuel E. Adams, R. Ill. G. M.; David Roberts, Ill. G. M.; Wm. P. Badger, Treas.; John E. Badger, Recorder; Gamaliel Washburn, Prin. Cond.; John W. Hobart, Capt. of the G.; Wm. Rogers, Marshal; Henry Crane, Tyler.

Past Illustrious Masters—John Poor, one year; T. C. Taplin, nine years; Gamaliel Washburn, four years; Truman C. Phinney, who received his eleventh election April 14th, 1881.

Board of officers elected April 14, 1881.—Truman C. Phinney, Th. Ill. M.; Fred. E. Smith, D. M.; John W. Clark, P. C. of the W.; Jas. C. Houghton, Treas.;

Thos. H. Cave, Recorder; Geo. W. Wing, Capt. of the G.; J. W. F. Washburn, Cond. of the C.; Rev. H. F. Hill, Chaplain; W. A. Briggs, Marshal; Thos. L. Wood, Steward; Isaac M. Wright, Sentinel.

The Council occupies the same hall in connection with the Lodge and Chapter.

No. of members, 70. Regular Assemblies, Thursday evening in which the moon fulls. Annual in April.

Mount Zion Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar.—Date of charter, March 20, 1873. Charter members, Jonathan L. Mack, Henry D. Bean, Frank H. Bascom, G. V. C. Eastman, J. Monroe Poland, Jas. W. Brock, Emory Town, C. E. Abbott, A. McGilvary.

First Board of Officers.—J. L. Mack, Eminent Commander; H. D. Bean, Generalissimo; F. H. Bascom, Captain General; G. V. C. Eastman, Prelate; C. E. Abbott, Senior Warden; A. McGilvary, Junior Warden; Joel Winch, Treasurer; J. M. Poland, Recorder; E. Town, Standard Bearer; L. Bart. Cross, Sword Bearer; G. W. Tilden, Warder.

Officers Elected Dec. 1880.—J. L. Mack, E. C.; Geo. W. Wing, Generalissimo; Henry Ferris, Capt. Gen.; C. Blakely, Prelate; J. S. Batchelder, S. W.; W. A. Briggs, J. W.; J, C. Houghton, Treas.; Geo. Atkins, Recorder; E. L. White, St. B.; J. C. Cady, Sw. B.; J. W. F. Washburn, Warder; George Blair, 1st Capt. G.; J. Henry Jackson, 2d Capt. G.; M. Manning, 3d Capt. G.; A. McGilvary, Commissary; D. S. Wheatley, Sentinel.

Jonathan L. Mack has been Eminent Commander since the organization.

Stated Conclaves, first Thursday in each month; No. of members, 58.

Gamaliel Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.—Dispensation granted Dec. 15th, 1874; chartered Aug. 18th, 1875; constituted Sept. 16th, 1875.

First Board of Officers.—F. H. Bascom, 32°, T. P. Grand Master; A. C. Dewey, 32°, Deputy Grand Master; J. W. F. Washburn, 32°, V. S. Grand Warden; M. T. McNeely, 32°, V. J. Grand Warden; A. N. Pearson, 32°, Grand Orator; M. O. Pingree, 32°, Grand Keeper of the Seals; H. S. Smith, 32°, Grand Treasurer; C. H. Heaton, 32°, Grand Secretary; S. R. Colby, 32°, G. M. of Ceremonies; C. C. Church, 16°, Grand Hospitaler; H. Patterson, 14°, Grand Capt. of the G.; J. A. Paine, 14°, Grand Organist; C. Clark, 14°, Grand Tyler; H. W. Lyford, 14°, Grand Chaplain.

Board of Officers, 1881.—Rev. Howard F. Hill, 32°, T. P. Gr. Master; S. R. Colby, 32°, D. Gr. Master; William A. Briggs, 16°, S. Gr. Warden; Geo. W. White, 16°, J. Gr. Warden; Ed. R. Morse, 16°, Gr. Orator; C. H. Heaton, 32°, Gr. Secretary; H. W. Lyford, 14°, Gr. K. of Seals; H. C. Bartlett, 32°, Gr. M. of Cer.; H. D. Bean, 14°, Gr. Hospitaler; Henry Lowe, 16°, Gr. Capt. of the G.; J. W. F. Washburn, 32°, Gr. Organist; I. M. Wright, 16°, Gr. Tyler.

Regular meetings, Tuesday evening of week in which the moon fulls.

Place of meeting, Masonic Hall.

Mount Calvary Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.—Chartered Sept. 20, 1880.

Board of Officers, 1881.—F. H. Bascom, 32°, M. E. S. P. G. M.; J. W. F. Washburn, 32°, G. H. P. D. G. M.; Chas. H. Heaton, 32°, M. E. S. G. W.; Geo. W. Wing, 16°, M. E. J. G. W.; S. R. Colby, 32°, Val. Gr. Treas.; Wm. A. Briggs, 16°, V. G. S. K. of S. & A.; Rev. H. F. Hill, 32°, V. G. M. of Cer.; H. S. Smith, 32°, Val. Gr. Almoner; F. F. Fletcher, 16°, V. Gr. M. of Ent.; Henry Lowe, 16°, Gr. Tyler.

Regular meetings, Tuesday evening of week in which the moon fulls, at Masonic Hall.

St. Helena Conclave.—May 1, 1875, Frank H. Bascom, 32°, D. D. Intendant General, instituted at Masonic Headquarters, Montpelier, the above named conclave of the "Imperial, Ecclesiastical and Military" Order of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, the Invincible Order of Knights of the Holy Sepulchre and the

Holy Order of St. John the Evangelist. The following officers were elected:

Frank H. Bascom, 32°, Montpelier, Most Puissant Sovereign; J. W. F. Washburn, 32°, Montpelier, Viceroy; George W. Tilden, Barre, Senior General; E. A. Newcomb, Waterbury, Junior General; J. H. Jackson, Barre, High Prelate; Albert Dewey, 32°, Montpelier, Recorder; Geo. W. Wing, Montpelier, Treasurer; Horace W. Lyford, Warren, Prefect; H. O. Hatch, Barre, Standard Bearer; D. A. Gray, Waterbury, Herald; John C. Cave, 14°, Montpelier, Sentinel.

This Chivalric and Christian Order was founded A. D. 313, by Constantine, the Great Roman Emperor. It is the Ancient Knighthood of Europe, and is the most ancient body of Christian Masonry known. It is conferred upon Knights Templar only in America, and is the *ne plus ultra* of York Rite Masonry, being conferred upon a select few only.

Oct. 3, 1876, Frank H. Bascom, of Montpelier, was appointed Deputy for Vermont, to institute Mt. Sinai Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. It is conferred only on Knights Templars and 32° and 33° of the A. & A. Rite.

Geo. O. Tyler, 33°, of Burlington, was elected 1st Grand Potentate, and Charles H. Heaton, 32°, of Montpelier, Grand Recorder. The present Grand Potentate is A. C. Dewey, 32°, and F. H. Bascom, 32, Grand Recorder.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

CAPITAL LODGE, No. 917.—Organized Feb. 26, 1878. Charter members, J. W. Clark, R. J. Coffey, Orrin Daley, C. H. Farnsworth, Thos. Marvin, H. M. Pierce, Geo. W. Parmenter, T. C. Phinney, Geo. L. Story, D. S. Wheatley, J. B. Woodward, Chas. Wells.

Regular meetings, first and third Wednesday evenings in each month.

Hall in Sabin's Block, Main Street; membership, 44.

ODD FELLOWS.

VERMONT LODGE, No. 2, was instituted May 15, 1845; the charter was granted April 26, of that year. The charter members were Rev. Eli Ballou, Thos. Poole, James W. Bigelow, Lorenzo Dow, Wm. H. Cottrrill.

In 1852 it suspended, and was revived under its present charter, July 24, 1873.

Charter Members.—A. T. Keith, C. T. Summers, A. D. Lane, Chas. F. Collins, Marble Russell, Geo. Reed, T. C. Barrows, G. B. Dodge, O. T. Dodge, L. M. Washburn, A. N. Pearson.

The first officers were, A. T. Keith, N. G.; A. N. Pearson, V. G.; A. D. Lane, Secretary.

The following board of officers were elected July 1, 1881:

W. D. Reid, N. G.; A. W. Ferrin, V. G.; H. C. Webster, Rec. Sec'y.; C. F. Collins, Per Sec'y.; D. W. Dudley, Treas.; C. T. Summers, R. S. N. G.; Henry Whitcomb, L. S. N. G.; C. W. Guernsey, R. S. V. G.; A. Clark, L. S. V. G.; C. E. Wood, Warden; J. H. Jackson, Conductor; H. E. Slayton, Inside Guard; Chas. O. Foster, Outside Guard; Charles Ferrin, R. S. S.; Orville Dewey, L. S. S.; Rev. H. F. Hill, Chaplain.

Hall in Post Office Block, State Street.

BROOKS POST, No. 13, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, was instituted April 28, 1873.

Charter Members.—P. P. Pitkin, F. V. Randall, J. S. Peck, J. W. Clark, J. O. Livingston, F. E. Smith, Geo. S. Robinson, C. B. Wilson, J. M. Poland, N. N. Glazier, A. C. Brown, H. C. Lull, O. Daley, A. G. Bean and Elihu Snow.

Present Officers.—W. F. Waterman, Commander; W. E. Lawson, Senior Vice Commander; N. C. Peck, Junior Vice Commander; H. L. Averill, Adjutant; H. M. Pierce, Quarter Master; Geo. W. Colby, Surgeon; Chas. A. Sanders, Chaplain; W. W. Noyes, Officer of the day; J. J. Young, Officer of the Guard; C. E. Stowe, Q. M. Sergeant.

The Post meets the first and third

Tuesday evenings in the month at their Hall, on South Main Street.

The Post, in a financial point of view, is even with the world. It has assisted many deserving soldiers and their families. It has always observed the memorial services on Decoration Day in a manner highly commendable; and has been assisted materially by the citizens of the Capital on that day. It has done many deeds of charity, and still has that work to perform, and should receive the aid of all good citizens.

Membership, 150.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Incorporated Nov. 23, 1872.

The object of the Saint John Baptist Society of Montpelier is to render aid to the members in sickness, and, by the spirit of Christian association, to encourage the practice of the social virtues, and revive among them the sentiments of their nationality. To accomplish this end, as honorable as it is useful, the members agree to hold frequent meetings, and to make regular contributions to form a reserve fund by means of which, in accordance with the conditions expressed in the rules of the society, each member will be entitled to a daily but temporary assistance.

Charter Members. — Mitchell Sweet, Eugene Laviolette, John C. White, Joseph N. Goron, Cyprien Peltier, Dieu D. Neveaux, Peter St. Rock, Alexander Campbell, John Rock, John Doucette, Alexander Campbell, Jr., John Jangraw, Ferd La Croix, Seraphine Neveaux, Alexander Jangraw, Humphrey Campbell, John Gagnon, Jesse Cayhue, Louis Greenwood, Frank Greenwood, Frank Lucie, Louis Rodney, David Brown, Leonard Mailhote, Peter Gay, Jerry Gay, Frank Lanier, Marcus Louiselle, Corliss Desaulniers, Edward Rattell.

Present Officers, 1881.—President, Alphonso Shorey; Vice Pres't, Paul Terieo; Secretary, Mitchell Sweet; Treasurer, Seraphine Neveaux; Marshal, Louis Rodney.

Membership, 50.

MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY BAR.

BY JOSEPH A. WING, ESQ.

The following are now residents at Montpelier:

HOMER W. HEATON, admitted to the Bar in Washington Co., November term, 1835; now aged 70.

JOSEPH A. WING, admitted to the Bar April term, 1836, and in 1881 is 71 years of age; practiced in Plainfield till June, 1858, and since that time has practiced law at Montpelier.

LUTHER L. DURANT, aged 54 years, was admitted to the Bar in Washington County, November term, 1850. Commenced at Waitsfield, June, 1852, went to Waterbury in 1855, and came to Montpelier, Nov. 1866.

CARLISLE J. GLEASON, admitted to the Bar in Washington County, September term, 1858.

WHITMAN G. FERRIN, aged 64 years, admitted to the Bar in Lamoille County, 1843, June term; moved to Montpelier in 1859.

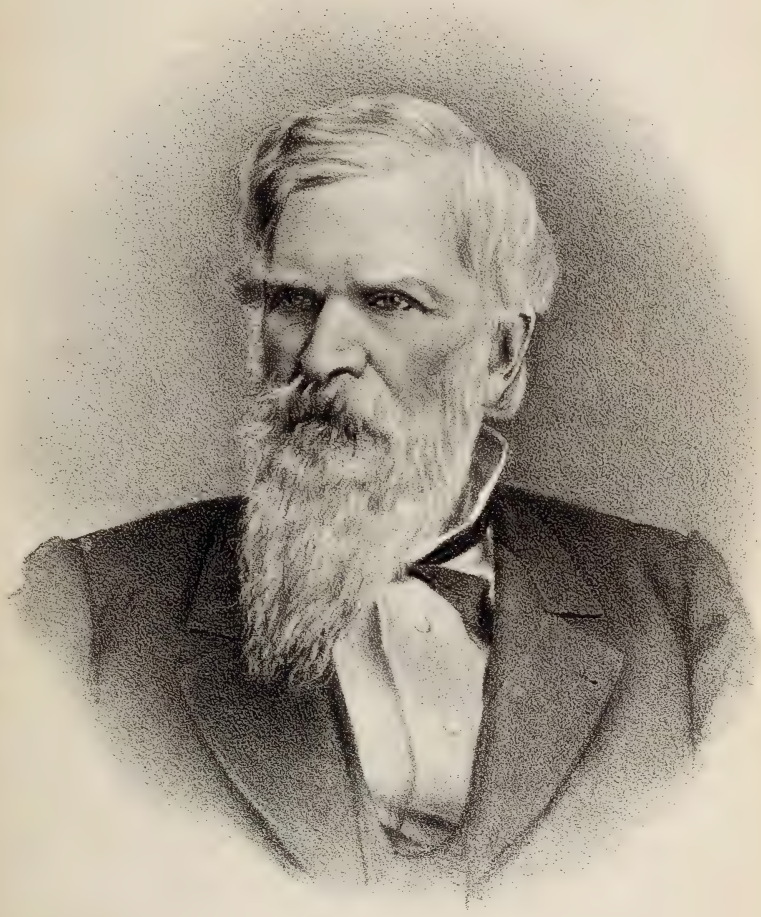
TIMOTHY P. REDFIELD, aged 67 years, admitted to the Bar in Orleans County, June term, 1838; practiced in that county till 1848, when he removed to Montpelier. He was elected Judge of the Supreme Court by the Legislature at the October session, 1870, and has been Judge of said Court till the present time.

JOSIAH O. LIVINGSTON, admitted in Lamoille, May term, 1861; was in the Army as Adjutant of the 9th Regiment; moved to Montpelier in 1872.

STEPHEN C. SHURTLEFF, aged 43 years, admitted to the Bar in Washington Co. March term, 1863; commenced at Plainfield in October, and came to Montpelier, September, 1876.

C. H. HEATH, aged 52 years, admitted to the Bar in Lamoille County, Dec. 7, 1859; removed to Plainfield in 1859, and from there to Montpelier in 1872.

THOMAS J. DEAVITT, admitted to the Bar in 1867; practiced in Moretown, and moved to Montpelier in 1873.



Homer W. Heulon

HIRAM A. HUSE, a graduate of Albany Law School in May, 1867; admitted in Orange County, removed to Montpelier in 1873, and was appointed State Librarian in 1873.

BENJAMIN F. FIFIELD, aged 49 years, admitted to the Bar in Washington Co. in 1859.

HIRAM CARLETON, aged 43 years, admitted to the Bar of Washington County at the September term, 1865; commenced the practice of law at Waitsfield, in May, 1866, and moved from there to Montpelier in December, 1875.

MELVILLE E. SMILIE, aged 37 years, admitted to the Bar in Washington County, March term, 1866. He began practice at Waterbury in 1867, and removed to Montpelier in 1875; was appointed County Clerk in 1876, and has continued clerk to the present time.

GEORGE W. WING, aged 38 years, admitted to the Bar of Washington County, March term, 1868.

TRUMAN R. GORDON, aged 30 years, admitted to the Bar in Washington Co. September term, 1877; commenced practice in Montpelier in 1878.

HENRY K. FIELD, aged 35 years, was admitted to Windham County Court, Sept. term, 1871; removed to Montpelier in 1872.

CHARLES W. PORTER, aged 32 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington County, Sept. term, 1874.

CLARENCE H. PITKIN, aged 32 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington County, March term, 1872. He is the present State's Attorney of the County.

WILLIAM A. LORD, aged 32 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington Co. March term, 1876.

RUSH P. BARRETT, aged 26 years, admitted to the Bar of Windsor County, Dec. 7, 1878; removed to Montpelier in May, 1881.

HARRY G. DEWING, aged 29, admitted to the Bar of Washington County, Sept. term, 1875.

HARLAN W. KEMP, aged 23 years, admitted to the Bar of Washington County, Sept. 7, 1880.

JAMES S. PECK, aged 41 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington County, Sept. 7, 1866; now Postmaster of Montpelier.

OSMAN D. CLARK, aged 26 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington Co. March term, 1879.

JOHN G. WING, aged 22 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington County, Sept. term, 1880.

FRANK W. TUTTLE, aged 21 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington Co. at the March term, 1881.

HENRY OVIATT, aged 33 years, admitted to Washington County Bar, March term, 1875; the present short hand reporter of the Court.

There are many members of the Bar of Washington County who were once residents of Montpelier, who are now living in other States, who are honorable members of the profession, among whom are Hon. Samuel B. Prentiss, of Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph A. Prentiss, of Winona, Minn.; C. W. Prentiss, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Chauncey W. Town, of New York city; J. P. C. Cottrill, of Milwaukee; Daniel G. Thompson, of New York city; Azel Spalding, of Kansas; Chester W. Merrill, of Cincinnati; Rodney Lund, of Boston; N. A. Taylor, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Stillman Churchill, of Chicago; Jeremiah T. Marston, of Madison, Wis.

From the formation of the County of Washington, the bar of the County was noted for men of learning and talent, who have passed away by death. Of those who have died who lived in Montpelier, or had their offices in Montpelier, are the following, many of whom should have more than a passing notice: Charles Bulkley, Cyrus Ware, Samuel Prentiss, Wm. Upham, Nicholas Baylies, Jeduthan Loomis, Azro Loomis, Lucius B. Peck, Stoddard B. Colby, Oramel H. Smith, Wm. P. Briggs, Jackson A. Vail, William H. Upham, Jonathan P. Miller, D. P. Thompson, George

R. Thompson, Calvin J. Keith, Samuel B. Prentiss, C. W. Willard, Charles Reed, Charles F. Smith, Ferrand F. Merrill, Timothy Merrill, Thomas Reed, Hezekiah H. Reed, Joshua Y. Vail, J. T. Marston, George B. Manser, Samuel Wells, George W. Bailey, Jr., Samuel W. Chandler.

C. D. Swazey, C. D. Harvey, R. S. Boutwell, were in Montpelier in 1865, whether living or not I cannot tell.

[NOTE.—Judge Bulkley is noticed in Berlin and in these pages as the first postmaster in Montpelier, and the first lawyer. We have been told he was a strong man, of fine talent, and that the house is still standing on Berlin side in which he lived, which is all we have been able to learn about him. We would be pleased to learn more, as also of any and all mentioned, of whom we have not full notice among our biographies to yet follow, which embrace at least twenty or more of the above names.—ED.]

VERMONT BAR ASSOCIATION.

This association was formed Oct. 22, 1878, at Montpelier, and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President, Edward J. Phelps, Burlington; Vice Presidents, G. W. Harmon, Bennington, Wheelock G. Veazey, Rutland, William E. Johnson, Woodstock, Guy C. Noble, St. Albans, Wm. P. Dillingham, Waterbury; Secretary, Hiram F. Stevens, St. Albans; Treasurer, Wm. G. Shaw, Burlington.

The association numbered about 100 members, and was chartered by the Legislature of 1878, approved Nov. 14, 1878, and duly organized under the charter by the election of the officers above named for one year. At the first annual meeting, at Montpelier, Oct. 28, 1879, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, L. P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury; Vice Presidents, George W. Harmon, Bennington, Roswell Farnham, Bradford, John L. Edwards, Newport; Secretary, Clarence H. Pitkin, Montpelier; Treasurer, Wm. G. Shaw, Burlington.

The 2d annual meeting of the association was held on the 4th Tuesday in October, 1880, when the following officers were appointed:

President, Walter C. Dunton, Rutland; Vice Presidents, Warren C. French, Woodstock, John Prout, Rutland, Guy C. Noble, St. Albans; Secretary, Clarence H. Pitkin, Montpelier; Treasurer, Wm. G. Shaw, Burlington.

The 3d annual meeting was held on Tuesday, Oct. 25th, 1881, when the following officers were elected:

President, Daniel Roberts, Burlington; Vice Presidents, Geo. W. Harmon, Bennington, John L. Edwards, Newport, Roswell Farnham, Bradford; Secretary, Clarence H. Pitkin, Montpelier; Treasurer, Chas. W. Porter, Montpelier; Managers, Daniel Roberts, Burlington, W. P. Dillingham, Waterbury, John W. Rowell, Randolph, O. E. Butterfield, Wilmington, Henry C. Ide, St. Johnsbury.

The association is in a prosperous condition, with about 120 members, from all parts of the State, and is of great benefit to the legal profession in the State.

THE MEDICAL MEN OF MONTPELIER.

BY SUMNER PUTNAM, M. D.

Physicians who have lived and practiced in Montpelier within my remembrance or since 1828:

Dr. EDWARD LAMB was the leading physician in this town for over 40 years. He died at the age of 74, in 1845.

Dr. JAMES SPALDING, who died in 1858 at the age of 66, was the chief surgeon here for many years.

Dr. J. Y. DEWEY had a full practice here from 1825 to 1850, when he became interested in life insurance, and discontinued practice. He died in 1877.

As these men reached the zenith of their fame, Dr. F. W. ADAMS of Barton succeeded them, and being a whole team in himself soon acquired fame. If reports were true, he neither feared man, nor the God of his fathers, but was really a kind-hearted man, a good physician and surgeon. He died in 1859 or 60.

Dr. Z. P. BURNHAM practiced here a few years, but about 1840 moved to Lowell, Mass.



Joseph A. Wing

Dr. EZRA PAINE was a practitioner here from 1859 to 73, when he moved to Boston, where he now resides.

In 1849, Dr. CHAS. CLARK moved into Montpelier, and had a large practice in the village and surrounding country until 1865, when his health failed. He died in 1874 at the age of 74 years.

Dr. C. M. RUBLEE born in town; died in town 1870. [See sketch in the biographies.]

About 1850, Dr. ORRIN SMITH of Berlin moved here, and practiced until 1856, when he went to Chicago, and has since died. I have heard many of his former patrons speak of him with respect.

Dr. C. B. CHANDLER came from Tunbridge in 1856; died in 1867. He was respected by all who knew him. [See sketch in biographies.]

About 1850, Dr. T. C. TAPLIN practiced homœopathy, and adhered to high dilutions, *too*.

Then followed Dr. G. N. BRIGHAM, homœopathist, who did not always give infinitesimals, and moved to Michigan in 1875.

Dr. B. O. TYLER, I think, moved from Worcester to this place and became engaged mostly in selling drugs. He died May 20, 1878, at an advanced age.

Dr. W. H. H. RICHARDSON moved here about 1858, from E. Montpelier, and practiced successfully till 1867, when he moved to Winona, Minn., to continue practice, and engaged, somewhat, in real estate speculations, but in a few years died suddenly of apoplexy in the prime of life.

Since the days of Lamb, Spalding, and Dewey, up to the dates of those at present here, two or three other physicians have practiced here, for a short time, viz:—Dr. G. H. LOOMIS, Dr. W. AZEL HOLMES, Dr. F. A. MCDOWELL, Dr. M. M. MARSH, and Dr. J. H. JACKSON. Dr. H. L. RICHARDSON practiced here in 1866, and Dr. MULLIGAN about 1858 or '59; the latter of whom died here soon after beginning practice.

Of the physicians at present in practice here, Dr. C. M. CHANDLER, son of C. B. Chandler, came here in 1860, but went south as surgeon during the war, and finally settled in practice here in the fall of 1865.

Dr. S. PUTNAM, now the oldest physician in town, came here in the spring of 1865, and desiring to establish himself honorably, and crowd no one, purchased the residence and "*good will*" of the late Dr. Chas. Clark, the latter of which purchases he was not fortunate enough to retain, if indeed, he ever received it at all.

The same year, 1865, Dr. J. E. MACOMBER, a native of East Montpelier, moved to this place from Worcester.

In 1866, Dr. D. G. KEMP succeeded Dr. W. H. H. Richardson in practice.

Dr. J. B. WOODWARD came, I think, from Kansas to this place, about 1870, having formerly practiced in Waterbury, this county. He engaged at first in the drug trade but soon came into practice, which he pursued with avidity until the fall of 1879, when in consequence of a slight wound of the finger, received during a surgical operation, cellulites and septicæmia supervened, sadly terminating in death.

About 1876, Dr. H. G. BRIGHAM, homœopathist, succeeded his father G. N. Brigham in practice.

The Eclectic School of Medicine, so called, (Thompsonians formerly) have been represented here since about 1864 by Dr. J. M. TEMPLETON, and latterly also, by Dr. H. E. TEMPLETON.

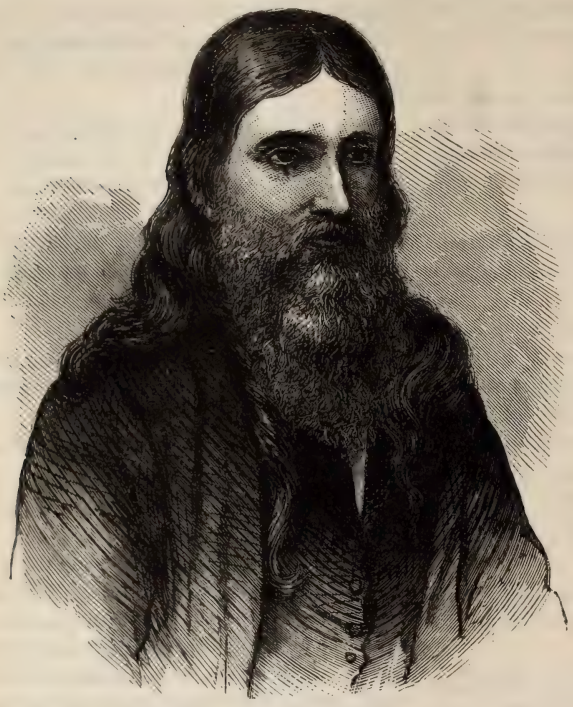
For more than thirty years Madame LUCY A. COOKE has been consulted here as a clairvoyant physician, her patrons coming from all parts of the country.

In the spring of 1880, Dr. W. D. REID, from Canada West, opened an office here, and about the same time Dr. GEO. E. MALOY began practice in Montpelier.

Oct. 29, 1881.

RESIDENT DENTISTS.

O. P. Forbush, for some years here; Richard Newton, partner with Forbush; Alfred Clark; H. T. Whitney; G. E. Hunt opened an office here Oct., 1879.



Lorenzo Dow.

The morning of life is gone,
The evening shades appear;

LORENZO DOW, IN THIS COUNTY.

Chief among the early missionaries in Washington County and in Montpelier, was LORENZO DOW, a Methodist preacher; not a conference preacher, exactly, but one whose circuit extended all over Vermont, the Canadas, the South, Ireland, Scotland, and wherever he chose to go; who came and went as the "wind that bloweth wherever it listeth." A true, genuine methodist though; he never preached any other doctrine. The pioneer of methodism in Washington County; but a man who must be his own leader, who could never restrain himself to circuit rules. He had joined the Methodist conference in his youth, had been appointed to a circuit; it could not hold him; remonstrated with, reappointed, shot off on a fervent tangent. Conference dropped him, could not keep a man it could neither rule or guide. Every minister seemed against him—Calvinistic divine, regular Methodist circuit preacher as well,—decried by all, he prevailed. He thickened his appointments, the multitude hung on the words from his lips, his oddities attracted, his eccentricities were his great charm. He was called "Crazy Dow," which name seemed to please him very well. From his home in Connecticut, he had his yearly line of preaching places all up through into Canada. On his annual visit to Vermont, he always visited this County. We hear of him before he enters at Danville; when entered, in Cabot, Calais, Plainfield, Barre and always at Montpelier. At the close of a first visit to Montpelier, as narrated to me a few years since, by an old gentleman, now dead, who was present, and his devoted admirer, Dow said at parting with his audience "One year from this day, I will again preach here." The people after he left laughed at his giving out an appointment so far ahead and at his supposing that he would keep it. The year came round, no one remembered it, but, lo! in a year to the day and hour, Dow appeared to fulfil his engagement; his first salutation to the crowd, gathering around him, "Crazy Dow is with you once again!" He preached as I never heard any one but him; for three hours he held his large audience so still you could have heard a pin drop on the floor, said our narrator, and at the end of his sermon, gave out another appointment for a year from the day. People rather looked for him the next year. As he left in the morning and kept to the hour as well as day before, he was expected in the morning



Peggy Dow.

We are journeying to that land
From whence there's no return.

again, and not appearing some said he would not come, others that he would be here before night, and others that because a crazy man had taken the freak to keep an appointment once, there was no reason to look for him to do so again. His appearance in the afternoon put an end to the growing anxiety. On he came, about mid-afternoon, accompanied by Peggy. He was not married when he came before, or did not bring his wife with him. They both were dressed in plain, homespun, woolen garments, a long cloak of plain woolen cloth reaching to their feet, wooden shoes on their feet, and both wore large brimmed chip hats, just alike, and each carried a staff or walking-stick. They journeyed upon horseback, but dismounted without the village, and walked up the street to the place for the meeting, followed by the crowd. Dow excused his being late, that his companion could not travel as fast as he could, and declined an invitation to dinner, although neither he or his companion had dined that day. It was getting late for his meeting; he would not take any refreshments till after he had preached a long sermon, nor suffer his wife to. Dow mounted the platform, and seating himself in the chair, sat for some moments silently, gazing intently at his audience, and then suddenly arising upon his feet, at a signal from him, Peggy, who was seated with the audience, arose to her feet —clad in her long cloak and hat, stood gravely waiting. Said Dow, "This woman with me is Peggy Dow. I have brought her with me that she may teach the women subservience to their husbands." To Peggy, "Stand still!" Peggy stood very still. "Be seated!" Peggy sat down. Dow commenced his sermon, preaching with his cloak and hat on. Dow always wore his hat when he preached, and as he never shaved, had a very long beard, that added to his conspicuous and distinguished appearance. Peggy, a simple and amiable woman, was a good help to Dow. She greatly delighted in class and prayer-meetings, and was a very good singer. "Peggy Dow's Hymn Book"—See Gilman's Bibliotheca, p. 315,—was printed at Montpelier. Here it was probably first used in the meetings of those early days. Long after Peggy's death, the hymn book was used by Dow. A gentleman in Montpelier has one now that was given to him or to his wife by Dow. The State Historical Library has a copy. Lorenzo Dow had opposition, however, to meet at Montpelier, as well as elsewhere. It was this,

perhaps, made Montpelier a favorite preaching place. Opposition gave an attraction to a place. He counted upon it to succeed. It was ladder and platform to him. That churches or clergy combined against him, but added to his popularity. One year some good church ladies of this village, loving quiet and orderly ways, took the matter in hand, and in the school-house where the meetings were held put in a quilt. A party of ladies were at work when Dow arrived. Not a word he said to the ladies' blockade. A moment he stood in the open door, in his uncouth long garment and unshorn awfulness, looking majestically upon the equally silent and suddenly abashed ladies, when, turning from the door, springing upon a wood-pile in the yard, he commenced preaching. Long before he ended, a crowd packed the yard around him, and every woman in the school-house was seen at the windows and at the door. It had been utterly impossible for them to restrain their curiosity, and listening, had become so magnetized by the marvelous man, they took out the unfinished quilt, and surrendered the school-house for the evening. Dow said when he saw the ladies there, he made up his mind he should be present at the shaking of that quilt, and he was.

Again he preached on the wood-pile at the door of the old Court House, closed against him, and drew out, it is said, all the audience of a "four days' meeting," that had been got up just as he was coming, but five. Hearing Dow's voice without, at first one man stole out, then another and another. In vain the minister paused in the midst of his sermon to look reproof, and continued his discourse. Another left, now a whole seat at once. The minister finished his sermon, but at the end only five persons were left in the house—himself, the two other ministers seated beside him, and the two deacons.

He kept the people awake while with them, and in his absence they heard of him: now in Georgia, among the plantations South, having splendid success. He was to preach under a large tree. A man could sit among the branches perfectly concealed by the thick foliage. The evening before, Dow came to the spot with a negro, a good trumpet blower. Standing under the tree, Dow thus instructed him: He should come before any one in the morning, and hide in the tree overhead, and remain breathlessly still till Dow in his preaching should call out the third time "Gabriel!" and then blow his trumpet. The morning opened, to a vast dark assembly. Lorenzo preached on the "Judgment Day,"—a tremendous sermon,—and when he had wrought the crowd up to its highest pitch,—pausing, listening,—cried out again, still more loud and terrific—"But you don't believe it! If I were to tell you that Gabriel—*will sound his trumpet—before we leave this spot*—you would not believe me! The earth may open beneath your feet, and you tumble into hell, before you will believe! This trumpet may sound this very day!" The audience became strangely excited. "Gabriel may sound his trumpet at any time now." Gazing intently up—"Methinks I see him! Methinks I hear his trumpet now! Gabriel will——" A quick trumpet peal overhead; a startled negro crowd, eyes rolling in their sockets; a blast more loud,—groanings, falling upon their knees, black terror developed,—shriller and shriller the invisible trumpet; confusion, flight, clutchings to each other, some praying, others fainting. With the loudest blast, the negro, trumpet in hand, leaped in his excitement from the tree into the sprawling crowd, mistaken for Gabriel. Dow took advantage of the confusion to leave. He afterwards called it a trial of the power of of imagination.

Finding on the fresh leaves of our early history the tracks of this eccentric Dow "everywhere," we had thought to trace out some account of his labors here and elsewhere from his published journal, but learning that a first nephew of his was still living, we will do better, and introduce to you, with his faithful and graphic memorial paper, Mr. Lewis J. Bridgman, of New York, a son of Vermont, Biographist of his famous uncle, Lorenzo Dow.

LEWIS JOSEPH BRIDGMAN.



Lewis Joseph Bridgman

The following sketch of the Life and Times of the celebrated LORENZO DOW, and his first wife, PEGGY DOW, is compiled from some of their own writings, but principally is original matter, known to no one outside of the author, LEWIS JOSEPH BRIDGMAN.

NOTE TO THE READER.—Having been requested to write a brief sketch of the life of the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, for publication in the history of Vermont, I comply with the pressing request, yet at this busy season of commercial business, I can scarcely find the time to do justice to so distinguished a character as the subject of this brief memoir. I know of whom I write. His eccentricities of character may have sometimes made him the subject of ridicule and jest, still he possessed talents of a very high order, that on many occasions in forensic discourses have discomfitted his opponents, and drawn from them the warmest congratulations. He possessed in a remarkable degree the idiosyncrasies of the Dow race; but all his oddities possessed a point often bordering on the satirical. Like his father before him, he was gifted with a great amount of "handy change," as he used to denominate wit. His memory was also remarkable, bordering on the marvelous. The memory of Lorenzo being as strong as it is reported, was nevertheless eclipsed by his father, Humphrey Bean Dow, which was so retentive, that by hearing any one verse read in any part of the Bible, he would readily repeat the next; as incredible as this may appear, he was often put to the test in the presence of the family, when I have been an interested spectator, and I never remember of any omission.

I recollect well when I was a boy, Uncle Lorenzo came to visit his sister, (my

mother,) while we were living in Hardwick, Vt. One day at dinner we had a new pitcher, made to commemorate some of the events of the war of 1812–14 with Great Britain. Upon one side of the pitcher was a spread eagle in gilt, with a wreath running around the eagle of chain-work, and in each link of the chain, there being 21 links, were the names of our generals who fought during the war. Gen. Brown's name stood at the top. Uncle took up the pitcher, and told the number of battles Gen. Brown had fought, the number of men he had in each action, the killed, wounded and missing; those who fought against him, the number of men killed and taken prisoners; so with each general until he had gone through with the entire number. Then turning the pitcher around to the reverse side, there was a picture of a gilt ship under full sail, with the names of the commodores or post captains who took part in the same war, Commodore Rogers' name standing at the top. Uncle gave also the number of naval battles, when and where fought, the number of ships he commanded in each, number of men, how many lost, and how many prisoners he took, and the minute history and details of each commander. The time taken in relating the battles was some two hours and a half.

LORENZO DOW

was born of Puritan parents, in Coventry, Tolland Co., Ct., October 18th, 1777. His parents were born in the same town, from English ancestors. Ulysses, the oldest of the family, studied medicine, but finally devoted his time to teaching in an academy in New London, Ct. He taught the classics, astronomy, surveying, and navigation. He taught the latter to many of the post captains in our young navy The next in the family was Ethelinda Dow, my mother, who subsequently married Joseph Bridgman, then living in Coventry. Subsequently my parents moved to Hardwick, Vt., where my brother, Rev. Augustus Leroy, and Christiania and the writer of this article were born. The next daughter in my grandfather's family was Orrilana, who while visiting my mother in Hardwick, became acquainted with Mr. Fish, and married him there. The next daughter, Merya, married the son of Gov. Huntington, of Connecticut, and settled first in Georgia. The next was Lorenzo, and the youngest was Tabitha, who, while on a visit to her sisters in Hardwick, became acquainted with Capt. Samuel French, of that town, and married him. These three sisters marrying in that town, were among the first families to settle in that new country, and their descendants have filled offices of trust and profit in various departments of government and state. The only son of the author of this sketch is pastor of a large and flourishing church in Albany, N. Y., and is the youngest man who ever had the title of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him this country.

In younger life, Lorenzo was possessed of a very weak and tender constitution which prevented him from joining in those athletic sports which have a tendency to bring health and strength to the young. His mind at a very early age became religiously impressed with the thoughts of God and the works of Creation; and the questions he would ask his parents, showed characteristics far beyond his years. A little later, while laboring, in more mature years, under that harrassing disease the asthma, he showed a resignation that was surprising in one so young. He tells us in his autobiography that at the age of 12 years, his hopes of worldly pleasure was greatly blasted by a sudden illness occasioned by overheating himself with hard labor, and drinking cold water while in that state, that in subsequent years, would almost take his breath, from the most excruciating pains. About this time his mind became greatly exercised on the subject of his salvation. One night he dreamed that he saw the prophet Nathan in a large assembly of people, prophesying many things. I got an opportunity, (he says) to ask him how long I should live? The prophet answered, until you are two and twenty. This dream was so imprinted upon his mind, that it caused many serious and painful hours at intervals.

When about 13 years and upward, he tells us he was much impressed by the death of John Wesley (1791.) He dreamed that he saw Wesley, who asked him if he ever prayed, he said no, and soon after he met Wesley a second time, who asked him the same question again, and he answered no, when Wesley said you must, and disappeared. In the same dream, Wesley came once more, and asked the same question, he told him that he had prayed, then said Wesley, "be faithful until death." This dream so impressed him, that he broke off from his old companions and began a course of secret prayer which lasted through life. Subsequently his feelings were so aroused by the doctrine of unconditional reprobation and particular election, he became nearly deranged.

About this time the Methodists came into Coventry and began preaching, and he went to hear them. On one occasion, the preacher took for his text "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?"

[Here follows a page of a sermon on hell and its pungent effect on a mind laboring under "election,"—we omit. We do not give sermons and the statements seem sufficient.—ED.]

It nearly drove him to commit suicide. The idea that filled his mind was that there was no mercy for him. He at last threw himself on the ground, and cried to the Lord, "I submit; I yield! If there be mercy in heaven for me, let me know it; and if not, let me go down to hell, and know the worst of my case. As these words flowed from my heart," he writes, "I saw the Mediator step in, as it were, between justice and my soul, and these words applied to my soul with great power, 'Son, thy sins, which are many, are forgiven thee; thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace.'"

From this time on his happiness was complete. Many trials and doubts and conflicting emotions possessed him; still his firm confidence in the God of hosts carried him triumphantly through all his after tribulations.

In the "exemplified experience," at this time, his brother-in-law, Mr. Fish, was so interested that he became a seeker of Christ. Lorenzo often said his greatest desire to live was to obtain a higher degree of holiness here, that he might be happier hereafter. He was a believer to a certain extent in dreams; he had many, some of which were exact forerunners of what soon after came to pass. A remarkable one occurred as follows: he dreamed he was in a strange house. "As I sat by the fire, a messenger came in and said, 'there are three ministers come from England, and in a few minutes will pass by this way.' I followed him out, and he disappeared. I ran over a woodpile, and jumped upon a log, to have a fair view of them. Presently three men came over a hill from the west towards me; the foremost dismounted; the other two, one of whom was on a white horse, the other on a reddish one, both with the three horses disappeared. I said to the first, 'Who are you?' He replied, 'John Wesley,' and walked towards the east. He turned round and looked me in the face, and said 'God has called you to preach the gospel. You have been a long time between hope and fear, but there is a dispensation of the gospel committed to you. Woe unto you if you preach not the gospel.'"

His mind having been previously drawn towards a preacher's life, this singular dream decided the contest, and he entered the ministry. He was placed upon a circuit extending into New Hampshire, then a wilderness. Wherever he preached souls were converted. His circuit was enlarged into the State of Vermont. As he became more known, invitations flowed in upon him from all parts.

His health was very often broken down on account of the disease brought upon him while a boy, and resulted in the asthma to that extent that he either sat up whole nights or slept on the floor.

He never took a collection for preaching, but sometimes received gifts from individuals. His preaching took hold upon the careless, the blasphemer, and all in a

remarkable manner. Revivals succeeded revivals all over the territory where he preached.

In the town of Brandon, Vt., a rich merchant with his niece came some distance to hear him preach, but when they saw how plain the young man looked, their first thought was to go home, but concluded to stay and see the thing out, as they had taken so much pains to get there. After the sermon their consciences appeared to be touched, and they were constrained to cry for mercy. In that place 25 others came out and joined the church. The people said, "Lorenzo has done some good, by turning the mind of the blasphemer, from collecting his debts, to religion, and so we are kept out of jail."

His great success was in visiting from house to house, and in making personal appeals to individuals. On many occasions he made appointments for preaching 6 months and even 18 months ahead, and always fulfilled them to the minute, even if he had to ride a horse to death to reach the place in time, as it has been the case more than once.

In Vermont, in passing through a dense woods one day to fill an appointment, he saw two men chopping wood. He mounted on a large stump, and said "Crazy Dow will preach from this stump 6 months from to day, at 2 o'clock, P. M." Six months from that time an immense audience was assembled, and Dow in going to the place saw a man in great distress looking for something. Dow enquired what the matter was. The man replied that he was poor, and that some one had stolen his axe, and that he felt the loss very much. Lorenzo told him if he would go to the meeting he would find his axe. Before getting to the place of service, Dow picked up a stone and put it in his pocket. After the delivery of a powerful sermon, Dow said—"There is a man here who has had his axe stolen, and the thief is here in this audience, and I am going to throw this stone right to his head,"—drawing back his hand as though in the act of throwing the stone. One man ducked his head. Dow went up to him and said—"You have got this man's axe!" And so he had, and went and brought it and gave it to him.

Not to weary the reader, I will give but one more incident here, (of which scores could be authenticated,) to show the remarkable success with which his efforts were blessed. In one of his meetings again in Vt., (Wallingford,) Dow was introduced to a man by the name of Solomon Moon, who cavilled at every thing of a religious aspect. Having delivered some religious counsel, with the solemn request that he should seriously reflect upon it, Dow left him to his own reflections. A few days after, in another part of the circuit, some 40 miles from his home, Solomon Moon stood up in the lovefeast, and declared how he was caught in a promise, and to ease his mind was necessitated to fulfil it, and within three days found the reality of what he had doubted; and besought others not to be afraid of promising to serve God. Said he—"I bless the day that ever I saw the face of Brother Dow." It was curiosity, as he testified, which first induced him to come out to hear the man who was called Crazy Dow. In this lovefeast the cry began again, and continued within two hours of the setting sun.

About this time he felt it his duty to visit Ireland, and without money or any of the necessaries for a voyage across the Atlantic. Money and all necessary conveniences were furnished from friends, many sending gifts of whom he had never heard before. Providence in a very special manner on this, and other similar occasions, bountifully supplied his wants.

While in Ireland the Lord blessed his preaching to hundreds of souls. He crossed the ocean 14 times, and traveled extensively through Ireland, England, Scotland, and even to the Continent. On one of his visits to Dublin, he caught the small pox the natural way, and was so far gone with it that it became necessary to sew sheets around him to keep the skin from falling off. For many days his case was pronounced hopeless, but the same merciful Providence that watched over him at all times brought him through safely.

While staying with the great Dr. Paul Johnson, of Dublin, this sickness took place, and while there, his only child was born. In remembrance of the Doctor and his wife, Dow named my youngest sister after the Doctor's wife, "Letitia Johnson" Bridgman, and the youngest son of Mrs. Fish, "Paul Johnson" Fish, after the Doctor. The last voyage made, on his return to America, he brought home many works relating to the Quakers or Friends, and some rare histories relating to the court of St. James, which are now out of print. I recollect well when the books were brought home to our house in Hebron, Ct., there being 2,200 volumes.

Dow lays down a few words for reflections, viz.: The "pleasure" of the Lord was the moving cause of creation, love was the moving cause of redemption, and faith is the instrumental cause of salvation; but sin, man's own act, is the cause of his damnation.

The glory of God our object, the will of God our law, his spirit our guide, and the Bible our rule, that Heaven may be our end. Hence we must watch and pray, endure to the end to receive the crown of life, where there is pleasure without pain forever more.

PEGGY HOAKUM DOW,

the first wife of Lorenzo, was born in Granville, Mass., 1780, of parents who were strangers to God, although her father was a member of the church of England, and her mother had been raised by parents of the Presbyterian order. Her mother died when she was 5 months old, leaving behind 2 sons and 4 daughters. "My eldest sister married," says Peggy, "when I was 6 years old, and she prevailed on my father to give me to her, which accordingly he did, and I was carried into the State of New York, and saw his face no more!"

Peggy, at a very early age, had serious religious impressions, which lasted for some years, and at last eventuated in a bright Christian hope. But the vicissitudes and changes she passed through in a life so young, caused her to look to her Heav. enly Father for help more than otherwise she might have done. But her whole soul was of a religious cast; her whole mind was filled with the love of her Saviour. She says in one of her letters, "My brother-in-law . . . . embraced religion, and we were a happy family, . . . three in number. . . . The preachers made our house their home, and it was my delight to wait on them." She formed a little class of seven persons, and in their meetings for prayer and praise it was a heaven on earth to their souls.

About this time camp-meetings began to be introduced into that part of the country, attended by the conversion of many souls. Says Peggy, in her writings, "there was one about 30 miles from where I then lived, and my brother-in-law attended it, where he met with Lorenzo Dow, on his way to Canada, and invited him home to preach at our preaching-house, and sent on the appointment a day or two beforehand, so as to give publicity; and as he was a singular character, we were very anxious to see and hear him. The day arrived, he came, and the house was crowded, and we had a good time. I was very much afraid of him, as I had heard such strange things about him. My brother-in-law invited him to our house, and after several days he came, and little did I think that he had any thoughts of marrying, and in particular that he should make any proposition of the kind to me, but so it was." In conversation with her sister, he enquired how long Peggy had been a Christian, what the character of her company was, and whether she had ever manifested a desire to marry a minister. He was answered satisfactorily. Soon after, meeting Peggy, Lorenzo asked her if she would accept such an object as him. She went directly out of the room and made no reply. "As it was the first time he had spoken to me," she writes, "I was very much surprised." The next evening the conversation was renewed, when Peggy gave her consent to marry him, and travel with him when it was necessary. They were married Sept. 4th. The next morning Lorenzo started off on a preaching tour to New Orleans, in ful-

filment of a chain of appointments given out six months before, and Peggy never saw him again for 18 months; this chain of appointments was over 4,000 miles.

For many years after, she was his constant traveling companion. She traveled with him through every state and territory in the United States, and through the British Dominions, sharing in his fatigue, sleeping on the ground in the wilderness, with the open canopy of heaven for a roof, or lodging in the cane-brakes of the South when no house could be reached. All this suffering and deprivation she joyfully submitted to, believing it was the Lord's will. It seemed that the burning desire of her heart was to know exactly what the Lord would have her do.

Peggy writes, May 20, 1814, they were at Hoboken, a delightful spot of the earth, upon the Jersey side of the river opposite New York, where from the window of the room we occupy we have a grand view of the city. On the other hand the Jersey side presents to view, decorated with all the charms of spring, green trees and shady groves.

In June following, the deep trials and conflicts through which she passed began to tell sadly upon her health.

PEGGY'S LAST LETTER TO HER HUSBAND.

Dear Lorenzo:—I take my pen again to converse with you, this being the only way we communicate our thoughts to each other, when separated by rivers and mountains, and I esteem it a precious privilege. I have much cause to adore the beneficent hand of Providence for his mercy to usward, although we have our trials, yet he mixes mercy with them. He has of late given me some tokens for good—my heart has been enabled to rejoice in his love in a considerable degree. At a meeting a few nights ago, where Methodists and Presbyterians were united, and there was a union in my heart to all the dear children of my Master, I have felt more strength to say in my heart, "the will of the Lord be done." I think yesterday, my desire to God was, if it would be more for His glory for you to return in a few weeks, you might; if not, so let it be. *Go, my Lorenzo, the way you are assured the Lord calls*, and if we meet no more in this vale of tears, may God prepare us to meet in the realms of peace, to range the blest fields on the banks of the river, and sing hallelujah forever and ever. I am very sure if I reach safe the destined port, I shall have cause to sing. I trust the Lord who has called you to leave all, will give you a rich reward; in this world, precious souls, and in the world to come a crown of glory. I have seen Bro. Tarbox since his return; nothing has taken place anew. You have been accustomed to similar treatment. May you have patience and true philanthropy of heart; that is most desirable. You cannot conclude from what I have written, that I would not rejoice to see you return, if it would be consistent with the will of God; but I would desire, above all things, not to be found fighting against him. Your father is as well as we may expect considering his infirmities.

My dear Lorenzo, I bid adieu once more. May the Lord return you to your poor Peggy again. I have written five times before this. PEGGY DOW.

JAN. 22, 1818.

My uncle was in Europe, expecting to make an extended tour, but by peculiar feelings of his own, and premonitions from friends in Europe in relation to his wife's health, he returned to America one year sooner than he had made arrangements for when leaving. Peggy had attended a writing-school in his absence, taken a heavy cold, and it had settled on her lungs. She traveled some with her husband after his return, but while in Providence, R. I., he found her one morning in her room weeping; enquiring the cause, after some hesitation she replied, "The consumption is a flattering disease; but I shall return back to Hebron, and tell Father Dow that I have come back to die with him!"

She requested her husband not to leave her till she had got better or worse, which request she had never made before under any circumstances. In September they returned to Hebron. They never parted but twice after Lorenzo's return from Europe; once for a night, and once while on business for five days in Boston.

She continued to decline until December, when one night she woke up and enquired the day of the month, and being informed, said she was bound by the month of January; she counted every day until the year expired, and then almost every

hour until the morning of the fifth, when she asked her husband if he had been to bespeak a coffin for her. She was answered in the negative. In the evening she asked if he had called in the neighbors. "I answered no," he has recorded, "but Bro. Page and wife came in, which seemed refreshing to her, in whose company she had spent many hours." At 2 o'clock that night she requested to have the family called up, which being done, she failed very fast. Being asked if she felt any pain, she replied, "no." As she was dying, Lorenzo held her in his arms, and said, "Lord, thou gavest her to me! I have held her only as a lent favor for fifteen years, and now I resign her back to Thee until we meet again beyond the swelling flood!" She replied with a hearty "Amen," and soon expired.

By Lorenzo's request she was laid out in the bombazine dress she wore the last time she went to church, and with woolen blankets in the coffin, and was buried 7 feet in depth in the cemetery at Burrows hill, Hebron, Ct.

She possessed exquisite sensibility, but affection and condescension. The writer was then a boy, but remembers the circumstances well.

The following was put upon her tombstone:

PEGGY DOW,

SHARED THE VICISSITUDES OF LORENZO

FIFTEEN YEARS,

And died January 6th, 1820,

Aged 39.

Three months after the decease of his first wife, Lorenzo married his second wife in Montville, Ct., who proved to be the very opposite of his "Peggy" in temperament, social qualities, and, in short, everything that goes to make a lady of refinement. Politeness and amiability were wanting in his second wife. Gifted with talents of a high order, educated in the best schools of the country, still she proved that with the highest talents, a person can be a fool.

Lorenzo now at this age began to feel the effects of his severe labors and deprivations. His health began to give way, the asthma troubled him more than formerly, and his sufferings from that, and a tumor growing in his side, were at times so painful that it prevented sleep for whole nights together; and during the spasms, his only rest was in standing upright. He now in view of settling his worldly affairs, paid off all obligations on the farm in Montville, it being heavily mortgaged when it came into his hands, through his wife's friends. It consisted of 500 acres, and commanded a large stream of water, on which he had built mills and factories of various kinds, and which were in successful operation. He now felt that after his large house and farm buildings were all finished in splendid order, he and his wife could enjoy themselves; and proposed taking a trip to New Orleans, where he had been a number of times before. Once his expenses were paid both ways by the Freemasons; he having taken all the degrees then known in this country; and much of his time was devoted to lecturing in lodges for the "good and welfare of the Order." They left in their private carriage with horses and driver. He had had a man to go on some time before them to make appointments for his preaching. Arriving in Georgetown, D. C., he was taken sick. While he lay in distress, he signed a will, giving to her all real and personal property, together with his present money, some $3000.00, which, had he been in his right mind, she never would have received a dollar of. His disease was short, but painful in the extreme, his end hastened by the bursting of the tumor. He died Feb. 2, 1834, aged 56 years. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends, some of the principal families of Georgetown and Washington, and many thousand Freemasons, as he was buried under the Order of that body. The whole was a solemn and very imposing ceremony.

There has fallen one of the mighty men of his time; one, who has been the means in the hands of God of the conversion of thousands upon thousands, in this country and in Europe; and whose name will go down the ages as a good and wise man, when those who have waded through fields of blood and carnage to obtain a throne, will be lost in the vortex of revolution.

Owing to the condemnation of Holmead's burial ground in Washington as in the way of sanitary reform, the remains of the dead buried therein had to be removed, and among them those of Lorenzo Dow, the eccentric missionary of the last generation. A Masonic Lodge in Connecticut, his native State, endeavored to secure the privilege of reinterring the remains of their brother in the craft with due ceremonial. The Methodist clergy of Baltimore also took steps to honor the Preacher, but the District clergy got ready first, and reburied Dow on Friday in the Rock Creek Cemetery, in a lot given by the banker Corcoran, who admired him as a "prophet" in life.

The old tomb at Holmead's bore on a stone slab the following singular inscription, the last lines of which were dictated by himself:

THE REPOSITORY OF

LORENZO DOW,

Who was born in Coventry, Conn.,

Oct. 18, 1777,

DIED FEB'Y 2, 1834,

Æ. 56.

A Christian is the highest style of man. He is a slave to no sect; takes no private road; but looks through nature up to nature's God.

The removal of this slab revealed the remains. The skeleton was all preserved, the long snowy beard lay in life-like naturalness upon the breast bone, beneath which the vest was in good preservation, and fully buttoned. The right sleeve of the coat was in good condition and the greater part of the pants. The mahogany coffin had almost entirely crumbled, the largest portion not being over 18 inches long.

The last words on record, known of Lorenzo's writing, are:

"We must soon part; therefore, as I take leave of you, my request is, to lay aside prejudice, sacrifice SIN, sink into the will of God, take him for your protector and guide, by attention to the sweet influence of his spirit on the mind, that you may be useful in your day to your fellow-mortals here; and as an inward and spiritual worshiper, ascend to God. Thus it may be well with you here and hereafter.

"*Amen.* Adieu till we meet beyond this life!

"FAREWELL.

"LORENZO."

["*Farewell means to do well.*"]

Lorenzo Dow had only one child, a daughter, born in Dublin, that died soon after their return to this country, aged five months, and was buried in Georgia.

The following anecdotes in a measure illustrate the eccentricities of Dow, and all, with one or two exceptions, never before having appeared in print. In my youth my uncle spent much of his time in our family, the members of which have passed away, which gives me the opportunity, as being the only one left who was familiar with his habits and life.

In the eastern part of the town of Mansfield, on a lofty eminence known as "Methodist Hill," is an old barn, in which were held the first Methodist meetings in the town, aud where Lorenzo Dow is said to have preached his first sermon. That he entered the barn early, and laid down upon one of the long benches, and feigned sleep. Dressed in tow pants, coatless, and shoes minus the stockings, he would naturally be taken for anything but a minister; therefore as the people began to flock together and as the appointed hour was approaching, they began to try to arouse him, telling him there was to be a meeting but the minister had not come. He jumped up, asked what time it was, and being informed it was meeting time, brushed his hair, entered the pulpit and preached a rousing sermon, after which he asked if any one in the room wanted to be

prayed for, "If so," said he, "pray for yourselves!" whereupon he took his hat and left.

While our family were living on the Dow farm in Hebron, my father had charge of the place, and one hot summer's day we were mowing hay in the bog meadow and it was "rather slim picking." My father composed the following lines in the forenoon, and when we came up to dinner, he repeated them to Uncle Lorenzo, who, being of a high spirit, did not for some days speak to father:

In Hebron town there lies a piece of land,
Surrounded by rocks and hills, and on it water stands;
This meadow lays quite low, and is owned by Lorenzo Dow,
And all the grass that on it grows will scarcely keep one cow.
There is here and there a spear, and those are very scarce,
In fact, there is not so much in bulk, as the beard that grows on his face.

Some years before be became so celebrated, he used to travel principally on horseback; and as he had to meet his appointments punctually, no matter what the weather might be, he had to go dressed for all weathers. To do this, he had an oil-cloth cloak made something like a bed-quilt, with a hole cut through the middle to put his head through, and the cloak hung in folds around his person, and in a measure protected his horse from the storm. Dressed in this outlandish manner, on one occasion he overtook a heavily loaded team in a stormy day, the driver urging his horses up a steep hill, the roads almost impassable in the deep mud, the driver belaboring the poor beasts with blows and uttering blasphemous oaths, when Lorenzo overtook him. Listening a moment to the man's profanity, he asked him "if he ever prayed?" The driver said no, and would be damned if he ever would. Lorenzo gave him a silver dollar to bind his oath, and made him promise he never would pray, and rode on to the next tavern, about a mile, and put up. In a short time, on came the driver, full gallop, to give the dollar back to the person from whom he had received it, thinking he had sold his soul to the devil, but Lorenzo would not take it back. The thought worked so upon the man, it eventuated in his conversion.

While living in Hebron, there was a Mr. Little, a hatter, a man who was very anxious to quiz people, and endeavor to get the best of them in his jokes. Meeting Mr. Dow in the street one day, after passing the compliments of the morning, Mr. L. said "I would like to ask you a question." Lorenzo replied "Go on." "Can you tell me how many white beans it takes to make a bushel?" Lorenzo fixed his little keen black eyes on him a moment, and replied, "it takes just as many white beans to make a bushel as it does Littles to make a man."

In the same town there lived one of those low, cunning sneaks by the name of Skinner, who, like barnacles, attach themselves to any one who will give them a hearing. Meeting Lorenzo one day, as he (Skinner) was going to the grist-mill with his bags of grain on his horse, he riding on the bags,—stopped his horse, and looking directly into Lorenzo's face, said, "Mr. Dow, there are many of my neighbors who would like to know why you wear your hair and beard so long?" L. turned upon him a withering look, and said, "Mr. Skinner, when I was a *boy* my father used to send me to the mill, and I used to go right straight to the mill; and when my grist was ground, used to return directly home; never stopped to ask impertinent questions, but always minded my own business. Good-bye, Mr. S.," and immediately turned his back and walked off.

On one occasion he sold a yoke of oxen to Elder Wilcox, a Baptist clergyman, living in Montville, Ct., for the sum of $65. The Elder worked the cattle very hard, and after a while one of the oxen took sick and died, when he came to Mr. D. repeatedly for damages in the loss of the ox. It was satisfactorily proved the ox was well when sold. At last, annoyed by the Elder's insolence, D. threw down his pocket-book, and told him to take out a sum sufficient to pay him. He took $65.00, the same as he gave for both oxen, and the Elder kept the well one. Lorenzo wrote a receipt in this fashion, and made him sign

it: "Received of L. Dow sixty-five dollars, in full of all demands, from the begining to the end of the world." Thus cutting off any further demands against Dow from Wilcox to any amount.

Dow's first wife was a very tender hearted, amiable, Christian woman; and he used to teaze and annoy her in many ways for sport, while Peggy would take it all to heart and grieve over it. His second wife, a perfect amazon, with a regular tiger-temper, used to rule him with a rod of iron, so much so that Dow had one room finished in his new mansion in Montville expressly for himself, and always carried the key. Over the fireplace he had a gilt hen painted, and over it in large golden letters: "The hen crows here."

It was reported that in consequence of his last wife's mother opposing the match, because Dow was a Methodist in belief and her daughter being a Presbyterian, that it became necessary to be married away from home. The arrangement was made that on a certain evening he was to preach in a school-house, and that Lucy Dolbear, his intended, should be present, and at the conclusion of the discourse, at a certain signal, Lucy should get up. When the sermon was ended and the benediction pronounced, Mr. Dow said, "If there is any one here who would like to marry me, they will manifest it by rising." A negro woman rose up at the same time his intended did. He took Lucy, and went to Elder Whittlesey's, and they were married that night.

There was a story going the rounds of the papers in Vermont of Lorenzo Dow raising the devil. One day while he was at the dinner table at our house in Hardwick, mother asked him about it. Lorenzo replied that the circumstances were as follows: In traveling through the northern part of Vermont, he was belated one night in a blinding snow-storm. He went for the only light he could discover, and found it came from a small log-house. After repeated knockings at the door, a woman opened it. He asked accommodations for the night. She said her husband was gone, and she could not possibly accommodate a stranger. But he plead with so much earnestness, she concluded to take him in. He immediately went to bed, without removing his clothing, in a little corner, separated off from the room where the family lived by a partition of rough boards, with cracks between, covered with paper pasted over, which was torn off in many places, and anything going on in the opposite room could be easily seen. It soon appeared this woman was not alone, but had a paramour. Late in the night on came her husband, drunk, as usual, and demanded admittance, hallooing and cursing at the top of his voice, his wife all the while trying to stop him, but before opening the door, she secreted her pal in a cask of tow in the room. When admitting her husband, she tried to silence him by telling him that Lorenzo Dow was in the other room, and if he was not still he would wake him up. Well, says the husband, I understand he can raise the devil, and now he has got to *do it*. Notwithstanding all the appeals of his wife, the husband pounded on the door, calling on Dow to come out. At last Dow pretended to be roused out of a sound sleep, (although he had been awake all the time); rubbing his eyes and yawning, he came out. The man insisted on Dow's raising the devil, and would not take *no* for an answer. Well, if you insist on it, said Dow, I will do it, but when *he* comes, it will be in a flame of fire, and you must set the doors wide open, so he will have plenty of room. The man opened his door, and Dow, taking the candle, touched the tow in the cask. In an instant the cask was wrapped in flame, and the man inside jumping out, all on fire, ran up the street like the very devil, all of a light blaze, tearing through the snow at the rate of 2:40. The husband was so frightened, for once it made a sober man of him.

When I was 9 years old, my parents moved to Connecticut, and Uncle Lorenzo journeyed with us. At one of our stopping places he was called on to preach. It was about 4 P. M. In a few minutes they had in the hotel where we stopped a congrega-

tion of some 300 persons. In the course of the sermon, he pointed to a young man present, and said, "How came you to steal that sheep, and dress and have it cooked? Do you think it tasted any better than if you had gone to work, earned the money, and paid for it like an honest man?" After the sermon, my sister Christiania asked him what he meant by being so personal, and making such a direct accusation of stealing, when he never was in that town before, and knew no one present; that, having made a charge, if he could not sustain it, would go hard with him. Uncle Lorenzo replied he felt intensely impressed in a very peculiar manner to say what he did, so much so that he could not stop until he had made the charge. It was soon told us by the landlord that two years before, that man stole a sheep, had it cooked, and eaten in his own family. He was sued, but his father settled it so it did not go into court. The reader may analyze this, whether there were any spiritual manifestations.

The next night we put up at another inn, and as my uncle entered the house, he met an old acquaintance, a Deacon in a Congregational church there. The Deacon was in the act of shaving. Seeing our party, he said—"Mr. Dow, do you ever shave?" Uncle L. said, "I shave a *Congregational Deacon* once in a while."

On the farm that Lorenzo owned in Montville, Ct., there was a dam at the outlet of a large pond. Below on the stream my uncle owned some mills, and below these was a large cotton factory, owned by one of his neighbors, employing a large number of operatives. In the night his neighbor would go and open the gate, and let the water out of the pond to run certain machinery. The next day there was not water enough to run his own mill. The result was L. D. went and had a gate made of boiler-iron, and spiked down so the man of the factory could not open it. He then raised his dam to the height of 25 feet, keeping back the water for months. His neighbor wanted water to run his factory, while Dow closed his mills up for repairs. The result was his neighbor sued him, and beat him. Dow carried up the case to the next court, and got beat there. He then carried the case to the court of last resort, and got beat again. Then Dow took his hired man, and opened the gate. The three months of water accumulated, the pressure upon the gate was immense; the stream poured forth in a torrent. Says Dow to the man, "He wants water; give him more. Hoist the gate higher," and, looking on the rushing stream, said, "my neighbor wants water, and water he shall have. Take the gate out." The impetuous current did more damage to the cotton factory than three months' laying still for the want of water.

This was the basis of that work published by Dow, entitled "Fresh Water Law, or Twenty-nine Reasons why a man cannot control the water on his own land."

Lorenzo Dow was once preaching in the State of Ohio, and having unusual freedom of thought and delivery, the congregation was thrilled with admiration and delight. When the interest was at its height, he suddenly stepped down from the desk, and deliberately walked to another part of the room and pointing his long, sarcastic finger at a person to whom he was a total stranger, and fixing on him his searching eyes, addressed him thus:—"I mean *you!* Yes, YOU! who ran away from Connecticut between two days to avoid paying your honest debts; and more than this, you persecuted and abused your wife because she was endeavoring to seek religion! *Aint you ashamed of yourself?*" The poor fellow looked as though annihilation would be the highest boon. Dow returned to the desk and resumed the thread of his discourse, and by his wonderful tact and magnetism raised the congregation to the same summit of interest as before. After the benediction was pronounced, the people, who knew nothing of the man's antecedents, instituted searching inquiry into the man's history and found that Dow's charges were true to the very letter.

On another occasion while preaching in a grove, a young man commenced rattling some boards at no great distance from the preacher's stand. The speaker cautioned

him very mildly at first, but every little while he would renew the mischief. At length Dow cast on him a serious look, remarking :—"*Those boards will make your coffin.*" The young man died in a few weeks, and the carpenter not thinking of Dow's remark made use of the very identical boards. These are but specimens of what occurred along the history of his life.

He was once holding forth in a place in a very powerful manner, and all at once he paused in his discourse, and very deliberately made the remark: "There is a man present, who has been considered a very respectable person, but he is guilty of hugging and kissing another man's wife. Both parties are present. The man has a white feather on his head; and the woman blushes deeply." In an instant a man reached his hand to his head, and Dow pointing to him said, "Thou art the man." And pointing to the woman, whose cheeks were scarlet, said, "Thou art the woman." Subsequent developments showed that Dow's arrows hit the mark.

At another time, while preaching in Mississippi, some rowdies were thrusting a knife into a beautiful beaver hat of his, at some distance from the stand. He turned to them and addressed them thus:—The laws of society condemn you; the laws of your country condemn you; moreover the laws of God condemn you. The word condemned means damned. 1st. You are villains. 2d. You are condemned villains, that is you are damned villains. 3d. God condemns you by His law; that is He damns you. Hence, you are *God damned villains!*

THE VERMONT BIBLE SOCIETY

Had its organization at the capital. The first meeting was held at the hall of the Academy, Oct. 28, 1812. Hon. Wm. C. Harrington, mod., Jeduthan Loomis, clerk. Rev. Chester Wright preached the opening sermon, and before the meeting dissolved 88 persons had become members, and $323.75 raised. First officers: Charles Marsh, pres't, Gen. Abner Forbes, treas., Wm. Page, sec'y.

METHODISM IN MONTPELIER.

BY REV. J. R. BARTLETT.

The history of the Methodist Church in Montpelier extends to the earliest associations of Methodism in Vermont.

Various accounts have been given of the introduction of Methodism into Vermont, some of which are only matters of tradition and probably incorrect. It is now known that the first Methodist preacher sent to Vermont by the authorized voice of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and who accepted and worked under the appointment, was Nicholas Snethen, who at the Conference held at Thompson, Conn., convened Sept. 20, 1796, was "read off" as the appointee to "Vershire circuit."

This was an entirely new field for Methodistic preaching, and Mr. Snethen probably went to his appointment with no definite knowledge of the existence of any Methodist families in Vermont except one in Vershire, one in Bradford, and perhaps a few others in the extended territory which comprised the "circuit."

"Vershire circuit reached," as the records state, "from the towns near the Connecticut river to Montpelier." These boundaries are somewhat indefinite, but were as accurate, perhaps, as any in the early days of Methodism, when bounding the parish of a Methodist preacher.

Jesse Lee, the pioneer of Methodism in New England, was Presiding Elder, and in his journal makes reference to Vershire circuit in these words: "Many of the places where we preached in that circuit were quite new settlements; the houses were very small, and but scattered through the country. The preachers had to encounter many difficulties and to endure many hardships. But one thing which made up for all the difficulties was this, the people were fond of attending meeting by day or by night, and were very kind to the preachers; and best of all was, sinners were awakened, and in a little time some of them became the happy subjects of the favor of God, and were zealously engaged in trying to help forward the work of the Lord as far as they could. Since

then we have prospered considerably in this new part of the country."

The fragmentary records which are the only means of information now extant, give conclusive evidence that Montpelier was thus visited by the early itinerant preachers, and that it immediately became an appointment for stated and regular preaching. It is probable, however, that such preaching was only at intervals of considerable extent in point of time, and that the meetings were small as regards the number in attendance, being held in dwellings, or possibly in school-houses where they existed and could be obtained for the purpose. Arminian theology was then regarded as an interloper, and met with its opposing creeds of Calvinistic dogmas on the one hand and extreme Liberalism on the other, as its vital and untiring disputants.

D. P. Thompson's History of Montpelier speaks of "A great public meeting for a doctrinal debate," held in Montpelier during the summer of 1799, in which a "Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of some other part of the State," appeared "on the part of the Methodists." Doubtless this was Joseph Mitchell, the preacher on the "Vergennes circuit" in that year. Mr. Mitchell was never an appointee on any circuit which included Montpelier, but was a man of untiring energy, great intellectual power and unceasing labors in his calling as a preacher, and it is recorded of him that he traveled at the rate of nearly 6,000 miles a year while on the Vergennes circuit. His appearance in Montpelier at this time would seem to indicate either that he was an occasional visitor and preacher here, although not on his stated circuit, or that he was brought forward to champion the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the friends of the same.

It is not improbable that Montpelier may have been occasionally visited by the preachers of Vergennes circuit, as well as by those of Vershire circuit, of which it was a part, for the early Methodist preacher had a habit of making himself heard, and of feeling very much at home wherever, and under whatever circumstances he could find a congregation, and in view of the common sympathy and purpose among the early preachers, especially, it is presumable that no exclusive right of territory was thought of by any circuit preacher.

Lorenzo Dow, famed for his eccentricities of life and speech, and an able though irregular worker in the early itinerancy, is also known to have been an occasional preacher at Montpelier, but was never an appointee on any circuit which included the town in its jurisdiction. So of others whose names are not in the list of Methodist preachers included in this sketch, but who may be remembered, or perhaps recorded, as having engaged in the work to a greater or less extent.

The preachers who succeeded Mr. Snethen upon Vershire circuit while Montpelier continued within its bounds, were, in 1797, Ralph Williston; in 1798, Joseph Crawford; in 1799, Mr. Crawford again, with Elijah Chichester as his colleague; in 1800, Thomas Dewey; in 1801, Truman Bishop and Thomas Branch; in 1802, Solomon Langdon and Paul Dustin; in 1803, Samuel Draper and Oliver Beale. The dates above given indicate the "Conference year," commencing with the annual session in the summer of the year named, and continuing to the following session. In 1804, the circuit was divided, and Montpelier became a part of the new "Barre circuit," which included the following within its jurisdiction: Barre, Plainfield, Middlesex, Montpelier, Northfield, Williamstown, Washington, Berlin, and Orange. It is uncertain whether Moretown and Waitsfield were in the circuit at this time, or were added subsequently; but eventually they were so included, as well as other towns.

There are 257 names upon the oldest list of members now to be found, and which seems to include the entire circuit as it existed in 1804.

Of this number it is difficult to decide how many were residents of Montpelier, as the Montpelier membership is not grouped as in some of the other towns, but it seems to be not more than six or eight.

There was, however, a "class" organization, and it was represented in the reported "collections" ate ach quarterly meeting of the circuit, the amounts varying in these early reports from 35 cents to $8.54, the last named being the report on Apr. 19, 1806, at the last quarterly meeting in the Conference year.

July 23, 1808, collections from two classes in Montpelier were reported, indicating that another class was formed about this time, subsequent reports showing the continuation of this arrangement. The first receipt of "public money" reported from Montpelier was at a quarterly meeting held at Plainfield, October 16, 1807, the amount being $1.60. The name of the first class leader was Ansel Patterson, who afterwards removed to Barre, and was eventually expelled from membership.

The number in society as reported to the annual Conference of 1812 was 330 upon the circuit, and of this number 25 were in the two classes in Montpelier, David Harris and Elias Kingsley being the leaders, and having thirteen and twelve in their respective classes, and three "on trial" in the class of Mr. Kingsley. The records are very meagre during these intervening years, but there is evidence of a steady growth in numbers and increase of influence for the church in the community.

Aug. 5, 1820, the quarterly meeting was held in Montpelier, being the first on record as held in this town. It is not certain, however, that quarterly meetings were now held here for the first time, as some of the records in former years are incomplete, and it is obvious that such meetings were held, of which no record is now extant, or at least known to exist. The record of this meeting is very meagre, being only a statement of the time and place and the amount of the collections and disbursements as follows:

Quarterly meetings held at Montpelier, for Barre circuit, August 5, 1820.
Public collection, $8.62.

Paid Ella Dunam expense,	6.00
Squire B. Harskell do.	2.62
	$8.62

This brief record is suggestive, however, of a meeting which was probably one of impressive and solemn interest in the community. A Methodist "quarterly meeting" in 1820 was likely to be an event of great local interest. Barre circuit comprised at this time some twelve or more towns within its bounds, and, in accordance with the custom in these olden times, there would be likely to be in attendance at the quarterly meeting some from every preaching station on the circuit, and a general attendance of the members and friends of the Methodist Church in towns convenient of access to the place of meeting. It is, therefore, probable that this meeting was one of considerable local importance. Mr. Henry Nutt remembers the occasion, and that the meeting was held in the grove at the "Centre," and very largely attended by the people from all adjoining and some other towns.

Rev. Elihu Scott, who is now living in Hampton, N. H., writes:

In June, 1825, I received my first appointment in the New England Conference, on old Barre circuit, Vermont, one of the oldest and best at that time in the State. John Lord was preacher in charge, David Leslie second, E. Scott third; and because we had not help enough, we took on Horace Spaulding for the fourth, (a school teacher and local preacher of good abilities.) The following is a list of the towns then embraced in the circuit—a name that meant something in those days—namely: Barre, Montpelier, Calais, Plainfield, Marshfield, Orange, Washington, Williamstown, Brookfield, Randolph, Bethel, Roxbury, Northfield and Berlin. I think we had preaching every Sabbath only in Barre; in a few other places once in two weeks, in others once in four weeks, and in others once in eight weeks. But with lectures, as we then called them—that is, preaching on week days, afternoon or evening, in all our outlying neighborhoods where we had classes, four or five times a week three weeks out of four, summer and winter, in private houses or school-houses, and visiting all our members frequently, we found plenty of hard work to keep us out of idleness and mischief.

Previous to 1826, the Methodists had no church, but during this year one was built by them at the Centre of the town, in which meetings were then held alternately

with services in the old State House in the village. At the first quarterly meeting held in the church, Wilbur Fisk preached upon the theme of "endless misery"—a memorable sermon, which was much discussed in the community.

In 1828, Montpelier was made a station, and thenceforward lost its identity with Barre circuit, but gained one of its own. The appointments of preachers for Barre circuit from its formation to this time, (all of whom were of course regular visitors to Montpelier at stated appointments,) were as follows: In 1804, Oliver Beale; 1805, Elijah Hedding and Daniel Young; 1806, Philip Munger and Jonathan Chaney; 1807, Sam'l Thompson and Eleazer Wells; 1808, Solomon Sias; 1809, Warren Banister and George Gary; 1810, Eliazer Wells and Squire Streeter; 1811, Nathaniel Sternes and John Jewett; 1812, Ebenezer F. Newell and Joseph Dennett; 1813 and '14, David Kilburn, Jason Walker being his colleague in '14; 1815 and '16, Joel Steele, Thomas C. Pierce being a colleague in '16; 1817 and '18, Leonard Frost; 1819, Thomas C. Pierce; 1820, Squire B. Haskell and Ella Dunham; 1821, John F. Adams and Abraham Holway; 1822, J. F. Adams, D. Leslie; 1823, Samuel Norris and Haskell Wheelock; 1824, D. Kilburn, H. Wheelock and A. H. Houghton; 1825, John Lord, D. Leslie and Elihu Scott; 1826, A. D. Merrill and J. Templeton; 1827, J. B. White, E. Jordan and R. L. Harvey.

There had also appeared among the Methodist preachers in the town the following men who had occupied the office of presiding elder upon the district of which Barre circuit was a part: Jesse Lee, George Pickering, Shadrack Bostwick, John Brodhead, Joseph Crawford, Elijah Sabin, Thomas Branch, Eleazer Wells, Joseph A. Merrill, John Lindsley, John G. Dow, Wilbur Fisk.

Among these names that of Wilbur Fisk is not the least prominent, and to the present generation is a household name in memory of a man who made his impress in society as but few men are able to do. The sermon of Mr. Fisk before the Vermont Legislature of 1826 is now preserved, having been printed in pamphlet form. Mr. Fisk has been called the "founder of Methodism in Montpelier," but although his influence was of great value to Methodism in Montpelier, his work was incidental to its history rather than the foundation of it. He was a strong man in the denomination, and doubtless exercised an influence which served in a great measure to dispel the opposition and the prejudices which had met the early efforts of Methodists to secure an acknowledged right to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, and the preferences of their religious tastes. [For Presiding Elder Fisk, see Windham County vol., (following Washington County papers,) of which County he was a native—Ed.] It is also probable that this growing strength in the society gave encouragement to the local interests to such an extent as to bring about the independent existence of "Montpelier station," and thus secure a resident pastor who could give his entire attention to the interests of the church in Montpelier.

So it came about that at the annual conference, held at Lynn, Mass., (this territory being then comprised in "the New England Conference,") and commencing July 23, 1828, Barre circuit was again divided, (having lost "Brookfield circuit" in 1826,) and "Montpelier station" became an appointment. John Lord was presiding elder of the district, and John G. Dow the stationed preacher.

The first quarterly meeting was held at the church (at the Center) Sept. 20 and 21, 1828. Regular meetings had been held up to this time, but the "quarterly meeting" now convened for the first time on the station, and as there was but one steward under the circuit arrangement, it became necessary to choose others; the completed board was as follows: Stephen Sanborn, Daniel Culver, Samuel Upham, Cyrenus G. Kelton, (Recording Steward,) and Henry Nutt. At a subsequent meeting the board of trustees was increased to five, and then comprised Salvenus Morse, John Stevens, James Arbuckle, Daniel

Culver and Henry Nutt; and the membership was comprised in seven classes, as follows: 1, Henry Nutt leader, 13 members; 2, Elias Wakefield leader, 9 members and two on trial; 3, Cyrenus G. Kelton leader, 16 members; 4, Goodyear Bassett local preacher and leader, 16 members and one on trial; 5, James Arbuckle leader, 7 members and 5 on trial; 6, Daniel W. Fox leader, 20 members; 7, Nathan Howard leader, 13 members; total, 105 members and 8 on trial.

The financial exhibit for this first year is as follows: Collections for this year's avails of subscription papers, $204; private donations, $15; ministerial or public money, $62; quarterly collections, $49; total, $330. Disbursements, Paid Rev. J. G. Dow for traveling expenses, $10; for house rent, $70; fuel, $15; table expenses, $85; quarterage, $140; paid Rev. John Lord, P. E., $10; total, $330.

An interesting relic of the time here written of is an original "class paper," now in a good state of preservation, although yellow with age, and carrying an inscription of faded writing, but still very legible, as follows:

Montpelier Class Paper.---No. 1.

HENRY NUTT, Leader.

JOHN G. DOW, S. P. Rev. JOHN LORD, P. E.

Remember and observe the Quarterly Fast.
See Discipline.

Keep yourselves in the love of God.
—Bible.

Made April 15th, 1829.

The original size of the above when folded is 5¼ x 2¾ inches, and when unfolded, it is twelve times as large, and contains the names of the members of the class indicated, with lines and spaces to record their state in life, (married, single or widowed,) their state in the church, (full membership or on trial,) and their attendance or non-attendance at class meetings. The church records, although merely incidental of the routine business during the next 6 years, indicate a general state of prosperity and a healthy growth in the membership. John G. Dow was again appointed preacher in charge in 1829, with Eleazer Wells presiding elder. James Templeton was the preacher in '30 and '31; Ezra Sprague, '32; John Currier in '33; (Josiah A. Scarrit, presiding elder,) and Elihu Scott the preacher in '34. At this time there was under agitation a project to build a Methodist church in the village, the meetings having been held in the old Court House up to this time.

The following record is still preserved, apparently upon the original paper where it was written:

MONTPELIER, Feb. 12, 1834.

According to previous notice given, a meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of building a Methodist meeting-house.

On motion, Hon. Cyrus Ware was called to the chair, and E. H. Washburn was appointed secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed consisting of three, to be denominated a Methodist meeting-house committee. Luther Cross, Samuel Upham, Jonathan M. Snow, comprise this committee, whose duty it shall be to find a site on which to build said house, and any other business belonging to the subject.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned to meet at the State House, on the 24th instant. at 6 o'clock P. M.

E. H. WASHBURN, *Secretary*.

Feb. 24, 1834.

Met pursuant to adjournment, Hon. C. Ware in the chair, and J. M. Snow, secretary *pro tem*.

On motion, the question was tried relative to the site belonging to Mr. Jewett.

On motion, Col. J. P. Miller was added to the committee above raised, and also Mr. James Arbuckle and Mr. Nahum.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned to the 10th of March.

E. H. WASHBURN, *Secretary*.

March 10th, 1834.

On motion of Hon. C. Ware, Smith Sherman was called to the chair.

On motion, said meeting agreed to build on the Keith site.

On motion, adjourned to meet on the 24th instant.

E. H. WASHBURN, *Secretary*.

MONTPELIER, March 24, 1834.

Met pursuant to adjournment after reading the notice published in the newspapers. Hon. C. Ware called to the chair. Trustees: Cyrenus Morse, Sam-

uel Upham, Jr., Christopher C. Wing, A. D. H. Cadwell, James Arbuckle; Methodist meeting-house committee: C. C. Wing, J. M. Snow, Wm. B. Hubbard. 4th. To act on draft for a constitution for said society. Constitution adopted. Plan A, for a meeting-house adopted.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned four weeks. E. H. WASHBURN, *Sec.*

No further record of this movement is preserved, and the project seems to have waited development for the time being.

The earliest records of the Sunday-school are July, 1835; one superintendent, 5 teachers, 48 scholars; 75 vols. in the library. It seems probable that there was a Sunday-school organization some years earlier, and it is also probable that the organization has been continued ever since.

Aug. 31, 1836, the New Hampshire and Vermont Conference commenced its seventh annual session in Montpelier, under the presidency of Bishop Elijah Hedding. It must have been with peculiar feelings of gratitude to God, that Bishop Hedding now looked upon the assembling of this conference. In 1805, he had been a preacher on Barre circuit, and had occasionally visited and preached in Montpelier.

In 1824, he was elected and ordained Bishop, and in 1830, had presided over the first session of the New Hampshire and Vermont Conference at Barre, and now in the course of his official duties, came to preside over the session to be held in Montpelier. The number of members in the church in Montpelier at this time was 153. The sessions of the conference were held in the "Brick Church," (Congregational.) It is remembered that John Brodhead was also present among other visitors.

Following this conference the building enterprise assumed definite form.

Daniel Baldwin was made chairman of the building committee, and eventually bore the burden of carrying the church to completion. His financial account of receipts and expenditures amounting to $3,176.15, paid into his hands and fully accounted for, was rendered to the stewards under date of 1840.

The deed of the land was given by Rawsel R. Keith to the stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the consideration being named as $500, and the lot being described as "situated on the northerly side of the road leading from William Mann's to the State House;" as bounded by lands belonging to Keith and Blaisdell, and the road, having 4 rods width and being 8 rods in length from the road to the rear boundary line. This deed was made and attested Dec. 16, 1836, and recorded Jan. 19, 1837. The deed was given, to quote its language, "upon the especial trust and confidence that they shall erect and build thereon a house or place of religious worship for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Montpelier according to the rules and discipline which from time to time may be agreed upon by the ministers and preachers by said church at their general conference in the United States of America," and mentioning further expectation that the property should remain in the control of the said church under its disciplinary rules. Some 33 years later, Nov. 8, 1869, the title was made absolute by the execution of another deed by which for a consideration of $100, Mr. Keith quit-claimed to the stewards of said church all right and title to the same piece of land, indicating that when it became necessary to make a change in the church property, it was found that doubt existed as to the right of the church to dispose of the same under the original title. This illustrates the truth that not only mice but men also sometimes overlook the means of egress, when deeply intent in improving the opportunity of ingress upon a desired possession.

The church was dedicated Nov. 19, 1837, and the sermon preached by Rev. S. Kelley, pastor. In 1838 the church in Montpelier village was made a station by itself, with 99 names upon its roll of membership.

The first quarterly meeting held in the church at Montpelier village was Apr. 7, 1838, and after this time usually occurred at this place. In 1837, Middlesex charge

was united with Montpelier for the time being, and two preachers were appointed to the work. In 1839, East Montpelier was annexed in like manner, but in each instance the arrangement was only for the current year. During these years and the following there was a steady growth in the membership of the church, with occasional revival of religion. In 1858, the Vermont Annual Conference, (organized in 1844,) held its fourteenth session in Montpelier, Bishop Osman C. Baker presiding. The conference convened May 13th.

In 1866, the 22d session of the Vermont Annual Conference was held in Montpelier, convening April 19, with Bishop Matthew Simpson presiding. This was the centennial year of American Methodism, dating from its introduction in 1766, and great interest attached to the observation of proper demonstrations to commemorate such an occasion of congratulation. On Friday evening, April 20, a "centenary meeting" was held, at which Gov. Dillingham presided, Rev. H. Eastman read a poem suited to the occasion, and Rev. G. C. Bancroft delivered an address. The Sabbath services were particularly interesting, Bishop Simpson preaching at the Congregational Church in the forenoon, and the other services in the several churches being conducted by other visitors and by members of the conference.

Sept. 21, 1868, it was voted by the leaders and stewards' meeting, (official board, improperly so called,) "to build a new house of worship," and the necessary measures were taken in due time to dispose of the church property then held by the society, and to procure the land and erect the church edifice now owned by this society. Like other church enterprises of this character, this involved years of toil and sacrifice on the part of the people, and corresponding labor and sacrifice by the pastors who found their lot cast with this society during the several following years. It is not within the province of this article to relate the details of the effort to erect this new house of worship, but to record its completion for dedication on Nov. 24, 1874, Rev. W. R. Clark, D. D., of the New England Conference, being the preacher of the dedicatory sermon.

Among the material encouragements in the undertaking was the donation of the massive bell by Col. H. C. Nutt, at about $1,500 cost, and which was made a "memorial gift" in the name of two sisters deceased, and whose names are cast in an inscription on the bell, as follows:

IN MEMORY
OF
MY SISTERS,
FANNY AND ASENATH

H. C. NUTT,
Trinity M. E. Church,
Montpelier, Vt.,
1872.

[FANNY W. NUTT was born in Montpelier, March 2d, 1836; united with the Methodist Church in this village in 1854; married Chas. H. Tenney, M. D., Nov. 25, 1862, and died Nov. 8, 1864. Dr. Tenney, who was Assistant Superintendent of the Vt. Insane Asylum, died in Brattleboro, April 27, 1874. Two poems from her pen appear in "The Poets and Poetry of Vermont," one of which attracted very pleasant notice:

THE TWO CROWNS.

Over ocean's deep blue waters,
In a home of royal pride,
Is a darling little baby,
Known throughout the world so wide.

I suppose that he is winning,
Just as other babies are;
Laughing eyes and dimpled shoulders,
Brow as polished marble fair;
Robes of costliest lace and muslin,
Showing forth his baby charms—
Strings of purest diamonds flashing
From his rosy neck and arms.

Tended by a score of servants,
Feeding from a golden bowl—
Worshipped by a mighty nation—
Whence this homage of the whole?

Ah! adown the misty future
They can see that baby brow,
Seamed by many a care-worn furrow—
Not as fresh and fair as now;
Robbed of all the golden ringlets
That his beauty now enhance;
Wearing, as to hide its wrinkles,
The Imperial Crown of France.

'Neath our roof-tree fondly nestles
Just the dearest little thing,
That within an earth-home ever
Folded up its tiny wing.

Eyes of blue, and golden tresses
Waving 'round a brow of light,
Looks she like a little cherub
In her flowing robes of white;
With no ornaments we deck her
But the charms that nature gives,
Save a pair of golden arrows,
Looping up her little sleeves.

At her birth no bells were pealing,
Save the bells of silent joy;
At her feet bows no proud nation
As before the Emperor's boy.

But, I've often heard at twilight
Angel feet come tripping in:
Bending o'er her midnight slumbers,
Often angel forms have seen;
And I almost hear them tell her
That a crown of glory bright
Waits to bind our baby's forehead
In the blessed world of light.

The interest in which is not diminished, but rather enhanced, now the fair, dear author sleeps in Green Mount Cemetery, and the pure young Prince has won the martyrdom of the brave by the barbaric Abyssinian spear. Touching sequel of human hope, if we look on one side of the leaf. If we turn the leaf, it may have a very beautiful golden lining.—ED.]

The Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church edifice is a substantial brick structure, of plain exterior, well located upon Main st. Its extreme length upon the outside is 111 feet, with a corresponding width of 60 feet. The ground floor is occupied by a spacious vestibule, and from which a passage 24 feet in length and 10 feet in width, leads to the vestry, 62 x 58 feet, being the largest lecture room in town, while upon the right of the passage from the vestibule is a class-room, 24 feet square, and upon the left two ladies' parlors, each 24 x 12 feet, and connected by folding doors. From the vestibule on each side is a stairway, 5 ft. 5 in. wide, with 20 steps of 7 in. rise, leading to the second floor, on which is the main audience room, 73 ft. long, 58 ft. wide, and 32 ft. high, and having excellent acoustic properties. The pews are 120 in number, giving 600 sittings, while the gallery over the vestibule will seat 100, making a total seating capacity of 700 in the permanent seats. The organ loft, situated back of the pulpit, is 22 ft. wide by 17 ft. depth, and is furnished with a superior instrument, made by Geo. H. Ryder of Boston, and which was purchased by the ladies of the Society. On each side of the organ loft is a room 17 x 13 ft., and intended for the toilet of the preacher and the choir. The audience room is heated by two furnaces, and the vestry by a third, all located in the cellar, while the smaller rooms are provided with stoves for heating purposes.

The following is a complete list of pastors who have been identified with this church since its independent existence, commencing in 1828, and also the names of the presiding elders of Montpelier district, several of whom have resided in this town during their term of office:

1828, John G. Dow, John Lord, Presiding Elder; 1829, John G. Dow, pastor, Eleazer Wells, Presiding Elder; 1830 and '31, James Templeton; 1832, Ezra Sprague; 1833, John Currier, Josiah A. Scarritt, P. E.; '34 and '35, Elihu Scott; '36 and '37, Samuel Kelley, Charles D. Cahoon, P. E.; '38 and '39, Eleazer Smith, Elisha J. Scott, P. E.; '40 and '41, Charles R. Harding; '42, '43, '44, Elisha J. Scott, J. G. Dow, P. E.; '45 and '46, Amasa G. Button, John Currier, P. E. in '46; '47 and '48, Alonzo Webster; '49, S. P. Williams; '50 and '51, S. Chamberlain, A. T. Bullard, P. E.; '52 and '53, Benjamin Walker; '54, Edmund Copeland; '55 and '56, F. D. Hemenway, E. J. Scott, P. E.; '57 and '58, H. P. Cushing, W. J. Kidder, P. E. in '58; '59 and '60, W. D. Malcom; '61 and '62, Isaac McAnn, P. P. Ray, P. E. in '62; '63 and '64, A. L. Cooper; '65 and '66, M. Ludlum, A. L. Cooper, P. E. in '66; '67 and '68, B. Taylor. Mr. Taylor was released in Aug. '68, and Isaac McAnn completed the conference year. 1869, S. Holman; '70, H. W. Worthen, J. A. Sherburn, P. E. in '70; '71 and '72, J. W. C. Coxe. Mr. Coxe was released in

the fall of '72, and James Morrow supplied the remainder of the conference year. 1873 and '74, H. A. Spencer, I. McAnn, P. E. in '74; '75 and '76, J. M. C. Fulton; '78 and '79, Charles Parkhurst, Church Tabor, P. E. in '78. Mr. Parkhurst was released in the fall of '79, and N. Fellows, of the N. E. Conference, supplied the remainder of the conference year, and was appointed as pastor in '80; '81, D. E. Miller.

The annual statistics of the society as reported to the conference of 1881 are as follows: Members, 234; probationers, 22; local preachers, 2; number in Sunday-school, 200; officers and teachers, 24; probable value of church edifice, $27,000; probable value of parsonage property, $2,000; indebtedness, none; paid for ministerial support, pastor, $1,000; presiding elder, $68; bishops, $12; conference claimants, $25; total, $1,105; current expenses, $275; benevolent collections, $182; total annual financial disbursement, $1,562.

THE VERMONT CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.

BY REV. J. R. BARTLETT.

No certain data is at hand to indicate the birthplace of the Messenger. One informant states that it was started in Newbury in 1846, by Rev. Wm. M. Willets. The first record of it is found in Walton's Vermont Register for 1848, stating that it was published in Montpelier in 1847. In 1853, it was removed to Northfield, and in 1859 again removed to Montpelier, where it has since been published.

During its history it has been published by Rev. Elisha J. Scott, Rev. Alonzo Webster, C. W. Willard (commencing in 1861); J. W. Wheelock (Willard & Wheelock from 1869 to 1874, and then by Mr. Wheelock and his estate to 1879), since which time the present proprietor, Mr. Herbert R. Wheelock, has continued the publication in the office of the "Green Mountain Freeman." Among its editors Rev. Elisha J. Scott, Rev. Alonzo Webster, and Rev. W. D. Malcom, have served the longest terms.

The following memorial sketch of Mr. Scott was published in the Vermont Conference Minutes of the session of 1866:

Rev. Elisha J, Scott was born in Greensboro, Vt., Aug. 11, 1803, and died in Montpelier, Jan. 24, 1866, in his 63d year. Bro. Scott was a son of pious parents, and a father's prayers and a mother's religious instructions were among his earliest and sweetest recollections. The principles of our holy Christianity took a strong hold of his young mind, and at the age of 12 years he gave his heart to the Saviour, and joined the Baptist Church, of which his parents were members. He continued in this Church some 7 years, when the Rev. Wilbur Fisk, of precious memory, was sent to preach in an adjoining town. While listening to his preaching, a change was wrought in his views of Christian doctrine, and ever after in sentiment and sympathy he was a Methodist. He had early convictions that he was sent into the world to be a minister of Jesus, and made preparation to enter upon his life work. He was received on trial in the M. E. Conference in 1828; was ordained Deacon by Bishop Hedding, at Barre, June 27, 1830, and Elder by Bishop Roberts, at Lyndon, Aug. 12, 1832. He filled with great acceptability and usefulness the following appointments, namely: Cabot, Craftsbury, Barton, Brookfield and Chelsea Circuits, Woodstock, Chelsea, Newbury and Barre Stations—all one year each; Montpelier District as Presiding Elder, 4 years; Montpelier Station, 3 years, the third year as Supernumerary. He was then placed on the superannuated list for 9 years, when he was again made effective, and traveled Montpelier District a second term of four years as Presiding Elder. During the last years of this term his health completely failed, and he again took a superannuated relation, which he held during the remainder of his life. During his retirement from the active work of the ministry, he performed much useful labor in supplying on the Sabbath appointments near the place of his residence, as Superintendent of common schools in his county, and as editor of the *Messenger*. He was for several years Secretary of the Conference, and a delegate to the General Conference, which met at Cincinnati, May, 1836.

[We have among our waifs the following hymn, we clipped from some Montpelier paper at the time—probably the *Messenger*, composed by him a few days before his death, to be sung at his funeral.—ED.]

THE DYING CHRISTIAN'S ADIEU TO EARTH.

Launched on Death's dark, rolling stream,
Earthly scenes recede from view;
Oh! how trifling all now seem,
As I bid them each adieu.

Pleasant scenes! they could not last—
Morning clouds, and earthly dew,
Soon exhaled—and quickly past,
Ere we thought to say adieu.

Once, to me did they impart
Happiness, short-lived, but true;
Now, as from them all I part,
Cheerfully I say adieu.

Richer joys my soul shall taste,
Joys that are forever new;
To these joys I gladly haste,
Bidding all below adieu.

Objects to my heart most dear,
Friends so loving and so true;
Even those, without a tear,
I can bid my brief adieu.

Short the time that will us part,
Then our union we'll renew,
When heart closely joined to heart,
Ne'er shall breathe the sad adieu.

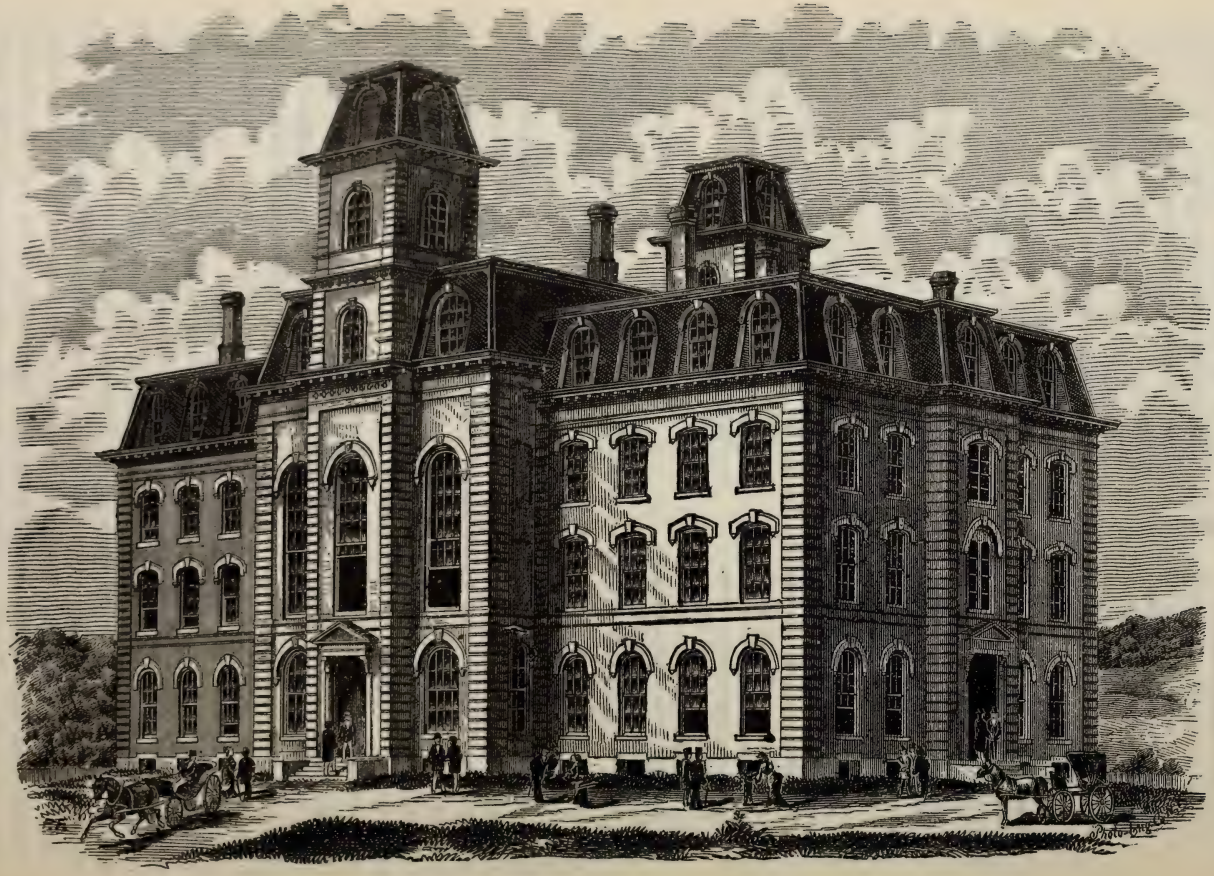
Farewell! earth, no onger home,
Heaven opens to my view;
O'er hill and vale no more I roam,
Loved scenes! my fond adieu.

Hark! what music do I hear?
Sweet the strains—full and new—
How it floods my ravished ear!
World of death! my last adieu.

Rev. Alonzo Webster, D.D., was born in Weston, Jan. 27, 1818; joined the New Hampshire Conference in 1837, and by the division of the same, became a member of the Vermont Conference at its formation in 1844; remained in active service in this Conference 19 years as pastor, and 3 years of service as Presiding Elder, 9 years of which he occupied the editorial chair of the *Messenger*. In 1856, and again in 1860, he was elected a delegate to the General Conference, and in 1866 was transferred to the South Carolina Conference. In 1869, he received the appointment as Professor in the Baker Theological Institute, first established at Charleston, S. C., but afterward removed to Orangeburg, to become a part of Claflin University, of which Dr. Webster was made President in 1870. In 1874, he resigned this position to accept an appointment as Presiding Elder of Charleston District, and in 1876, and again in 1880, was elected to represent the South Carolina Conference in the General Conference. His present address is Orangeburg, S. C.

Rev. W. D. Malcom assumed the editorial chair in 1867, and continued to occupy the position until April, 1881. He was born in Albany, N. Y., July 3, 1827; in early life worked as a printer; studied at the Newbury Seminary, and joined the Vermont Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848, since which he has continued in the itinerant work of a Methodist minister with the exception of one year, ('49,) when he located, rejoining in 1850. Of the 33 years of his ministerial life, nearly 8 years have been passed in the office of Presiding Elder, which position he now fills upon the St. Johnsbury District. In 1864, he was a delegate to the General Conference, and for five successive years filled the office of Secretary to the Vermont Annual Conference. He is widely known in Vermont as a genial Christian minister, an able preacher, and a loyal and industrious worker in his Master's vineyard.

The present, (Oct. 1881,) editorial force consists of Rev. J. R. Bartlett, Barre, editor; Rev. W. R. Davenport, Cambridgeport, assistant; Rev. J. O. Sherburn, Rochester, Sunday-school lessons. The *Messenger* is conducted as a denominational religious newspaper, in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, its editors being pastors in this Church, and members of the Vermont Annual Conference. It is, however, a purely private enterprise, involving the Conference in no financial or moral responsibility, further than its jurisdiction to expect all persons who are members of the Conference to conform to sound doctrines of the Church in their public teachings, and to the rules of the Discipline in their manner of personal conduct. But as it seeks its support, in the main, from the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is reasonable to expect that it will be loyal and true to the interests of the same, and it is conducted on this basis; while at the same time it seeks to avoid mere sectarianism of the narrow school, and to cultivate a catholic spirit, which while free to express its denominational choice, is yet cordial and friendly to all other Christian churches.



VERMONT METHODIST SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, MONTPELIER, VT.

VERMONT METHODIST SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

BY REV. J. A. SHERBURN.

In giving a history of this institution it is necessary to briefly notice those institutions of which this is the legitimate successor. For the first 40 years or so, of the existence of Methodism in this State, it had no schools under its special supervision; not because it did not value scholastic advantages, but because, for the time being, there were other interests to serve it valued more.

Nearly 50 years since, Poultney Academy, under the supervision of the Troy Conference, and Newbury Seminary, under the New Hampshire Conference, were opened for students in the fall of 1834.

N. H. Conference then embraced what now composes the N. H. Conference and that part of Vermont lying east of the Green Mountains, making Newbury comparatively central to the whole territory. The funds for the purchase of lands and the erection of buildings for Newbury Seminary were obtained by subscriptions and collections from the whole Conference. The buildings were good, [see description in History of Newbury, vol. II, pages 951 and 952 of this work,] located on a beautiful plateau overlooking the valley of the Connecticut, and affording a good view of mountain scenery in New Hampshire. The early purpose of the founders of this school was to make it, in part, a manual labor school for young men; for this purpose a farm was purchased, but after a few years' trial the plan was abandoned, and the farm sold.

In connection with Newbury Seminary, there was the Newbury Biblical Institute, having its board of trustees and its own professors. Out of this grew first, the Concord Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H., and finally, the School of Theology of the Boston University. There was, also, in connection with the school, the Female Collegiate Institute, having its separate board of trust, though its teachers were the Seminary teachers as well. Rev. Charles Adams, now D. D., of Washington, D. C., being first principal, and Miss French, now Mrs. Joel Cooper, a widow in Iowa, preceptress. Mr. Adams had worthy successors, Bishop O. C. Baker, D. D., C. T. Hinman, D. D., J. E. King, D. D., and others. Miss French had her successors, women not to be forgotten, none of whom are remembered with greater respect than the late Mrs. C. P. Taplin.

Newbury Seminary early in its history took high rank as a school, and maintained it well through its entire history. Well may "old Newbury" be proud of her alumni, and her alumni be proud of her, as well.

[We here reserve a notice of the Springfield Methodist school, not to forestall the right of a town in a later volume to give the history of its own institutions:]

Springfield Wesleyan Seminary for a time was quite a rival of Newbury, doing good work, but, being comparatively local, was not its equal.

In 1844, the N. H. Conference was divided, leaving that part of it which lay in Vermont, by itself, which was made a separate Conference, called the Vermont Conference.

In 1860, the Burlington and St. Albans District, embracing the greater part of Western Vermont, and belonging to the Troy Conference, were added to the Vt. Conference, which materially changed its geographical center.

Poultney Academy was at one time wholly suspended, and was afterward revived, and passed into private hands. N. H. Conference had built a Seminary for itself, Newbury Seminary needed funds to repair its old buildings or build new ones, and it was found hard to sustain Spingfield Seminary. Under these circumstances, Vt. Conference, under whose patronage Newbury and Springfield were, decided, and the trustees of both schools concurred, to seek a central location and combine the schools, Rev. W. J. Kidder being the prime mover.

The friends of Newbury struggled hard

VERMONT METHODIST SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, MONTPELIER, VT.

to retain the school there, while West Randolph, Northfield, Waterbury and Montpelier competed for it. Montpelier guaranteeing $20,000 to aid the enterprise, it was located there, upon the site occupied formerly by the U. S. Hospital, which with its buildings, was bought for $16,500. The situation is upon a beautiful plateau, 150 rods from the center of Montpelier village, on elevated, dry ground. The view extends from Orange Mountains on the east to Camel's Hump on the west, and from Berlin heights on the south to Worcester on the north. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful location in the State of Vermont for an institution of learning.

Revs. A. G. Button, R. Morgan, I. McAnn and A. Hitchcock were each for a time employed as agents in raising funds for the completion of the Seminary buildings, Noah Granger, agent for raising an endowment fund of $50,000, $30,000 of which is pledged, the income only of which can be used in aid of the school. The school was chartered in 1865, under the name of Vermont Conference Seminary and Female College; but was afterward changed to its present name, "Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College." Hon. Paul Dillingham was president, A. G. Button, secretary, and Joseph Gould, treasurer of the first board of trust. Rev. A. G. Button and Paul McInstry supervised the remodeling of the buildings in 1868, and the school was opened the same fall.

The Newbury Seminary boarding-house furnishings and school apparatus were removed to this Institution, and the funds resulting from the sale of the Springfield Seminary property was also paid into this Institution.

In the fall of 1868, the school was opened, with a faculty most of whom had recently been teachers in Newbury Seminary, and many of their former pupils came with them. Rev. S. F. Chester having been the last Principal at Newbury, was the first Principal at Montpelier.

The Seminary building, having been erected under the superintendence of Revs. S. Holman and A. G. Button, was opened for use in the fall of 1872, which is thought to be one of the finest academic buildings in New England. The school property, grounds, buildings, etc., are valued at $82,000.

At present there are in the School seven courses of study, as follows:

1. Common English, ... 1 year.
2. Business, ... 2 years.
3. Modern, ... 3 years.
4. Music, ... 3 years.
5. College Preparatory, . . . 3 years.
6. Latin Scientific, ... 4 years.
7. Collegiate, ... 4 years.

While the scholarship is designed to be thorough, the moral and religious welfare of the students is a prominent feature of this school; and though founded and fostered by the Methodist Church, it gladly welcomes students of all communions, giving to them the privilege of such Church Sabbath service as their parents or guardians may designate.

It is with gratitude that we acknowledge the healthful religious influence which has been manifest since the transfer of the school to Montpelier, though it has hardly reached what was often seen in its palmiest days at Newbury. It has been at Montpelier only about 12 years, and its alumni are already taking rank as educators, ministers, lawyers and business men.

Principals at Montpelier.—Rev. S. F. Chester, A. M., Rev. C. W. Wilder, A. M., Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, A. M., Rev. L. White, A. M., and Rev. J. B. Southworth, the present Principal, who has commenced his sixth year.

Present Board of Trust.—Rev. J. A. Sherburn, president; Rev. A. L. Cooper, secretary; P. H. Hinkley, Esq., treasurer.

By the blessing of God, and the wise, united and persistent efforts of the friends of this school, it is hoped it may live in growing efficiency and usefulness as the years go by, being a blessing not only to the Church which built it and cares for it, but also to the wide, wide world.



BETHANY CHURCH, MONTPELIER, VT.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH PAPERS.

[Compiled from material furnished chiefly by Hon. JOSEPH POLAND, but in which we shall purposely omit the statistics given by Mr. WALTON on page 239, preceding.—ED.]

The first Congregational organization in Montpelier was the Society—83 members—formed in April, 1800, antedating the organization of the Church 3 months and 8 days. It was called the "First Congregational Society of Montpelier." Its first declaration was:

Impressed with the importance of religious institutions to society in general, and to ourselves as men, and taking into consideration the unsettled state of such institutions in this part of the country, and the necessity of uniting in religious opinions and harmony: we do hereby agree and form ourselves into a religious society, by the name of the first Congregational Society in Montpelier, under the following regulations:

1. We pledge ourselves to each other that we will (laying aside all trifling differences) according to our abilities, maintain regular meetings in our Society, and contribute to the support of preaching, and when consistent, to maintaining a regular clergyman in the Society.

2. That no member of this Society shall be compelled to pay any sum or sums for the use of the Society, except such sum as he shall voluntarily subscribe.

3. When any member of the society shall remove to such distance as to render it inconvenient for him to attend our meetings, or shall in conscience think he ought to dissent, he may notify the Clerk thereof, whose duty it shall be to enter the same on record, and such person shall no longer be considered as a member of this Society.

4. We agree to meet at the usual place of holding meetings, in the Academy in Montpelier, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of organizing said society with proper officers, and transacting any proper business when met.

Dated at Montpelier, this 12th day of April, 1800.

Elisha Town, George Worthington, Joseph Hutchins, Geo. B. R. Gove, Oliver Goss, Thomas Davis, Timothy Hubbard, John Bates, Charles Bulkley, Augustus Bradford, John Hurlbut, Alden Clark, Isaac Freeman, Amasa Brown, Jeduthan Loomis, Stuart Boynton, Willis I. Cadwell, Abel Wilson, Phineas Woodbury, Thomas Reed, Sylvester Day, Nathan Jewett, E. D. Persons, Samuel Prentiss, jun., Urial H. Orvis, Ellis Nye, Joseph Howes, Linus Ellis, William Hutchins, Jeremiah Wilbur, Roswell Beckwith, David Tuthill, M. B. Billings, Jonathan Shepherd, Erastus Watrous, Silas Burbank, Cyrus Ware, Roger Hubbard, Joseph Freeman, Edward Lamb, Nahum Kelton, Larned Lamb, C. W. Houghton, Josiah Parks, Sylvanus Baldwin, Joseph Wiggins, Abner H. Powers, Abel Crooker, Ebenezer Morse, Enoch Cheney, Mason Johnson, Samuel Goss, David Edwards, Oliver Dewey, John Hunt, Ichabod Peck, Darius Boyden, Levi Pitkin, E. Lewis, Hers. Estabrooks, T. Gaylord, Jude Converse, Theop. Pickering, Archibald Kidd, Joseph Ray, Paul Knapp, Henry Howes, Samuel West, D. Edwards, jun., Jonathan Edwards, Aaron Bass, Charles Hamlin, William Hamlin, Timothy Hatch, Solomon Lewis, Elijah Tyler, John Howes, Joshua Y. Vail, J. H. Langdon, S. W. Cobb, Ebenezer Parker.

April 27th, this Society held its first meeting, and chose Samuel Goss to contract with a clergyman. June 24th, the Society voted to employ Rev. Chester Wright. (See sketch.)

The original members of the Church, organized July the 20th, were:

Amasa Brown, Sylvanus Baldwin, Andrew Dodge, Heraldus Estabrooks, Samuel Goss, Timothy Hatch, Joseph Howes, Solomon Lewis, Sibyl Brown, Bachsheba Burbank, Lydia Davis, Susannah Lewis, Lydia Hatch, Polly Barker, Patty Howes, Rebeckah Persons, Sarah Wiggins.

Relation of Church and Society.— The Society owns and has care of the house,

by mutual understanding with the Church, provides for and pays the salary of the pastor, and all funds needful for public worship. When the pulpit is vacant, the Church may appoint a committee to act with a committee of the Society, if they choose, or leave it to the committee of the Society to secure a supply. In the settlement of a pastor, the Church take the first step in voting a call; after which the Society are asked to concur with the action of the Church, and a call is given by joint action. The annual meeting of the Society is on the last Monday of December.

At the first communion after, 12 persons more were added to the Church, and Aug. 16th, the day of Mr. Wright's ordination, 15 children were baptized. In the 3 years subsequent to 1812, 30 persons united with the Church; from 1816 to 1820, 142; in 1827, more than 70. In 1830, the last of Mr. Wright's pastorate, the Church was almost daily enlarging.

REV. CHESTER WRIGHT.

Prepared, by particular request, for this work, by his grandson, Rev. J. Edward Wright.

Thompson, in his History of Montpelier, having drawn a dark picture of the low moral state into which the town had lapsed at the beginning of the present century, refers to the action of a large portion of the better class of the people who desired a reformation, which resulted in the engagement of a minister and the organization of a church, from which time a marked improvement was seen, and "the village of Montpelier, redeemed and regenerated through the blest instrumentalities of the affectionate and untiring labors of the devoted, self-sacrificing and high-souled Father Wright, at length took its stand among the most moral and orderly communities in the State." Perhaps the writer's enthusiastic admiration led him into exaggeration in ascribing so great a result to the efforts of one man; but, with all due allowance made, Mr. Wright must certainly be ranked among the very first and worthiest of Montpelier's moral benefactors. He was the first pastor of its Congregational Church, and here his ministry continued for more than twenty years. For a large part of that period he was the only pastor in the town. It was his first settlement. It was at a time when the preacher spoke with an official authority which he does not command to-day. And the town itself was then "in the gristle," as it were. Thus it was the very time for moral and religious suasions to *tell*. His faithful work did tell; and many have there been who would sympathize with the historian's enthusiasm for his subject, even if they could not fully endorse all his language. "Even to this day," said the Rev. W. H. Lord, D. D., in the pulpit which Mr. Wright once occupied, and eighteen years after his decease, "the living power of his ministry is seen and felt in all this community, and his memory is kept in the hearts of many, fresh and sacred—fragrant and perfumed with the savor of a deep, deathless devotion to the cause of his Master. The church, nay, the village of Montpelier, is indebted to him, under God, for many of those principles and sentiments, and generous, hospitable, social traits, and kind brotherly feelings, which have distinguished its society. Underneath all the frivolities and conventionalities of her modern life, there is a strong blessed undercurrent of human sympathies, and effective feelings of social interest and life, which have their source in the influence of his ministry."

The man from whose labors such grand results flowed, was born in Hanover, N. H., Nov. 6, 1776. He was the son of Nathaniel and Jemima (Bartlett) Wright, and the fourth of their eight children.

His father was a farmer, one of the first settlers of Hanover, an estimable man, and a deacon of the Congregational church. His mother, a woman of deep piety, died when he was 8 years old, and his father subsequently married Mary Page, by whom he had three children. In 1815, two years after her death, he was united to Mrs. Martha Conant May.

The subject of this sketch passed his youth on the farm, and intended to follow his father's occupation. He bought a farm in Berkshire, Vt., on attaining his majority, but before working long on it



C. Wright.

was led to consider the claims of the Christian ministry, and to change his entire plan of life. He began the necessary course of classical study, finished it, and entered Middlebury College in 1802. He supported himself during his preparatory work and his college course partly by teaching, and graduated, having maintained a fair standing, in 1806, being then 30 years of age. For 2 years he was the preceptor of the Addison County Grammar School, and then he began the study of theology with the Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., of Thetford, Vt. Later, his studies were directed by the Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., of New Haven, Conn., and he was licensed to preach in 1808. In June of that year his services were engaged by the newly formed Congregational society in Montpelier, and after 12 months he was invited to settle as their pastor, at a salary of "$350 for the first year, $375 for the second, $400, together with the use of a convenient parsonage, annually, after the second year." His ordination took place Aug. 16, 1809; sermon by the Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., of Thetford; charge by the Rev. Stephen Fuller, of Vershire, and right hand of fellowship by the Rev. Calvin Noble, of Chelsea. His labor in this place having continued more than a score of years, he was dismissed Dec. 22, 1830 —a step which seemed inevitable to the council which consented to it, in view of the withdrawal of support by members who were offended by Mr. Wright's course in regard to Free Masonry.

The early years of his ministry were very fruitful to the church and the community generally. "The church received additions at almost every communion till the time of my ordination," he says. The band of seventeen who were constituted a church, July 20, 1808, became seventy by the fall of 1810. "In two short years, the testimony is universal," says the Rev. Dr. Lord, "a great change passed over the society. . . . In family after family, the worship of the true Jehovah was established, and morning and evening sacrifice was regularly offered in the name of Jesus. Men of unbelieving and skeptical sentiments became impressed and sobered. Young men of dissipated habits became industrious and devout. The streets no longer echoed with ribaldry and profaneness; social life and intercourse were greatly refined and improved; . . . and it seemed as if the placid and beneficent spirit of christianity had descended to hover over and to dwell in a place once so troubled and distracted."

In the 4 years, from 1816 to 1820, 142 persons were received into the church. Indeed, "at no time in the history of Mr. Wright's ministry, was there any remarkable moral sterility. The influences of divine grace and truth were steady and effective. The special times of religious interest were not followed by drought and reaction." And the records show that 428 persons were welcomed to the fellowship of the organization during Mr. Wright's pastorate.

His labors were not limited to his own flock, nor confined within the boundaries of his own parish. His missionary activity was very great, and wherever opportunity offered, he held religious meetings to the limit of his strength, whether in churches, dwellings, school-houses, or barns. He was a leader in the councils of his denomination in the State, and was often sent as a delegate to ecclesiastical gatherings beyond its borders.

Theologically, he was conservative. "New lights" in religious doctrine were to him false lights. But he was in advance of most of his associates in reformatory work. Very early did he enlist against intemperance, endeavoring to stem the evil tide. The cause of the slave readily won his sympathy and his advocacy. The education of the young commanded much of his thought; the great Anti-Masonic controversy aroused his interest. And in all these matters he "conferred not with flesh and blood" as to the course to pursue. He closed his ears against the suggestion of prudential considerations. He only asked, "What is right? What is the path of duty?" and, when conscience gave answer, heeded her voice alone. He may have erred; if so, his was not the error of

a cool time-server and trimmer, a shrewd calculator for self; it was the error of one whose whole being thrilled with devotion to God and man, of one whose excess was ever on the side of conscientiousness and philanthropy.

As Mr. Wright had, during his pastorate in Montpelier, eked out his small salary by occasionally acting as a tutor, so, after his dismissal, he had for some time charge of the instruction of a class of boys at his house, preaching meanwhile, as opportunity offered, in churches readily accessible from this village. He was regularly engaged for quite a while to fill the pulpit in East Montpelier.

In 1836, he was settled in Hardwick, in this State, remaining there till early in 1840, when failing health led him to return to Montpelier, where he died of consumption, Apr. 16, at his former residence, then occupied by his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Howes. His body was placed in the graveyard on Elm street, but on the opening of Green Mount Cemetery, it was removed thither.

His widow, *nee* Charlotte Clapp Whitney, of Royalton, survived him 19 years. They were married in April, 1811, and had 6 children, four of whom lived to maturity, and were married— Jonathan Edwards, married Fanny Wyman Houghton, of Montpelier; Charlotte Whitney, married James H. Howe, of Troy, N. Y.; Julia, married Joseph W. Howes, of Montpelier; and Eliza Maria, married Ferrand F. Merrill, of Montpelier. Of these four children, only Mrs. Howes survives at the present date. Descendants of all the others are living, however.

Although Mr. Wright's literary training began late, he was a man of no mean attainments as a scholar, and held high rank among his contemporaries. He was recognized as possessing a sound judgment, and his counsel and advice were often sought.

He was from 1819 till his decease a member of the corporation of Middlebury College. While engaged in teaching, he published an arithmetic entitled, "The Federal Compendium;" and at various times quite a number of his sermons were printed; not only obituary discourses, but also others—as an "Election Sermon" in 1810, a sermon before the Middlebury College Charitable Society in 1814, and in the latter part of his life, two sermons, which he entitled, "The Devil in the Nineteenth Century," and which were called forth by certain extravagances committed, under the name of religion, in Hardwick. [The "New Lights," see account of in vol 1, page 329, of this work.—Ed.]

In person, Mr. Wright was under the average height, of slight figure, with keen brown eyes. Though described as "apparently deficient in physical powers," he was quick in all his movements, vigorous and energetic in action, and intrepid in the face of danger. Pre-eminent as a pastor, he was persuasive and successful as a preacher, a leader among philanthropists, stainless in private life, and ever alive to the material, as well as the spiritual, interests of the people whose servant he made himself "for Jesus' sake."

J. E. W.

After the close of Mr. Wright's ministry there was an interval of 9 months before the church was supplied with another pastor, and when Mr. Hopkins' 3½ succeeding years' pastorate closed, Rev. Mr. Burchard, the noted revivalist, took the vacant pulpit for a 40 days' protracted meeting, of which, says the Rev. Dr. Lord, in his fiftieth anniversary sermon, "Good was accomplished at a tremendous cost. . . . . Of course, after such an exciting preacher, the church found it difficult to settle down to the regular ministrations of the word, or to find a pastor who would unite their suffrages. For a year thereafter, the society was afflicted with 17 candidates, a sufficient number to have furnished a half dozen superior ministers."

At length a call was given to Rev. Buel W. Smith, who accepted it, and labored here 4 years, as long as his health would permit.

Mr. Gridley was pastor for the next 5 years, during which the only important



C. W. Storrs

event was the dismissal of several members to the Episcopal church, of which says Mr. Lord:

Including one, for a long time a faithful and efficient co-laborer with us, a superintendent of the Sunday-school, and the not infrequent lay reader of sermons to this congregagation; a gentleman of education and piety, who became the first rector of that church in this village. It is not inappropriate to say that while we greet the success and prosperity of that society, and rejoice in its present healthful activity and enlargement, and recognize it, in its methods and ways, as an efficient agent of Christ's Kingdom, we take peculiar satisfaction and pleasure in the remembrance that many of the principles and persons, which have given to it such animation and efficiency, were begotten and nurtured under the shadow of these walls. And it is almost with a maternal sentiment that we contemplate its origin, while with fraternal salutation we bid it to-day God speed in the work in which we are united, of raising this whole community to the level of the Gospel.

Mr. Lord succeeded to Rev. Mr. Gridley in the pastorate, of which he says:

I have already, on a former occasion, adverted to the records of my own ministry among you; yet still, the occasion would seem to require some notice of its events. I came here in a time of division and controversy. With the dreams of youth and inexperience, I entered upon the hard toil of the ministry, in a disunited church, divided not in principle, not in vital sentiment, but in local policy and about persons. The records of the church from that day to this are not mere statistics and notes and catalogues to me, but a life, a labor, a struggle, full of fears and apprehensions, and encouragements, and joys and hopes. I will only say that God has blessed an unworthy and feeble ministry, and thank Him for the vast mercies that have followed the course of our relationship. The short period of 11 years has been filled with changes. I preach in the same house, but not to the same audience that listened to my first sermon. There have been 80 removals and 63 deaths in the society; in the church, 70 dismissions and 43 deaths since I began my work with you, a considerable increase in the society and 80 baptisms.

The admissions during Mr. Wright's pastorate, 428; during that of Mr. Hopkins, 48; that of Rev. Buel W. Smith, 137; that of Mr. Gridley, 21; and of Rev. Mr. Lord, 139, to 1876, when the Manual of Bethany Church was published, which included his pastorate, less the last year; making to that date, 1,126 received to membership.

Deacons.— The deacons given in this Manual who have served the church to 1876 are—Sylvanus Baldwin, George Worthington, Salvin Collins, Alfred Pitkin, E. P. Walton, William Howes, Jeduthan Loomis, John Wood, Norman Rublee, Constant W. Storrs, F. F. Merrill, E. P. Walton, Jr., N. P. Brooks, John A. Page, and Joseph Poland.

Church Clerks.— Samuel Goss, 1808; Rev. Chester Wright, 1809 to '30; James Spalding, 1831; Jeduthan Loomis, 1832; Rev. Samuel Hopkins, 1832 to '35; Jeduthan Loomis, 1835; Rev. Buel W. Smith, 1837, '38; Lyman Briggs, 1840, '41; Rev. John Gridley, 1842 to '46; Gustavus H. Loomis, 1846, '47; Rev. W. H. Lord, D.D., 1848 to '75; Mahlon C. Kinson, 1876 to '79; Rev. C. S. Smith, 1880.

This church is Congregational in polity and affiliation, and heartily receives the doctrine and order of Christianity as they are stated, for substance, in the declaration of faith and order made by the Boston Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States in 1865, and adopted by the General Convention of Ministers and Churches of Vermont in 1874.

Resuming our extracts from Mr. Lord's sermon:

This church can now give her invitations with more earnestness and force than ever before. She has a history of 50 years; she has tested the virtue of her everlasting foundations; she has a roll of 924 members, of whom 364 are to-day in her earthly communion, and nearly 300 gone home to that happy harbor,

"Whose gardens and whose goodly walks
Continually are green."

The celestial spirit of peace has never long been absent from this society; joy and peace have been the rule. I seem to hear the voice of her many choirs, all blending this day in grand unison to the glory of God. I seem to catch some strains of the strange melody of all her singers and instruments of music. I listen to the solemn dirge for her dead, the sober grief of her funeral orations, the sobs of her mourners, the songs of her redeemed. Again, in long circles of young men and

maidens, of strong men and furrowed age, her thousand witnesses for Christ seem to collect, and stand before her altar and repeat her solemn consecration, and sit around the hallowed emblems of her Savior's death. Again, I hear their concluding triumphant acclaim, the sublime doxology to the Triune Jehovah, not one voice wanting in that imagined song. Again, I seem to hear the words of prayer and invitation, and the voices long or lately hushed in death, that used to break the stillness of her conference.

And as the imagination goes into the past, to awake into life its history, and to kindle its scenes, so does it project itself onward, fifty, an hundred years. Then another voice than mine shall address another audience than this, on the centennial birthday of the church. Two or three that joined it at the last communion may hear the discourse. The rest shall have fallen asleep. Another organ shall respond to the fingers of another player; another choir shall chant the same sublime psalm and hymns; these places left of us shall be filled with many more. Eternity will be our residence. May its centennial cycle find us all, if removed from earth, in that City which hath foundations, whose Builder and Maker is God.

REV. WILLIAM HAYES LORD, D. D.

BY PRES. BUCKHAM, OF THE VT. UNIVERSITY.

From an Address read before the Vt. Historical Society, Oct. 14, 1878.

William H. Lord was the son of Rev. Nathan Lord, President of Dartmouth from 1828, 35 years. William Lord was thus brought at four years old into the midst of a college circle, and brought up under the strong influences of that remarkable man from whom he inherited some of his most characteristic and pronounced opinions. He entered his collegiate course in his sixteenth year, ranked well in all his studies, excelling in language and literature, was a *Phi Beta Kappa*, delivered the Greek poem at Commencement; graduated (1846) at Andover; but was not a subtle logician. He could state an opinion with clearness and force, and present it with luminous illustration and persuasive appeal, better than he could maintain it in the lists against all comers. Shortly after finishing his studies, he began to preach in Montpelier. He was emphatically a preacher; his diction choice and elegant. He abhorred "stump sermons" and "stump prayers." One of the incidental benefits of attending his ministry was an education in good English. His delivery was pleasing, dignified, with little gesture. That was true in his case, affirmed of almost all orators, the spoken word often produced an effect which the mere reader cannot account for. His preaching was no iteration of commonplace ideas. Christ, as he conceived and preached him, was not the mere leader of a system of truth which could be stated in propositions and soon exhausted, but the source and channel of a new life which flows in upon our old, sin-wasted humanity, reviving, stimulating, glorifying every part of it. The distinguishing merit of his preaching was a rare and happy combination of the intensely evangelical with the broadly human spirit. Those who think only through their feelings, were melted by its tenderness. He received pressing calls from larger places. After refusing one, he said to his congregation, "I love to dwell among my own people; but for this sentiment, perhaps principle, I might have gone a half score of times. . . . I do not easily change my place or opinions. I will not say that I have not been tempted, or that I should not have found satisfaction in other places that might have been mine; but I have preferred to dwell among my own people."

It would not be correct to infer an uninterrupted smoothness. There were occasions of difference, elements of discord, irritation on the part of some of his people, disgust upon his part, such as would have sundered any pastoral relation less firmly cemented. His opinions — the strongly conservative opinions of his father on slavery and the relation of the church to social reform—were distasteful to a portion of his congregation. He did not mix them up in preaching the Gospel, but what he believed, he believed firmly, and he was not a man to trim his creed to the passing gale. Some of these questions are now, thank God, obsolete, and it belongs only to his biographer to insist upon the hold he must have had upon the affections of his people, that amid all the



W. H. Ford.

trials and excitements of the times, no one, or but few at most, ever thought of parting with their admired or beloved pastor, or would have changed him for the most trenchant reformer in the nation.

Dr. Lord's pulpit was in Montpelier, but through the members of the Legislature and others whose duties brought them to the Capital, he reached a large number of the leading men of the State. He was at the time of his death the best known of any minister in the State, and the most widely known out of the State. His presence at councils, his services on public occasions, were highly appreciated. In 1867, his *Alma Mater* conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He did much editorial work during his last years for the *Vermont Chronicle;* his articles in the Princeton *Review*, elaborated with more care probably than anything else from his pen, it would be difficult to match for brilliancy of literary execution in any American magazine.

But how shall I speak of him as a friend? One of the most remarkable things about him was his capacity for friendship. His friends were from all classes of society; from all religious denominations; from all vocations; but all were the select men of their class. One who for many years enjoyed the closest intimacy with him, and whom, among all his friends, I think Mr. Lord would himself have chosen to speak of him on this point, Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, Episcopal clergyman, writes of him:

He was the *animæ dimidium meæ*—he was the half of my soul. Open-hearted, open-handed, liberal as the day, nothing sordid or narrow-minded entered into the texture of his soul. To know a man as I knew him, is in most cases to dissolve the charm of companionship, yet, I can say of him, he was one of whom I never wearied, whose conversation was always fresh, fruitful, suggestive. He grew in my estimation, and perpetually became a stronger man. An intercourse of 12 years was broken never by the slightest coldness or doubtful act on his part, and I do declare that I could never find in him or with him any fault at all.

If these seem almost romantic expressions of attachment between man and man, I venture they would be endorsed by Eastman, if alive, Gregory Smith, Stewart, Phelps, and a long list of men in whom he inspired a love for himself like that of Jonathan for David.

But in 1868, his system begun to show signs of breaking down. He took a trip to Europe, and partly recovered. He intensely enjoyed it, but far from his family, Bethany church, the hope of a life-time, taking shape in stone and mortar, he could not wait full recovery; took a run through Europe, and hastened home; preached with wonted vigor; saw Bethany church completed—fit memorial, though he knew it not, of his own service for Him in whose honor it was built. He continued for 8 years more to preach to his people; never, they say, with such solemnity and power as these last years, while to the eyes of his friends, visibly breaking down; not so much ageing—his mental powers showed no signs of decay—as giving way to some hidden destroyer. A terrible calamity, resulting in the death of a little daughter, [see accidental deaths, page 332,] was more than his constitution, undermined, could bear. He died, in his 54th year, the 30th of his pastorate, Mar. 18, 1877.

[For a list of Mr. Lord's publications, see Bibliography of Montpelier, on page 316, and a notice of him as a benefactor and President of the Vermont Historical Society.]

Rev. Mr. Lord married, at Andover, Mass., June 1, 1848, Harriet Adams Aiken, daughter of John Aiken, Esq. Mrs. Lord was born in Manchester, Vt. They had 6 children, all born in Montpelier. The family of Dr. Lord, now living, are—Mrs. Lord, tarrying with her aged and infirm mother in Andover, Mass.; William A., a lawyer in Montpelier; Mary E., wife of William R. Burleigh, Esq., resides at Great Falls, N. H.; Sarah A., wife of Rev. M. D. Kneeland, resides at Waterloo, N. Y.; Jane A., wife of George W. Sargent, M. D., resides at Skaneateles, N. Y.; Charles H., student at Great Falls, N. H.

SABBATH SCHOOL RECORD.

FROM MR. JOSEPH W. HOWES.

Letter of Mr. Howes to Mr. Poland.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7, 1862.

Dear Sir:—In complying with your request for statistics of your Sabbath-school, I have been quite at loss to know what you most desired. Were I to give you the many interesting facts and incidents connected with a superintendency of some 12 years, as a teacher of 5 years, and my childhood and early youth as a scholar, it would require more time than you could devote to read or listen to. Nor could these facts be of deep interest to the majority of the present school. I have, rather, selected some facts connected with its earliest history, which are quite meagre, and some general items to a later date, from which you can select such as you deem desirable. It may not be uninteresting to your church to know to whom they are indebted for such labors of love as performed by the teachers of the Brick Church Sunday-school, many of whom are now reaping the reward of those labors in that land where their works do follow them.

From an Address to the Brick Church Sunday School, Jan. 1, 1843.

The first effort made in this place for the religious instruction of the youth and children, was by the first pastor, probably in the summer of 1808. The first meetings were held in the hall of the first Academy, built on Main street, on Saturday afternoons. The lessons was the Assembly's Catechism. Questions were proposed by the pastor, who was the only teacher, and the answers repeated by the scholars, and full explanations of the answers. It is said such proficiency was made by many, they were able to repeat all the answers and comprehend their meaning. The few who at first gave attendance, soon had the pleasure of seeing with them most of the youth connected with families of the church. How long this plan was pursued, is not certain. Nothing more definite is known until 1813, when the pastor was accustomed to meet persons of all ages Sunday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in Jefferson Hall, one of the large rooms in the first State House, used for holding the county and other courts and for religious meetings. The Bible was the subject of study, subjects proposed and answered from Scripture.

In 1816, three Sabbath-schools were organized in the village, conducted by teachers under a supervisory committee. One was held in the school-house, near where the Methodist chapel now stands, conducted by Deacon Worthington, Dr. J. Crosby and Joseph Howes; another in the Academy, conducted by Messrs. Walton, Goss and others; a third, in the dancing-hall of the hotel, kept by Mrs. Hutchins, and afterwards by Jona. Shephard, conducted by Deacon Baldwin, J. Barnard, and, I think, H. Y. Barnes. These schools, held in the morning of the Sabbath, at their close would march with their teachers to the State House, to attend the meeting there. They were discontinued in the winter.

In 1817, there was an increased interest in the Sabbath-school, a revival having called many into the church and schools who were of efficient aid. Each scholar, for every ten verses recited without mistake, received a small blue ticket, with printed verse of Scripture, value one mill; ten of the blue were exchanged for a red one, value one cent. Some learned so many verses, there was not time to hear them all. At close of the summer term this year there was a public examination of all the schools in the old State House, conducted by the pastor, when each class recited some passage of Scripture or a hymn, and the red tickets were all paid for in books.

In the summer of 1819, schools and places were the same, except the third, which was removed to the building once standing opposite the Brick Church, conducted by H. Y. Barnes, Daniel Baldwin and J. Barnard. In this school one or two scholars committed from three to six hundred verses every week. The teachers were surprised how this was done, as they had to labor through the week. "They carried their Bibles into the field with them, and learned while they worked." A school was held a short time in the school-house near the late Samuel Abbott's; Supt. not remembered.

While the schools were well sustained in the village, a number of young men organized schools in the adjacent districts; one in the school-house near Mr. Warren's, in Middlesex; another, in the then Brooks district; one in the (old) center of the town.

In 1820, a church was completed, and here the different schools met, under the supervision of a committee.

In 1821 or '2, through the influence of a Mr. Osgood, of Montreal, whose life was devoted to doing good, the first library was obtained, and a Sunday-school society formed, Rev. C. Wright, president; Joseph Howes, librarian; with a board of managers, and the school was held after the afternoon service, and from this time the school was continued through the winter. The first library, after being well read, was presented to the Sabbath-school in Worcester, and a new one purchased.

Of the next 5 years little can be said. It was a season of great declension in religion. Nov. 1826, Rev. J. C. Southmayd was chosen superintendent, and Jos. Howes, librarian. Mr. Southmayd was the first superintendent of the school, and this the first record of anything concerning this school to be found upon the records of this church.

About this time a precious revival of religion commenced in this place, and continued through the autumn and winter, which gave a new impulse to the school, and many who had before left at the ages of 12 and 14, with the impression they were too old to attend, returned, desiring to learn the way of God more perfectly. Nor were there wanting those ready to engage earnestly in the good work of teaching. Eternity alone can reveal the blessed results of that revival upon this school, this church and this community.

In 1827, there were 25 teachers; 24 in 1828. There was a Bible class for adults, held a short time by the pastor and superintendent on Sabbath evenings, embracing a large number of the congregation; subject, the Epistle of Paul to the Romans.

The earliest record of teachers and scholars I have seen is dated 1831, and were: William Howes, C. W. Storrs, Edward Taplin, Abial P. Atherton, E. P. Walton, Norman Rublee, Samuel Goss, J. W. Howes, J. S. Walton, C. L. Knapp, John Wood, N. D. Dewey, Misses Southmayd, M. A. Washburn, Samantha Washburn, Harriet H. Washburn, R. Emily Washburn, Emily Bradshaw, Sophia Watrous, —— Scoville, A. Howes, Frances Hand, Rebecca Hunt, Harriet Walton, Eliza Kimball.

April, 1832, Gen. E. P. Walton, superintendent; the school roll, 170; teachers, 24. An infant class was formed, Miss Eliza Kimball, (Mrs. Field,) teacher, which met at the same hour of the school in the vestry.

The first regular teachers' meetings commenced this year, through the instrumentality of an excellent young man attending our Academy, from Royalton, N. Wright Dewey, who many years since went to his reward.

This year, or about this time, the monthly concert, which has since been so regularly observed, was established. From this time to 1836, no record of the school is to be found; but it is the impression it was well sustained. 1836, Gen. Walton was superintendent; Samuel Goss and J. W. Howes, assistants. Owing to the ill health of Mr. Walton and the resignation of Mr. Goss, the duty devolved upon Mr. Howes.

1837, the teachers were: A. S. Pitkin, Charles Spalding, Geo. P. Walton, Francis Stebbins, E. P. Walton, Jr., J. W. Howes, Mrs. B. W. Smith, Mrs. Oakes, Misses Harriet Wilder, —— Atherton, Lucy Nye, Frances Perrin, Eunice Vail, Augusta Merrill, Eliza Spalding. Mr. Pitkin and Geo. P. Walton, not living. There was an average attendance of 100 scholars, and efforts were made to increase the number. Every family was visited, parents became interested, and 2 or 3 Bible classes formed, one of them being taught by the pastor, Rev. B. W. Smith, who ever took a lively interest in the school. The reports of those who visited at this time were

very interesting. Many of the scholars were enjoying the Way of Life.

1838, G. B. Mansur was appointed assistant superintendent, which office he held while connected with this church, as well as teacher. It was ascertained during the 11 previous years, 75 members of the school had united with the church, four of them young men, preparing for the ministry. The school resolved to educate a young lad in Ceylon, for which to pay $20 per annum for 5 years, which was done. 22 united with the church this year by profession, 10 being members of the school.

1839, the total number of scholars was 205; average, 120; conversions, 9; teachers, 25. 1840, total number of scholars, 175; average, 114; teachers, 23; no conversions. 1841, teachers, G. H. Loomis, Jos. Prentiss, G. W. Scott, B. F. Goss, B. B. Dimmock, G. B. Mansur, Misses Harriet Hunt, Mary Vail, Fanny Waterman, Mary Smith, Harriet Doty, Mrs. Elias Hall, Misses Charity Loomis, Emeline Lewis, Nancy Perry, A. Phinney, Eliza M. Wright, Fanny Lewis, Sophia Williams, —— Redfield, Eliza Harvey; scholars, 204; average attendance, 118; 6 conversions. 1842, total number of scholars, 219; average, 129; conversions, 7. 1843 to '48, most of the time attendance good. Numbers of our most promising youth deceased, most having pleasing evidence they had entered into that rest that remaineth. 1843, teachers, Francis C. Keith, Jos. Pitkin, Mrs. Isaac Worcester, Misses R. Burton, M. Camp, Mr. J. H. Morse; 1844, Misses Rebecca Loomis, Eliza B. Rublee, Mr. Ralph Kilbourn, C. W. Badger, John Barker, Misses Harriet Bowen, Clarissa Clark, Mr. Wm. Storrs. Messrs. Morse, Kilbourne, Barker, and Miss Clark, have died.

1848, Mr. Merrill was appointed superintendent, which office he held until 1851. [I am not quite sure of this; it is possible that Dea. Storrs officiated a part of this time.]

1851, resuming the superintendency, I found the school in a prosperous condition—230 scholars, the largest number ever known, with 31 teachers. The spirit that searcheth hearts was in our midst. Numbers listened, attracted to follow the heavenly voice. My connection with the school ceased in May of this fruitful year.

Sunday-School Superintendents.—Mr. J. W. Howes was succeeded by Mr. F. F. Merrill, whose last year was 1858; Joseph Poland served in 1859, '60, '61; Chas. W. Willard, 1862; H. D. Hopkins, 1863, 1871, inclusive; D. G. Kemp, 1872, '73, '74; A. G. Stone, 1875, '76; Hiram Carlton, 1877 to the present time.

THE DEDICATION OF BETHANY CHURCH, OCT. 15, 1868.

Exercises:—Organ Voluntary; Invocation, *Rev. W. S. Hazen;* Scripture, *Rev.* E. *I. Carpenter*; Anthem; Prayer, *Rev. J. Copeland.*

DEDICATION HYMN.

BY REV. JOHN KING LORD, *Brother of the Pastor.*

When GOD the primal light unsealed,
And bound in spheres its golden bars,
Through all the glowing vault there pealed
The chorus of the morning stars.

When CHRIST was born, those notes again
Rang through the sapphire-sprinkled space;
Judea's hill-sides caught the strain,
And earth gave to Heaven the praise.

And when the promised age of gold
Sees fairer lands and brighter skies
Spring from the ruins of the old,
Still louder shall the anthem rise.

Meanwhile, along these walls where now
Our first glad sacrifice we bring,
That song shall echo till we bow
To sing with angels near the KING.

SERMON.

BY REV. W. H. LORD, D. D., *Pastor.*

"I will not give sleep to mine eyes, nor slumber to mine eyelids, until I find out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob."—*Psalm* 132: 4, 5.

This is Solomon's record of the vow of his father David. It was the natural expression of that tender piety, of that devotion to the name and honor of God, which illumines the whole character of the son of Jesse, and which raises him, in spite of his stupendous sins and deep falls, to a sublime height of moral excellence. All other things made way in his mind to the glorious purpose of finding a habitation for God. He was a king, and perils environed his throne. He was a states-

man, and his people needed the help of a generous government. He was a poet, and the sacred inspiration of his harp thrilled the heart of his nation, as it has of all nations since. He was a warrior, and a councillor, and oft must have longed to lay aside the armor of battle and woo the refreshment of rest. But all other duties, and all other desires, were dwarfed in his fervid soul by one imperious obligation. What were politics, statesmanship, war, letters, nay, his own flesh and blood to him, while God had no worthy habitation in Israel? What was it to him that he could point to a royal palace, and rooms of state, and golden furniture, and Tyrian hangings, while Jehovah had no palace yet built for Him, where He could hold His court and receive the homage of His subjects. While Israel dwelt in tents, they had another for their tabernacle. But when they had an imperial city, and dwelt in ceiled houses, marble and gold were not too rich or beautitul for their shrine. Nothing else was safe unless God's house was built. The temple was the citadel of the nation. David's sword would be sharper, his scepter mightier, his lyre sweeter, if all were reckoned of less import than the task of finding a temple for the Lord. The vow of the king of Israel is of much larger range than its original historical application. We cannot confine our thought to the narrow range of long past Jewish history, when the passage before us has been brightened by the light which falls upon it from Bethlehem and Calvary. This expression says in effect, that within the soul itself, God's presence, honor and truth must first be secured. To find a place for the Lord within the heart, is at once our high privilege and obligation. To enthrone God at the summit of thought; to enshrine Him in the sanctuary of love; to lay open to Him the hidden springs of the will; to detain Him within the chamber of the soul; this is to build for Him a palace more beautiful, more glorious, than any made with stone or decorated with gold; and this is to win from Him a presence of light and power more resplendent than the shekinah of the temple of Jerusalem. The christian soul is the true temple of the Godhead, when it is cleansed by the blood of Christ; when it is filled with the graces of the spirit; when it is enriched with the tracery and ornaments of the divine word. When it is thronged with holy and adoring thoughts, as His servants and courtiers casting their tributes at his feet, then it is brightened with a light and beauty so shining, that God may indeed be said to be glorified in man, and to have found in him His true habitation and rest.

But another application of these words will, I doubt not, have been anticipated by those who are gathered within these walls on this day of high and thankful joy. May we not say that this noble pile itself is the product of a resolution such as was that of the king of Israel. By the permission and love of the Infinite God, we are to-day realizing long cherished hopes —long dreamt dreams. To-day is completed the prayer of years. Difficulties have been surmounted, and results achieved, for which we are indebted to the goodness of God. We behold the end and reward of much sacrifice, of large and genial hearts, of wise and unconquerable wills, of cultivated and solid intelligence. All that could be won by our zeal, and intelligence and devotion has been secured. Our eyes behold that which is in very deed a worthy place for the temple of the Lord —an habitation for the Mighty God of Jacob. David had to bequeath his unrealized intention to his son and successor; but the most of us who began to build, have been spared to witness the fulfilment of our hope, and the justification of our wisdom and foresight. And if one who is not a stranger to the impulses and motives which have swayed the minds of those who have labored for this result, may be permitted to interpret the sagacious and generous intelligence which has given this noble structure to our State and our church, I would unhesitatingly say, that to promote our dear Redeemer's glory has been its first, its master motive. To raise a monument, (however unworthy our best must be of Him,) to His glory who died

for us; to offer at His feet a measure of that wealth which he has placed at our disposal; to thank Him thus visibly, thus palpably, for His grace to us; to make a good foundation for a better work for Him —this *was*, this *is*, the object of all. Even if nought else came of this gratitude; even if such thankfulness were refracted upon ourselves in no new blessings, this grateful adoration, this love of the Son of God, is the motive which has found so beautiful, so splendid, an expression in a building, which, from to-day and henceforth, is dedicated to the glory and service of Jesus Christ. If aught else of pride or ostentation mingles with this, may He who deserves all we have, forgive and cleanse the foul unrighteousness.

It is true that since Christ was crucified, the Father seeketh such to worship Him as worship in spirit and truth. Mount Moriah and Mount Gerizim are not essential to worship. He who dwelleth in a temple made without hands, needs not a temple made with hands. The whole earth has now become a house of prayer and the gate of Heaven, for the Son of God hath dwelt in it and consecrated it by His presence. And yet a house of worship does not invade the spirituality of worship. It may rather enhance and intensify it. No more is the closet a place for one Christian, than the church is the place for many Christians. And Christ fills both with His presence, and loves both the dwelling of a beautiful and holy soul, and the habitation of a beautiful and sacred house. He who hath made all things beautiful, loves beautiful things and beautiful places.

Repulsiveness of form is not necessarily united with spirituality of life and purity of faith, and the autonomy of the local church under Christ does not imply that it ought to dwell in a barn. And when the beauty of the temple expresses both the abundance of christian wealth, and the fervor of christian love; when it is the exponent of ability and affection, then I see no reason why God should not love it as He did the tabernacle of old—more than all the dwellings of His people. I see no reason why He should not love to come into it and make the place of His feet glorious.

I have thought it not inappropriate to this occasion, to ask your attention to the uses of the material temple; the moral and spiritual purpose of such a house as that in which we are assemhled to-day; and why we should build it, and why we should love it!

1. To begin with its lowest uses, it will be in the first place an intellectual landmark, cultivating the best thought and the best taste.

As it towers in conspicuous beauty high above the surrounding buildings, it is a natural expression in solid stone of an intellectual truth. May we not say that it illustrates, on a small scale, Bishop Butler's argument upon the necessity for a visible church? It is a silent, but most eloquent, preacher of the first and highest of all truths. It embodies and visibly perpetuates the institutions of Christianity. A visible church is a standing memorial of the duty we owe to our Creator, and by the form of religion ever before our eyes, serves to remind us of the reality. And the more impressive and beautiful the form, the more easily will the transition be to the true character and glory of the object of worship. Throughout the civilized world, each of the temples of christendom bears a voiceless but effective testimony for Christ. No thoughtful man ever looks at it from without, even if he never enters it as a worshipper, but he asks himself: "What does this building represent? Why is it here? Is it the monument of an extinct sentiment, or of a living conviction? Is it the ornamented sepulcher of religious faith, or the powerful instrument of a springing and advancing life?" Thus the material building suggests a line of thought, backward and forward. It is a history, or a prophecy. Its dim aisles, and vaulted corridors and arched ceilings, its columns hewn into transparent strength, and its roof painted with the colors of the iris, have a message to men which they can but hear. It is a message of warning, or a message of hope.

There is a city of the old world whose

palaces and squares are now falling into the sea, out of which she rose. Never did earthly city have a more beautiful shrine. It was at once a type of the redeemed church of God, and an illuminated scroll of His written word. Neither gold nor crystal was spared in its building, and it was adorned with all manner of precious stones. The skill and the treasures of the East gilded every letter and illumined every page, till "the temple shone from afar like the star of the Magi." And as I walked along the alleys of that strange city, or floated upon its liquid streets, and remembered how she had thrown off all shame and restraint, and had become filled with the madness of the whole earth, the falling frescoes of gold, and the sinking columns of marble of her great cathedral, seemed to utter in the dead ear of Venice, "Know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." Her sin was done in the face of the House of God, burning with the letters of His law. And the building, now shored up from its watery grave by huge timbers, has a history, in which one who sees it, must read both the triumphs and the corruptions of Christianity.

There were no material churches, or scarcely any, in the early ages of persecution. When the church dared to come forth from the catacombs and live in public, she had already triumphed—her places of worship were the symbols of victory. And do they not now speak to our reason and our hearts, and to our imaginations, somewhat as of old? What means the house of christian assembly, but that God delighteth still in the communion of His saints? What means the tapering spire, but that our hopes are beyond the sky to which it points? What means the cross which rises from the eastern porch, but that the atoning blood which flowed on calvary, warrants these hopes in sinners, such as we? What means the declaration traced in the centre of yon orbed window, but that our peace, comfort and salvation are centered in the triune Godhead? What means the lamb pencilled over organ and choir, but that all our praise is due unto Him who hath loved us and washed us from our sins in his blood? What means that open Bible, translucent with the light of Heaven, and shedding its beams down upon the head of the preacher, save that God's word is the source of His wisdom, and the hiding-place of His power? What mean these inscriptions on the walls, over arch, aisle and door, except, not that Rome has a monopoly of Scripture or of Heaven, but that the Son of God is the impregnable foundation of the Christian Church, and faith in Him the only way of entering His kingdom and glory? And what signify these colors, which cling so fondly to the instructed eye, and bind the very senses to the chariot wheels of celestial meditation, save that God Himself would be worshipped in the beauty of holiness? There are very few of us appreciate the nobleness and sacredness of color. It is not a subordinate beauty. It is not a mere source of sensual pleasure. He who says so, speaks carelessly. What would the world be if the blue were taken from the sky, and the gold from stars and suns, and the silver from the moon, and the verdure from the leaves, and the crimson from the blood of man, and the flush from the cheek, the radiance from the eye, and the whole earth were clothed in an ashen gray? Should we not then know what we owe to color? The fact is, that of all God's gifts to the sight of man, color is the holiest, the most beautiful and divine. The great architect of the world has employed colors in His creation as the accompaniment of all that is purest and most precious. He has laid the foundations of His temple in jasper and sapphire, and garnished its blue dome with stars of light. We shall not worship Him in less holiness, if we worship Him in more beauty than our fathers knew. Even as we gaze upon the outline of the chief buildings which have been reared for Christ, our thoughts must be insensibly affected. In the training of the soul we must subordinate the senses to the service of religion. And the beauty of the church is not a poor teacher, for the eye cannot choose but see, and it will suggest to the imagination, to the heart of

many a man, the supremacy, the greatness, the solitary magnificence of God.

There are many tendencies of thought in our day that serve to obscure this primal truth. Men are wont to merge Jehovah in the work of His hands, or to deny the existence of His Son. The great questions which are debated around us, touch not simply the person of Jesus Christ, but the existence of God himself. Skeptical influences are being constantly infiltrated into the thought of society, into the minds of the young, and into the life of the world.

Now this church takes such debated and assailed truths, and a great deal else, for granted. It stands to the minds of the very youth that play and wander under its shadow, in the place of an argument. It represents in a visible, material form the settled faith of the church. It lends new charm to that faith. It tacitly forces the truth of God's majestic separation from, and infinite superiority to, His creatures, fairly in upon the intelligence of a child. It does more. It forces in upon his conviction, also, the nearness of God to man, and the love which He bears to us.

This is God's house, separate from the whirl of the streets, from the passion of the hour, from the jostle of life. It stands alone among other buildings, unlike them all, more massive, more imposing, more elegant. But its doors are open. The mighty noise of its music swells through its arches. Its floor is moistened by the tears of love and penitence. The King Himself holds court in it, and His worshippers throng His presence, and carry away His bounty. So its silent and melodious eloquence is ever more of man's distance from God, of God's nearness to man. Will God in very deed dwell with man? The temple of prayer answers the question as no argument can. Some of us may remember when our minds were first opening in a world of thought, and groping their way in the twilight toward a deeper and higher knowledge. Into this mental confusion, how would not a material symbol of the truth have helped to introduce the welcome reign of light and order? Tell a child that revealed religion is the highest of all truths, that all other truth leads up to it, or radiates from it, and he will faintly, if at all, guess your meaning. He has not yet climbed high enough to get your idea. But throw your doctrine into a concrete form, so that his eye, and ear and imagination shall be taken captive; let it speak to him from the timbers and beams of the house, from the colors of its walls and ceilings, from the stones of its foundations and structure, from the music of its organ, as well as from the lips of the preacher, and you shall speedily make your way to his thought and to his heart, and give him a lasting form and impress. He may not be conscious of the powers at work upon him, or the result achieved within him. He will receive the moulding influence as the tree drinks in its verdure, as the flower absorbs its loveliest tints from the air and sunlight, but it will form his character and his habit, and give him a lifelong loyalty to the truth he has received. As the years pass over him, and full of good service, with the peace of his God and Savior in his soul, he feels that he is sinking towards his grave, he will look back, perchance, to this church as the first instructor of his immortal spirit. Here was mapped out the truth which came from Heaven, and which can alone redeem a sinful or sustain a dying man. He will then remember how in the home of his youth, when all naked statement of truth would have been lost upon him, there was one building among many, noblest in its proportions, richest in its ornamentation, which pointed to a truth, the knowledge and love of which was life eternal. And his gratitude, multiplied by the gratitude of others, from generation to generation, will justify the wisdom of those builders, who would not suffer their eyes to sleep, nor their eyelids to slumber, nor the temples of their heads to take any rest, until they had found a temple of the Lord, a habitation for the God of Jacob. He, and such as he, till the last stone is not left upon another, will bless those who thus set forth, in language which all could understand, the preciousness, the unap-

proached preciousness of our divine Redeemer's gospel.

2. A second use of the material temple is the culture of reverence. Reverence is not merely a virtue, to find its exercise when we go to church. It ought to be the habit of the soul. Reverence is the recognition of greatness. It is the soul seeing something higher, better, nobler than itself. Woe to him who has no enthusiasm, no passionate love for persons, services or institutions which represent God, and who, therefore, has no reverence; who believes that there is no greatness before which it should be his happiness to lie prostrate, and towards which he may not aspire. Nothing is more certain than the intellectual and moral degradation of him who never feels veneration or love. The sneer which he lavishes on all around, reacts on his own moral life. The insolence which marks his address is traced in every line of his face. He whose motto is "Nil admirari;" who sees no good in what others respect; who never looks through the clear crystal lens of generous appreciation on a beauty or a greatness that is not his own, will sooner or later win the indignation or the compassion of his fellow men.

So deeply did one semi-infidel feel this to be true, that he is said to have declared, that if God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent Him for the use of the educator of the human mind. It is only the sight of God which creates reverence. Hence the church alone is the school of reverence. The church of Christ alone brings God home to the human soul. Nature knows not God. For a moment it seems to detect Him in the starry heavens, or in the stormy sea; or in the fragrant freshness of the summer air; or in the calm brilliancy of a perfect landscape. But it only admires. It has no heart for reverence, because it has no heart for adoration. It banishes God behind a system of laws.

But the Gospel, on the other hand, is the religion of Immanuel, God with us. He is with us in His Providence, in His power, in His wisdom, in His love. He is with us in His advent, in His temptation; in His ministry, in His passion; in His resurrection, in His sacraments. Ever since the incarnation, the "tabernacle of God is with men." The Shekinah has rent the veil of the temple, and come forth among us. We know that He is not far from any one of us. We express this knowledge when we speak of Him; when we keep His Word; when we enter the place of His assembly. It is in the visible, material church we learn reverence by precept and example. The silence, which is only broken that man may speak of God, or to God; the adoring attitudes of devout worshippers; the chant which raises the soul above the world; the confession which opens upon it, through flashes of moral light, the true sight of the Most Holy; these things suggest, day by day, year by year, a sympathetic attitude of the spirit. They succeed, at last, in persuading us to bend before Him who is the object and explanation of what is going on around us. They cry out, as if with one voice, to the soul, and the voice does not die away, "Oh, come, let us worship and fall down and kneel before the Lord our Maker." And thus a constant attendant at the church learns an inward habit, which is the safeguard of his intellect, the charm and lustre of his social life, the aroma of his character and intercourse, and the final deliverance and redemption of his soul. Very few lovers of the church and of church-going, find their way down to death. Their path is a shining one. They learn at last the value of the blood of atonement; the glory of the Savior, and a hearty recognition of His supreme beauty. The profound yearnings of the spirit, which bring them within the house of God, are at length satisfied. The message of light and pardon, repeated week by week, is at last heard. Men may murmur about the dullness of the sermon; but for every soul that is alive to the terrible mysteriousness of life and death, and who resorts to the place where it may find God and come even to His seat, there is a freshness and perpetual interest in the Gospel message. He who seeks its repetition will learn the

secret of its power, and find the peace which it brings. "It was here," some will say, of this very church," "it was here, O my Lord and my God, that I learned to know and love Thee, and found out my own misery, and felt the grace and sweetness of thy pity and thy pardon. It was here I learned the awfulness and blessedness of life, the greatness of eternity." And many a redeemed soul will sing hereafter, "Lord Jesus, in this, Thy temple, I told Thee my sins and my sorrows, was washed in Thy blood, and saw Thy glory face to face."

3. Another use of the material temple, is to assist the culture of the conscience. The moral sense learns and grows by discipline. Ever since Christ drove the money-changers out of the house of prayer, the conscience has had new light upon the sacredness of places of worship and the duties of religion. Doubtless the conscience is roused and trained by association as well as by authority. It is informed and invigorated by every opportunity for good or for evil. There are seasons in every man's life when he finds himself face to face with forms of evil, upon resistance to which his whole eternity depends. For many a falterer this church may strike the trembling balance in his favor. The struggle, of which his soul is the scene, may here be laid bare before the all Holy and Merciful. The temptation to lust, or cruelty, or avarice, or selfishness, or cowardice of soul, may be exorcised, or, at least, lose half its force in the scenes and services of this building. When all has seemed to be lost, and the darkness of sin has well nigh settled down upon the heart, then God here turns himself again, and looks down from Heaven, and beholds and visits in mercy. There are, indeed, those to whose conscience the church says nothing. But with the great majority it is not so. Its services, its ministers, nay, the very lines and beauties of its architecture, are destined to be intertwined with the deep secrets of many a spirit, and to have their place in the checkered history of thought and hope, of fear and passion, of suffering and joy, which will be revealed by the light of another world. And among the spiritual mysteries which will hereafter be known as belonging to these walls, not the least will be their silent contribution to the growth of the moral sense.

4. Nor shall it be without its effect in shaping the aims and unfolding the purposes of many a life. This life it teaches us is not a game of chance, or a decree of fate, the sport of events, or the result of fixed necessity. Each man is instructed by it and in it, that he is to hallow his earthly life by a religious principle. It stands as a perpetual memorial of God and of human responsibility in the very centre and heart of secular business and strife; an unchangeable teacher of man's obligation to make his life a single tribute to God's glory. And this church, in itself, in its services, is destined to have a large influence upon men's purposes in life; is destined to brace their wills to the right, to promote their obedience to the truth, to open their hearts to a larger destiny than would have been possible without it. In the very proportion of its inspiring and impressive beauty, it is to become a helper of our souls in all good. Here our hearts will be opened, and kept open. The very place that is filled with fragrant perfume of the spicery that has been poured on Christ's head, will assist the soul to a better life. Creatures of association as we are, here our wills will be directed and strengthened; here our whole inward life will get a unity and force, which will tell both in time and eternity. Here provision may be made for the dark days that are coming, "for in the time of trouble He shall hide me in His tabernacle; yea, in the secret place of His dwelling shall He hide me, and set me upon a Rock."

In dedicating this church, we do not gratify a mere artistic or æsthetic sentiment. We do not inaugurate a monument, which the economy of common sense, or the demand of Christian love, might deem superfluous. For this church, in all its lofty beauty, is a hymn of praise to the Son of God, and embodies and gives shape to the essential features of the Christian work and life. The ministries

and associations, the very roof and windows, the very tower and buttresses of this building, are destined to mould practically the daily life of those who are here to learn to face the battle of life as men and Christians should face it. And here, too, many a modest flower will catch a Divine inspiration, and blossom into lovely and fragrant beauty, and shed its incense of praise, until it shall be transferred to a more glorious temple, to bloom there lovelier and forever. Such a church, we trust, will do more than promote the intellectual and moral growth of those who worship in it, of the community around it. It will do more than cultivate taste and art. It will open men's hearts to God. It will help them toward Christ. It will teach them the rare graces of Christianity. It is the product of self-denial. It will be its teacher too. This church is no mere offering of that which has cost nothing. It is the gift of love, and love lives by sacrifice. Love is not the desire to have. It is the passion to give. And we trust that this church will be to us a means of grace in this respect, and perpetually teach us that all the best things of life come by our sacrifices, and that our proudest, divinest satisfaction will arise in the future from our most generous offerings to the service, work, and glory of God. This house will show us, so long as it stands, that our best riches, our richest feelings and delights come from our largest gifts to God. Learn we this, if nothing else to-day, that joy comes by giving to Christ. It is more blessed to give than to receive. And thus this building will have manifold influences upon our souls. Hereafter we shall know how these lines of beauty, on which our eyes now rest with tranquil pleasure or curious admiration, have been graven deep in many a memory, and have linked forever many a soul's inmost life with the eye and hand of the Creator.

5. Another use of such a material edifice as this, is to render more attractive the system and polity of faith and worship with which it is connected. It will add a charm to the Congregational order and service. There is no reason why the excellent order of our New England fathers should not make all the warm sentiments of our nature tributary to its growth. None, why its beams and timbers should not breathe the very odors of the cedars of Lebanon. None, why its garments should not smell of myrrh and aloes and cassia out of the ivory palaces. It is the church of our fathers, the old homestead and sanctuary of our hearts, full of rich memories, of dear associations, of priceless legacies of faith and hope and patience from those who have left the earthly congregation and gone above the stars. This simple, beautiful and catholic polity is the very daughter of the King. She has trusted so much to her intrinsic and imperial grace as to laugh at outward adorning. She has been so beautiful and glorious within, that her friends have dreamed not of her exterior robing and drapery. But she is all glorious within, and why should not her clothing be of wrought gold. In her places of assembly the saints have sat and worshipped, and why should not her gates be jasper, her walls chalcedony, and her arches and ceilings traced with the colors of the rainbow. Within her sanctuary, millions without number have learned the new song, and why should not the frescoed arches of her roof resound with the anthem of the organ. It will not do altogether to despise the moral uses of material beauty. It will not do for a church to be beneath the intelligence, the taste and the wealth of a community. We may make art our master and we may make it our servant. We have too much abjured it as either. We may now give to it its proper place, as a helper and minister in our great and noble work. The day is past for Israel to dwell in tents or in barns. When she needs to do it, she may, nor will she lose the ark and the covenant and the shekinah. But when she needs not to do it, she must exchange her tabernacle for a temple; for even Christ demands what we can give Him, and He who is worshipped in spirit and in truth, would have the worship of His house conform to our taste and wealth and love. The essence of Puritanism was not hatred of

beauty, but love of Christ; and wherever love of Christ may prompt to a more beautiful temple, the spirit of the fathers will linger, and Elijah's robe may fall upon Elisha's shoulders. The prophet of fire may make way for the Prophet of Peace. Our church has fought a noble battle for Christ under a leader nobler than itself; nor need it now be weary of its work, nor fear to adapt its usages and forms to the exigencies of future conflicts. So long as it keeps the old spirit, it may not hesitate to avail itself of new formal attractions.

After Christ had gone into the heavens, and the old temple of Mount Moriah had perished, and the arch of Constantine was built, the temples that had been constructed for the service of divided and local gods were pressed into the service of the One God. Every form and symbol, it was believed, which belonged to the old world, might be claimed as the spoil and heritage of that which succeeded it. But one and another form which had pressed into its service the roughest stone, the richest marble and the rarest art, could as little resist the idolatrous tendencies of the heart as Solomon's temple had done. All came at last to feed the earth-born tastes which they had boasted they could subdue and sanctify.

Then the idea grew up that such temples stifled the Spirit; that art was a dangerous ally of devotion; that the most ugly building was the one that God was most likely to inhabit; that the upright and pure soul was his only true temple. They were very beautiful and true words, and pointed to high truths, just as the towers and minarets of the old temples pointed to them; but they are just as little able to reach and preserve them. Hardness, severity, dogmatism, could hide itself where there seemed to be only the utmost simplicity and barrenness of form. But both were false. Each doctrine is unscriptural and fatal. The one gave religion bound as a captive into the hands of art, and made its services fantastical, sensuous and corrupt. The other gives God's beautiful universe up to the devil, as his rightful possession, and makes him the monopolist of all that attracts and charms our bodily sense. The one bound the invisible under the dominion of the visible. The other tramples the life out of the material and visible. We do wisely, then, as our fathers would have done had they had the warfare of our day on their hands, when we aim to make all that is artistic and all that is beautiful, bring their tributes and lay them at the feet of Christ; we should exclude nothing that makes our polity more attractive and effective. While we do not doubt that its essential glory is the presence of Christ in its service, we shall not be likely to exalt any form of outward beauty above its intrinsic worth.

Nor is our Congregational system unworthy that it should avail itself of all the helps and ministries of beauty. A generous, practical catholicity may well dwell in a palace. A church that does not assume to declare its own organization as commensurate with the Church of God, which allows of diversity of ceremony and unessential form, might well have a royal tabernacle. If we believed in augury and signs, we might easily translate into a happy omen the gentle inclination of obeisance which the cross on yon Roman tower has been making for the year that is past, to Bethany church. For why should not the least denominational, sectarian, exclusive and arrogant of all the churches, receive, like Joseph's sheaf, the homage of all its brethren?

We love this Congregational polity. In it the life takes precedence of the form, and we would irradiate with its life a beautiful form. Nor would we refuse our fellowship to those who have the same spirit, but a narrower and contracted form. We have no Shibboleth to utter. We have no ritualistic bed on which to stretch or shorten the human spirit. We have no old judaistic skins in which to pour the new wine of the Gospel. We give to every church, to every man, the largest possible liberty. In the midst of a sisterhood of Christian denominations, we boast that we are not denominational. We call each Christian brother—we call every living church a sister church. It is not a word fellowship;

we can welcome all to our congregation, to our ordinances, to our table. We love this freedom of church, a freedom to give as well as to receive—to give the hospitality of our pulpits, our sacraments and our charities.

We give an earnest protest against sectarian exclusiveness, and ask only that a man should love our Lord Jesus Christ in order to our communion. We hold ourselves at liberty to love a Pascal and Fenelon, a Tillotson and Beveridge, a Calvin and Luther, a Williams and Wesley. And when we see some good brethren of other churches put into the strait-jacket of their own creeds or ritual, and kept from a hospitality and a charity which Christ requires, and their own hearts intensely desire, by their ecclesiastical order, I rejoice that we are under no such bondage, and under no sad necessity to prove that the blood of the Son of God only runs in the veins of our own denomination. And why should not an unsectarian church, the oldest, most numerous and most independent in New England, by far; rich in members, influence, position and history; rich in the records of the living and in the rolls of her dead; with no necessity of pleading for additions to her numbers with that resistless earnestness with which a hungry man cries for bread, and with a disposition to give bread to all that perish, why should not such a church have suitable dwellings for its sanctuaries? Why should not the garments of such a broad and catholic polity be of Tyrian dyes, and its habitation be fashioned after the similitude of a palace? And we have reason to bless God for the generous Christian enterprise and cultivated Christian taste which are coming to be shown in the members of our faith and order in the erection of their churches.

Finally, a noble material temple, such as this, is *prophetic*. It suggests and foreshadows a future history. We cannot but have been struck, as we entered it this morning, with a building so simple in its plan, yet so ornate and splendid in its detail; so lavishly decorated, and yet so entirely useful and practical; such a beautiful specimen of the taste and art of our time, and yet so wholly subservient to an end beyond. I should misinterpret the spirit that has raised these walls, if I should bid you mark only the wealth of form and color that meets your eyes, or ask you to contrast it with the primitive models of our puritan architecture. We, at least, who have done something towards raising this temple of God, may feel that its beauties should enrich us with lessons of deeper and more practical value than can attach to anything which can be measured by the eye or sense. Its real interest to us, lies in its future and in its results. To us, and to our children, it may be indeed, for generations, a Bethany; the home of Christ and his friends; a place of wondrous miracles and benedictions; the scene of large growths of spiritual character, that shall rival the cedars of Lebanon or the palm trees of Olivet. It will be a dear household name which shall be embalmed in thoughts and feelings as fragrant as cluster about the old Bethany of the Son of God. The hopes and dreams of the past are crystalized into stone. We shall admire it more and more, love it more and more, as it becomes associated with all that is sacred and tender in our spiritual histories. Slowly but surely it will be the nucleus and habitation of a family of Christ which shall be ever forming, and ever separating and re-forming in the skies. We shall count no cost it has brought, no sacrifice we have made, for we have sown seed here that shall bear successive harvests of light and peace and joy while the world stands. We have broken the alabaster box on the head of our Savior, and who shall say that it shall have no memorial in the future? It will foster a large generosity, and be at once the proof and the helper of beneficence in the cause of Christ. It will witness the vows, the prayers and the tears of our posterity, and its manifest presence will bring them the blessings they seek. To thousands of eyes and imaginations it will sing of the glory of the upper temple; that glory which eye hath not seen, but which the eye shall yet see and be satisfied. It will help our thoughts upward in

their flights, and earthly architecture will be the symbol to us of the heavenly, the divine pattern of that which is in the kingdom of God. We have laid these stones and spread these arches and traced these colors, not as a show of veneration, not to put our love on exhibition, not to assure men that we believe in Christ, and can prove our faith on so magnificent a scale; but the building itself is a part of our communion with Heaven. It is an invocation of trust. It is a sentence of praise. It is a hymn we sing, a prayer we offer. It stands in a line with the Stone of Bethel, with the Shekinah of the tabernacle, with the temple on Mount Moriah, "with the synagogue of Nazareth, with the upper chamber where the bread from heaven was the food and the blood of Christ was the wine, and with the room at Jerusalem, where the tongues of fire preached at the dedication of Christendom, and the Holy Spirit inaugurated the visible church for the nations."

And if any object that all this richness is needless, we say more, that it prefigures to our dull sense a wider and grander glory than we see. It is a mortal means to an immortal end. It lifts our gross understanding. It images a beauty that transcends it. It is the hinder part of the glory that is inconceivable. It is the gate of Heaven and the vestibule of the Holy of Holies. It signifies more than we can at once receive. It is a stray fragment of the upper temple, a Gloria in Excelsis, amid the loud din and stir of the world around it. And each sweet melody or prolonged harmony of the princely organ is but a foretaste of that music whose wondrous noise fills the wide spaces of Heaven. Here we stand but on the threshold of music. The infinite combinations of the two thousand pipes of this instrument can never be made by the most skillful mortal player. The loftiest art can never compass a tithe of its harmonies. There is no sound without its significance, no organ without its antitype. And when this instrument accompanies the simplest hymn which comes from the lips of childhood, or some grand old hallelujah chant of Asaph, or prayer of David's, or pours forth its melodious strains like the rolling of a river or the rushing of a tide, I know it is a faint, yet but the faintest type of that surging flood of sound which shall fill the heavens when the redeemed and the angels shall open the seven-fold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies. The solemn grandeur, or plaintive melody, or jubilant exultation of its manifold combinations, are a feeble prophecy of what that music will be when the voice of the whole church of God, the twelve-fold chorus of Israel's ransomed, shall join with all the trumpets and harps sounding on the other side, in the unimagined *crescendo* and glorious dechachord of Eternity. Thus we read the future in the present, and the temple of to-day is a prophecy of that worship and that temple,

> "When all the halls of Zion
> For aye shall be complete,
> And in the land of beauty
> All things of beauty meet.
> Where tears are ever banished
> And smiles have no alloy.
> With jasper glow thy bulwarks,
> Thy courts with emeralds blaze,
> The sardius and the topaz
> Unite in thee their rays;
> Thine ageless walls are bonded
> With amethyst unpriced,
> Thy Saints build up its fabric,
> And the Corner Stone is Christ."

And now what wait we for? What remains but that you should perfect your work? If this building is to be all and more than we pray or think; if it is to be the habitation of God and the fountain of nameless blessings to you and to your children to the last generation; if He who dwells in the highest Heavens is to make it His tabernacle, and in very deed dwell with us, and vouchsafe His spiritual presence, power and glory in His temple, I now call upon you to offer to Him this building, and dedicate it to His sole service, and to the honor and praise of His dear Son.

[The keys were here presented, and the building offered for dedication, by D. Taft, Esq.]

Acceptance and Dedication,

By *Prof. M. H. Buckham.*

We receive this building at your hands. I ask you now to rise and stand upon your feet, as we offer it as our gift to Almighty God, and dedicate it to the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. With one accord let us consecrate it to the Master's glory, to Christ and the Church. And as the dedication of the church is vain without the solemn consecration of the worshippers too, I call upon you all to dedicate yourselves to the service of God. To Him may your souls be dedicated. To Him may your bodies be dedicated. To Him may your spirits be dedicated. And that He may graciously accept this solemn act, I call upon you all now to pray.

Anthem.

Benediction, By *Rev. L. Tenney.*

MISSIONARIES:—Mrs. Sarah Coleman, married Erastus Dean of Salisbury, and went from this Church to the Cherokee Mission about 40 or 50 years since, Mrs. Emeline (Bradshaw) Dodge, and Mrs. Coleman, who married Freder'k Ellsworth. Samuel Mosely from this place went to the Choctaw Mission, and Mrs. Lucinda (Washburn) Wright, who married a missionary not from this State.

ART AND NATURE—VERMONT IN SUMMER.

We have no quarrel with art. It is the province of man's genius. It is the realm of his skill and intelligence. But we have a greater love for nature. It is the province of God's genius, the realm of his infinite intelligence and power. He never paints. He creates. The glory and sweetness and marvels of life are the effects of His handiwork. In perpetual change in harmony with invariable law He finds the secret and hiding of His power. There are some galleries of art that are especially interesting. The Louvre ravishes the inexperienced eye. But the Dresden and Florentine halls never weary the cultivated vision and the instructed taste. Men travel across the sea, time and again, to look upon these triumphs of human genius. There are bright pictures in other galleries worth the price of an European tour to look at but once. The marriage of St. Catherine, and the infant Saviour in the Vatican, haunts the memory like an imperishable dream. A few great paintings in certain salons stand out from all the rest like the face of Denner in the Imperial collection at Vienna; or a few unsurpassed art collections attract the attention of all tourists, like the Academy of St. Luke in Rome. And it is the same in nature. A few regions God has made more beautiful than others. His hand has fashioned some dreams or symbols of heaven in certain landscapes of earth. And we have always thought that the Almighty intended, when He formed the hills of Vermont, and shook out the green drapery of the forests over their sloping shoulders, and made them fall in folds like the robe of a king along their sides, to give us a dim picture of the new creation and the celestial realm. Italy is a land of rarer sunsets and deeper sky, of haunting songs and grander memories; Switzerland is a region of more towering sublimity and unapproachable grandeur, but in all the galleries of God, there is none that so shows the exquisite genius of creative art; the blending of all that is beautiful and attractive, with nothing to terrify the eye; the mingling of much of the material glory, both of the earth and the heavens, with so little to appall the sense. Vermont in summer is the Almighty's noblest gallery of divine art. We never traverse its valleys or climb its hills, in this sweetest of all months; we never lie down on the banks where the wild thyme blows, or under the shade of the balsam or the fir; we never trace the mountain streams and watch for the silver flashes which tempt the silent, gentle angler, who "handles his worm tenderly," to throw his fly; we never penetrate the secret places in the heart of the hills, or watch the pleasant wooing which is always going on in shady places between the rippling waters and the ash, the beech and the willow, which bend to kiss them as they pass, without a grateful sense of the riches of God, and an irrepressible wish to share them with our friends whose sense of beauty is mainly nurtured at human sources.—*Rev. Mr. Lord in the Vermont Watchman.*

"THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH." INDEPENDENT.

BY REV. J. EDWARD WRIGHT.

It seems appropriate to introduce a sketch of this society, with some account of Unitarian and Universalist work done in Montpelier before 1864. "In an account of the religious condition of the town previous to 1811, the late Rev. Chester Wright stated that previous to 1800, there had rarely been any preaching except by the Methodists; that the increased population from 1800 was divided into various sects, the largest number professing Universalism." Among the prominent men among the first settlers who avowed themselves Universalists were Gen. Pearley Davis and his brother Hezekiah, Capt. Stephen Foster, Mr. Arthur Daggett, Esquire Sibley, and Capt. Isaac Putnam. Rev. Paul Dean, who was the Universalist minister in Barre in 1808, and for some years thereafter, preached occasionally in Montpelier, as did other ministers of that sect from time to time. Universalists participated, under the leadership of Gen. Davis, in building the Union meeting-house, at the Center of the town, at an early date. Later, they effected a separate organization, and built a substantial brick house of worship at the East village, and later still, the same society, while continuing to use the brick house, built another, of wood, at the North village. "The following list of Universalist preachers in Montpelier, has been gathered from Walton's Register: 1833, John M. Currier; 1834, John M. Austin; 1835, B. H. Fuller, J. Wright; 1836, J. Wright; 1837, '38, John Gregory; 1839, J. Wright, J. Boyden; 1840–'66, Eli Ballou; 1867, '70, J. O. Skinner; 1871, Eli Ballou."

But it is not to be understood that all of these ministers were engaged in preaching in Montpelier during the years set against their names. No doubt all resided here, and some of them preached within the limits of the old town of Montpelier, but some were employed elsewhere.

For some 17 years preceding 1830, little or nothing was done to sustain Universalism in this town; but about the year 1831, a society was organized in what is now Montpelier, prominent in which were such men as Wooster Sprague, (who started the enterprise,) Simeon S. Post, Dr. J. Y. Dewey, Richard W. Hyde, Alfred Wainwright, Araunah Waterman, Mahlon Cottrill, Edward Brown, Joel Goldsbury, and General Shubael Flint. The Rev. John M. Austin served as pastor of this society for some 3 years, when he was called to Danvers, Mass. The meetings were held in the old State House, near the present Pavilion. After Mr. Austin left, the society had no regular meetings; but occasionally a meeting was held by them in the Masonic Hall, the Rev. John E. Palmer of Barre, and the Rev. Russell Streeter, and others, occupying the desk from time to time, until 1840, when Rev. Eli Ballou bought "The Christian Repository," and removed from Stowe to Montpelier to edit and publish it. He preached a part of the time for several months after coming to town, in Masonic Hall, but found himself too much occupied otherwise, to justify his continuing the effort. In 1851, he obtained the assistance of Rev. John S. Lee, (now Prof. in Canton Theological School); a new society, called "The Liberal Christian Church," was organized; and meetings were regularly held for 2 years in the "Free Church," (now "Capital Hall,") the first year by Messrs. Ballou and Lee, alternately, the second year by Mr. Ballou alone. But the discouragements proved too great to be overcome, and another long period of inaction followed.

Very few Unitarian ministers had ever been heard in Montpelier; and only occasionally had an avowed Spiritualist given a lecture, or a "seance." Among the former the Rev G. W. Burnap, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., (whose sister was the mother of our honored townsmen, Charles and George Reed), the Rev. A. A. Livermore of Keene, N. H., the Rev. Chas. Brooks of Hingham, Mass., and the Rev. Mr. Ingersoll of Burlington, preached here at different times.

But in October of 1864, Mr. Charles A. Allen, a graduate of Harvard College in 1858, and of Meadville Theological School

in 1864, began, in the spirit of a missionary, to hold meetings in Montpelier, to which "liberal christians" of whatever denomination, were especially invited. The congregations met first in "Village Hall," but soon permission was obtained,—(not without opposition however),—to occupy the Court House; and for more than a year the meetings were held there. The number who assembled, hardly more than a dozen at first, rapidly increased. A society was formed in Dec. 1864, under the title of "The Montpelier Independent Meeting House Society." In March of the next year Mr. Allen was ordained in the "Brick Church," Rev. R. P. Stebbins, D. D., preaching the sermon. The society soon proceeded to build a house of worship on the north-west corner of Main and School streets, which was dedicated Jan. 25, 1866, under the name of "The Church of the Messiah," Rev. F. Frothingham preaching the sermon. The cost of the site, the building, and the organ was about $20,000.

"The Covenant of Christian Fellowship in the Church of the Messiah," adopted May 19, 1867, reads as follows: "We write our names to this Covenant in the faith and fellowship of Christian disciples; trusting in God our Father in heaven, accepting the Gospel of Christ as our sovereign law, and resolving, by the help of God, to live in honesty and charity with all men, and in Christian faithfulness with one another."

Among those active in the organization of this society were Richard W. Hyde, Col. Levi Boutwell, Hon. W. G. Ferrin, Joel Foster, Jr., Hon. Nelson A. Chase, Hon. Daniel Baldwin, Hon. Charles Reed, George W. Reed, Dr. G. N. Brigham, H. S. Loomis, L. B. Huntington, Rev. Dr. Eli Ballou, Albert Johonnott, George Watson, W. F. Braman, Hon. J. A. Wing, and, in most cases the wives of these gentlemen.

While the society was yet occupying the Court House, they organized a Sunday school, which has been at various dates under the superintendence of the pastors, and Hon. Charles Reed, Hon. N. A. Chase, Messrs. Geo. W. Wing, Joel Foster, Jr., Albert Johonnott, and Fred Blanchard. Its library contains [1881] over 500 bound volumes, besides pamphlets. The teachers and scholars on its roll have together numbered for several years about 140, though the attendance has only occasionally exceeded 100. The number of families connected with the society through some or all of their members is over 200.

Mr. Allen's pastorate continued about 5 years. In the fall of 1869, he obtained leave of absence for a trip to Europe, and the Rev. J. Edward Wright, a native of Montpelier, was engaged to supply his place for a year. While away, Mr. Allen tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. Wright became the pastor, and yet continues in that position.

The society has never been embarrassed by any considerable debt; and, altho' composite in its membership, comprising Unitarians, Universalists, some Spiritualists, and not a few formerly associated with different "orthodox" denominations, has throughout its existence enjoyed remarkable harmony, and almost uninterrupted prosperity. Too much praise can not be given to Mr. Allen for the hopefulness and zeal with which he, unsummoned, began the enterprise, and for the energy, and tact, and persistence, and untiring activity with which he labored, gathering the people together, uniting them with a common purpose, inspiring them with the conviction that they could build a church, and communicating to them his own spirit of faithfulness and self-sacrificing devotion.

THE CHRISTIAN REPOSITORY.

In 1833 Rev. John M. Austin, then pastor of a Universalist Society in Montpelier village, and Rev. B. H. Fuller, bought "The Universalist Watchman and Christian Repository," of Rev. William Bell, who had published it a few years in Woodstock, and changed the place of publication to Montpelier. Mr. Austin dissolved his connection with the paper in a short time, on his removal to Danvers, Mass., but Mr. Fuller continued the publication two or three years, when he sold half his interest

to Rev. John Moore of Lebanon, N. H. The paper was removed to Lebanon, and published there a year or two by Messrs. Moore and Fuller. Then, about the year 1838, Rev. Joseph Wright became the proprietor, and Montpelier was again made the place of publication, Rev. John E. Palmer and others co-operating with Mr. Wright in the work.

In January, 1840, Rev. Eli Ballou, then of Stowe, purchased the paper and continued its publication regularly as a weekly journal during 30 years, or until May, 1870, when he sold it to the "Boston Universalist Publishing House," and thus the paper was merged in "The Universalist," known at the present date as "The Christian Leader."



CHRIST CHURCH, MONTPELIER, VT.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CHRIST CHURCH.

BY HIRAM ATKINS, ESQ.

The first confirmation in Montpelier was in 1839, when Bishop Hopkins visited the Capital, and administered that apostolic rite in the meeting-house of the Methodists, to Mrs. S. P. Redfield, Mrs. J. M. Richardson and Hon. Isaac F. Redfield; the first of these being at that time the only person in Montpelier reared in the Church.

In 1840, Christ Church Parish was imperfectly organized, and reported to the Diocesan Convention in September by Mr. George B. Manser, a candidate for holy orders, there being four confirmations that year. In 1841 the first parish meeting was held, and George B. Manser, Isaac F. Redfield, J. Y. Dewey, S. P. Redfield, A. C. Pierce, H. N. Baylies, and Daniel Baldwin, were elected vestrymen. S. P. Redfield served 15 years, until 1858, and Dr. J. Y. Dewey from 1841 until 1871, except from 1866 to '68, when he was at his own request excused from service. During Dr. Dewey's last two years of service he was senior warden.

In 1842 the parish was represented in Diocesan Convention by George B. Manser, a lay delegate. Sept. 21, 1842, Mr. Manser was made a deacon, and took charge of the parish. During this year it was fully organized, and the work of building a church, on the site now occupied by the "Riverside" building, set about, the funds being raised by subscription and sale of pews. Dec. 29, 1842, the church was consecrated, and regular service commenced Jan. 15, 1843. June 7, Mr. Manser was advanced to the priesthood, and became Rector. The Diocesan Convention met in Montpelier, Sept. 20, 1843, and Hon. Isaac F. Redfield represented the parish as lay delegate, being the first regular delegate. In 1845, the first contribution for church work outside was made by the parish—$12.70, the sum not being so important as the spirit of the gift was significant. In 1846 the ladies of the parish raised $100 for a bell.

In 1848, Mr. Manser resigned his charge, the place being temporarily filled by Rev. F. W. Shelton, who officiated for Mr. Manser 8 months, from Oct. 1847, to June, 1848. The following September, Mr. Manser returned, but finally resigned in 1849, and Jan. 18, 1850, the Rev. E. F. Putnam became rector. During this year the bell in the tower of the present church was procured, at a cost of $250. In 1849, Hon. Timothy P. Redfield was elected a vestryman, and has served continuously to the present, having been senior and junior

warden several years, lay delegate to the Diocesan Convention, and lay delegate to represent the Diocese in the General Convention. In 1850, Hon. Charles Dewey was chosen a vestryman, and has held the position almost continuously until the present time, and he is now senior warden. In 1850, the parish had increased in numbers enough to entitle it to two lay delegates in the Diocesan Convention, and Messrs. T. P. Redfield and Chas. Dewey were the first who went there together. This year, Hon. S. B. Colby was chosen one of the vestry, and remained a member of it until the election of 1864, when he was not re-elected, having removed to Washington, D. C., to assume the duties of Register of the Treasury, which position he filled until his decease in 1867.

In 1852, the debt was reported reduced, and extinguished in 1865. The first Sunday in June, 1854, the Rev. E. F. Putnam, who was a much-loved rector of the parish, died at St. Albans, having been compelled by ill health to previously resign his rectorship, and upon the parish records is spread a sincere and warm testimonial of the high esteem and true affection felt for him. Nearly 30 years have elapsed since his departure, but his memory is still green in the hearts of the people then here. The day of Mr. Putnam's decease, Rev. F. W. Shelton became rector, and remained as such until the spring of 1866, when he resigned.

Aug. 3, 1866, Rev. Daniel Crane Roberts was elected rector, and the same month assumed the duties of the position. Mr. Roberts' resignation was accepted May 8, 1869, and Rev. Wm. J. Harris, D. D., was chosen rector Aug. 30, 1869. Dr. Harris resigned late in 1870, and Rev. Andrew Hull, D. D., was elected rector March 20, 1871. Dr. Hull was rector of the parish until the summer of 1879, when his resignation of May 12, 1879, took effect. Oct. 13, 1879, Rev. Howard Fremont Hill, of Concord, N. H., the present incumbent, was elected rector.

Of the seven rectors, the first three are dead. In the sermon of Dr. Shelton, which follows this sketch, Dr. Manser and Rev. Mr. Putnam are spoken of as their good work deserved, and the memory of Dr. Shelton is delightful to all who knew that good man.

The first recorded baptism is that of Berkeley Baldwin, infant son of Dr. F. W. McDowell, though 12 baptisms had been previously reported. The first recorded marriage is that of Mr. James T. Thurston and Miss Fanny Witherell. The first marriage by Mr. Shelton was that of Mr. Charles Dewey and Miss Betsey Tarbox, May 3, 1848.

Among the earlier vestrymen we find the names of R. S. Howard, afterwards rector at Woodstock, Homer W. Heaton, Esq., C. W. Bancroft, George Langdon, E. P. Scribner and others. But those most closely identified with the parish in this relation are S. P. Redfield, who served from 1843 to '58, and was junior warden in 1844, and senior warden from 1845 to '52; J. W. Ellis, who has been vestryman most of the time since 1845, and many years junior warden or senior warden; Stoddard B. Colby, vestryman in 1848 and junior warden from that time until 1850, and again in '58; and Hon. Roderick Richardson, now of Boston, who was a vestryman and senior warden.

The present vestry consists of Hon. Timothy P. Redfield, Charles Dewey, J. W. Ellis, Fred E. Smith, Hiram Atkins, Edward Dewey, L. P. Gleason, Geo. E. Taplin, and H. N. Taplin, Jr. Mr. I. P. Dana was elected a vestryman in 1879 and re-elected in 1880 and 1881, but is not now a member of the vestry, having resigned when he removed from the Parish.

Mr. Smith, who is now junior warden, was first chosen vestryman in 1864; Mr. Atkins in 1868; Mr. Edward Dewey in 1871; Mr. L. P. Gleason in 1876; Mr. G. E. Taplin in 1876; Mr. Dana and Mr. H. N. Taplin, Jr., in 1879.

Mr. Truman C. Phinney was chosen vestryman in 1853, and held the position till he declined further service; he was also for several years junior warden.

In 1866, the parish voted to erect a new church, and efficient measures were at once taken. Liberal subscriptions were

made by the leading men of the parish, seconded in their liberality by those less wealthy. The S. B. Colby estate, on State street, opposite the Court House, was secured, and the work commenced. The church was consecrated June 2, 1868. (See introductory view.)

The ground plan includes nave and aisles, chancel, organ chamber and sacristy, the tower being engaged in the northern end of the east aisle. Exterior, 108 by 55 feet; tower and spire, 100 feet; interior — nave, 22 feet wide, separated by two colonnades from the two aisles, each 11 feet wide; chancel 17 feet wide by 23 deep; whole exterior, except roof and clerestory, light-colored Barre and Berlin granite; aisle walls without buttresses; clerestory, timber slatted outside. The north front is the most imposing part of the exterior. The tower is of three stages, a single leaf-door in the lowest, two long, narrow, glazed lights in the second, three equal belfry windows in the third; the belfry stage, a plain square; below, double buttresses at the angles, running into a massive blocking of the wall at the base, which gives an effect of singular strength and solidity. A similar character is given to the buttress on the opposite angle of the north end. The tower is surmounted by a broach spire, crowned with a well-carved finial, all stone to the top. The main doorway is of two leaves, in the middle of the north end, with jamb shafts and mould arch. In the gable is a round window, with three spherical triangles containing three bold trefoils, the interspaces being filled with quatrefoils and smaller openings. The coped gable is covered with a very bold, large, plain cross of stone—the only cross on the exterior. On entering the interior, the effect of loftiness is far in advance of one's expectations from seeing the exterior alone. The nave and aisles are of five bays; the chancel of two; the apparent length of the nave, increased by an arch at the north end, like and opposite the bold and well-marked chancel arch. The columns are four shafts in clusters, with mouldings between, the arches resting on them correspondingly moulded. The aisle windows are single lights in each bay. The chancel arch is well worked; chancel-rail and wainscot, altar—which stands out from the wall—in black walnut; seats in the nave, doors, etc., black ash and black walnut, in their natural tints.

The organ chamber, on the west, opens by a narrow arch in the church, and by a broader one into the nave; the organ is a fine and powerful instrument. The roof is ceiled in three coats, the centre one being the narrowest. The framing of the principals shows within, with braces and spandrils of open tracery; and similar braces run longtitudinally along the purlines, from principal to principal, these timberings adorned with color, the whole ceiling otherwise a light blue. The windows are filled with stained glass, the altar window, the largest, having three lights under a traceried head; the central, widest light, the full-length figure of our Lord blessing the chalice. The evangelistic symbols and other emblems fill the side lights and head of the window; clerestory windows of chancel, nave and northern rose window, pattern glass of rich colors; aisle windows all with borders of colors, each an emblem in the head, otherwise filled with stencilled quarries; font near the sacristy door, Vermont marble.

The architect was J. J. R. Randall, of Rutland; the builder, P. Trow, of Montpelier. The painting was done by N. Osgood Snow, of Montpelier. The marble for the font was the gift of Hon. Pitt W. Hyde, and the beautiful and appropriate design was from the pencil of, and furnished by, Rev. John Henry Hopkins. The cost of the church was over $30,000; the only subscriptions received from outside the parish were: In New York, George Bradshaw, $1,000; M. M. Kellogg, $500; George R. Thompson, $150; E. S. Jaffrey, $75. In Philadelphia, Jay and H. D. Cooke, $400. In Washington City, from Charles Knapp, $200. In Burlington, from V. P. Noyes, $100. No small part of the credit due for the perfectness with which the work was completed belongs of right to Judge Richardson and

his associates of the building committee, Col. Fred E. Smith and the late Carlos Bancroft, Esq. The last of the building debt was extinguished some years since.

In 1843, there were 15 communicants; in 1863, 68; in 1868, 77. The statistics for 1881 show: Families, 86, comprising 266 individuals; individuals not included in families, 30; total, 296; baptisms for the year, 16; confirmations, 6; communicants, 129—males 44, females 85; Sunday-school teachers, 6; pupils, 67.

The following sermon, by Dr. Shelton, preached Sept. 3, 1865, is inserted, as historically valuable in that it shows well what manner of men were the three deceased rectors of this church:

SERMON BY DR. SHELTON, 1865.

"Return, we beseech thee, O God of hosts: look down from heaven, and behold, and visit this vine. So will not we go back from thee: quicken us, and we will call upon thy name." Ps. 80: 14, 18.

A few words will suffice to explain the allusion contained in the above passage. The kingdom of Israel is spoken of under the similitude of a vine which was of God's own planting. It had taken root, and flourished abundantly, put forth its lively shoots, green leaves and blossoms and borne its ripe fruit. But it was subject to vicissitudes, as of wind and weather, and evil elements, sometimes its branches were lopped off, not by the careful pruning hand, but by the act of violence, yet the root was strong, and hearty, full of life blood, ready to spring up with greater vigor than before. The Jewish people were not like some rough, rank offshoot, but chosen of God himself as a peculiar race to whom he would manifest his peculiar favor, they were a choice vine in the wilderness, growing up under the golden sunshine and dews of Heaven.

Under the same similitude Christ alludes to himself. "I am the vine. Ye are the branches." He was the main stock, the root, the source of life, and sustenance and vigor. His disciples every where were but so many parts and members of the same. After the Jewish church had fulfilled its mission, the root still existed, though all the former branches were razed to the ground. The Saviour in his Divine nature was the root of David, even as in his generation, he was according to human genealogy, David's offspring. The primitive christian church, from this implanted ineradicable root sprang up like a tender vine. In its incipient growth, in its subsequent stages, up to the present time, it has been subject to every vicissitude of the outer elements; but the good Father has been the husbandman and has ever watched over it, and he has promised that he will do so with a kindly care. The rank reeds and vegetation of the world have tried to choke it in its dwindled estate, to draw away its sustenance, pressing upon it, overtopping it, and casting it in their baleful shade, but deep down and fixed the vital germ has remained, and only gathered strength. The enemy has sowed tares all around it, hoping if they would not extract the life, that the original plant would be torn up in the effort to exterminate the thick tares. But the mandate went forth to the husbandman to do not that, but the plant could grow and flourish still amid the elements of evil, until the harvest time. Sometimes the sword of violence was applied, or the fires raged so as to destroy apparently nearly every branch, and budding offshoot, and all which remained above the ground. The destruction thus far was permitted only that the future exuberance, and fruitage, of the vine might be greater. The sword could not lop any closer;—the fire with its devouring breath could not penetrate any deeper. It is the very province of Christ, illustrated by his own brillant career, to bring up life out of death, and a resurrection of glory out of dust and ashes. Now the branches of the original plant are over all the earth, though still liable to be broken off by storms, and to be left bleeding. The church was small among elements which were apparently great; it was weak among those which were apparently mighty. It is elsewhere in scripture likened to the minutest of seeds. "The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and sowed in his

field, which indeed is the least of all seeds, but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof." (*Matt.* XIII.: 31.)

Every body of believers wherever found, every organized church, every distinct collection of disciples in which Christ's ministry is maintained, to whom His Gospel is preached and His sacraments are administered, may still be likened to a vine, which the great husbandman himself has caused to be planted in such a ground, or in such a locality, and has committed to his servants to watch over it, and however small it may be at the start, however it may be liable to dangers or vicissitudes, however imperfect may be the culture, if it be a true offshoot of Christ, it must flourish, because it draws its life blood from the very source of life. *This* little body of disciples, *this* church established in our very midst, which not only professes the pure doctrines, but is named by the very name of Christ, is a vine,—even yet in its incipient growth, but planted by the hand of faith—which has already borne some fruit, and under the fostering smiles of the Divine favor, it is hoped and believed that it will do so far more abundantly. It has experienced its struggles, its trials, its changes, its difficulties, its retardments in a soil originally uncongenial to it in some of its inherent characteristics, and to its peculiar form. I propose now to refer to the phases of its history thus far, to look back upon it from its original start, to gather up a few facts and statistics from its scanty memorials, that we may see what have been the dealings of God with it in its hitherto humble career, and what may be its hopes and promise for the future. If such a contemplation, in a sketch however feebly drawn, shall serve to strengthen the bonds of attachment with you who are members of this Church of Christ, to awaken a renewed interest in its welfare, to stimulate your efforts to promote its future growth, to animate your zeal, to confirm your courage, and to keep you ever more firmly knit together in one body, in the unity of the Spirit and in the bond of Peace, then whatever may occur to one who has so long ministered imperfectly among you, this labor will not be in vain. And that it may not be, is my humble and sincere prayer.

On the 8th of Sept., in the year of our Lord 1840, a number of inhabitants of this town associated themselves together for the purpose of supporting the ministry of the Gospel and maintaining public worship in conformity with the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Diocese of Vermont, and they adopted, received, and promised, entire conformity to the aforesaid constitution and canons. The document whereby they thus associated themselves together, is signed by Isaac F. Redfield, Julius Y. Dewey, Geo. B. Manser, H. N. Baylies, J. W. Ellis, Geo. Langdon, C. W. Bancroft, Wm. Upham, Charles Dewey, and some others who, altho' not closely identified with the society, gave it their good will, their influence, and pecuniary support. On Easter Monday, Anno Domini 1841, the church was fully organized under the title and designation of Christ Church and a vestry elected, Geo. B. Manser being senior and Isaac F. Redfield junior warden. Soon after a lot was secured, the present church edifice was erected, and on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1842, it was at the request of the wardens and vestry duly consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, by the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, according to the rites, usages and services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and about that time, or shortly after, the Rev. Geo. B. Manser entered upon his duties as the first Rector. In this connection he continued uninterruptedly until the fall of 1847, being then absent for a few months at the South, acting as assistant Rector to the Rev. Dr. Hanks in the city of New Orleans, and the Rev. F. W. Shelton of the Diocese of New York, who had recently received orders, was invited to supply his place until his return, which occured in the spring or summer of the year following, 1848. On July 16 of the same year, having received a call to another field, Mr. Manser tendered

his resignation to the wardens and vestry, who passed a resolution conveying to him their 'unfeigned thanks for his faithful care and useful labors,' assuring him at the same time of their 'friendly confidence and sincere regard.' As I had the happiness of a personal acquaintance with him during my first brief residence in this place, and was for some time a guest under his roof, and after an interval of some years was again frequently associated with him in kindly intercourse, it affords me a melancholy satisfaction in this place to recall your first excellent Rector to remembrance, and to pay to his worth a passing tribute. To a man of his innate modesty and sensibility his position was sufficiently trying in being the first to officiate here, and in entering upon, to him, a strange and untried field. He had heretofore been an active member of the Congregational society, and as a warmly religious man had been identified with the same, and entered zealously into the performance of whatever appeared conducive to the cause of Christ. Educated, moreover, to the profession of the law, he had more or less to do with the conflicting claims of persons in this vicinity. His views with regard to the constitution of the church having undergone a change, and his convictions becoming at last fixed, he voluntarily relinquished a profession which would yield him a much better support, and under such circumstances, entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and became your first Rector. His position was more difficult, and the embarrassments wherewith he had to contend were greater than those of any who succeeded him. With what patience he bore his burdens, and with what fidelity he performed his work, can be attested by many who now hear me. They knew well the tenderness of his feelings, his warm sympathies and affections, the rightness of his intentions, the disinterestedness and purity of his heart. They knew where to find him in the dark hour of calamity, and he proved at all times a genial and warm hearted friend. He made worldly sacrifices for the cause of the church, and his name and memory and example are now cherished in grateful remembrance. Shortly after his retirement from this parish, he was called to the Rectorship of St. Peter's church at Bennington, where he likewise performed a good work, modestly pursuing his course, and while yet in the vigor of life with the prospect still of many years of usefulness, he was smitten with disease, and full of faith and hope and joy, expired on the 17th day of November, 1862. Resolutions of affection, regret and of tender sympathy with his family were passed by the vestries of St. Peter's at Bennington, and of Christ Church Montpelier, as well as by the convention of the Diocese, of which he was for many years and up to the time of his decease, the efficient secretary. How long an interval elapsed after the departure of the Rev. Mr. Manser from this parish before the vacancy was supplied does not appear on the records, but the Rev. Edward F. Putnam was as early as June, 1850, acting as its rector, and in this connection he continued to within a few months of his death, which occurred at St. Albans, on the first Sunday in June, 1854. By a singular coincidence, on that same day this church was re-opened after an intermission of its regular sevices for some time, and he who now addresses you, entered upon his duties as Rector. Thus the worship of this church was again renewed at the very hour when the soul of this excellent man was entering into the glories of heaven. It was not my happiness to be personally acquainted with him, but with regard to his christian devotion, the warmth of his sympathies and the excellence and amiability of his character, there is but one sentiment among the members of this parish. He was not only a sincere christian, but on principle and conviction a strict and decided churchman. Though, as I have been informed, not brillant as a preacher, he was efficient, active, and zealous in the work of the parish, and his memory likewise will long be gratefully cherished by this people.

For myself, I am but the third rector since the foundation of this parish, both of the former ones having already entered

into their rest. Nearly the whole of the time which has elapsed since my entering into orders has been passed in your midst. I stand not here at this time to record its varied experience, its phases of personal joy and sorrow. I have shared with you alike in the seasons of pleasure and of bitterness. The friendships which I have formed here will be cherished during my life. I can only regret that I have accomplished so little, but I shall drop a few tears on this vine, and pray that with better tending its branch may be green and vigorous forever.

It may be interesting to you to hear a few statistics, after which I shall suggest what occurs to me as suitable to be said, at your present state of progress, and if I can think of anything which would tend to your future good, will venture to speak boldly.

The early records, as is very apt to be the case in the first struggling origin of a parish, are deficient. They have no doubt been made, but the papers have been lost or mislaid. There are no transcripts of either deaths, baptisms or confirmations, although there must have been many. There are those of marriages only. Consequently, I cannot present the sum total which ought to be rendered. The deficiency as to mere numbers could be supplied, if I had at hand a full file of journals of the Convention, of which several copies for reference ought to be on hand, at least with the rector and wardens. That I have not saved them carefully, is my own fault, which must here be acknowledged. That in accurate business habits I am decidedly deficient, those who have known me as long as you have, will bear me witness,—I have got no head for them.

During the incumbency of the Rev. Mr. Manser, 20 couples were united by him in the bonds of holy matrimony. Deaths, baptisms and confirmations, as I have said, are not recorded.

By the Rev. Mr. Putnam, 9 couples were united in the bonds of holy matrimony, 43 persons were baptized, and during his term of office 17 were confirmed by the Bishop.

During my own rectorship there have been 31 marriages, 67 baptisms, and 50 confirmations.

Thus, altogether, since the foundation of the parish, 60 couples have been married according to the rites of the church. There have been, so far as the records inform us, 107 baptisms and 67 confirmations.

This record I quote, not to rejoice in its fulness, not to glory in the fruits, but simply to tell the truth in its meagreness. Perhaps more work might have been done, and more ought to have been done. These are only the beginnings and first fruits. If only thus few have been baptized and confirmed in the most holy faith, yet these results are not unimportant. God only knows what blessed influences may spring from these few persons if they only lead the rest of their lives according to such a beginning. Not a single rite has been performed of which it is possible for us to estimate the multiplied and diversified influences. What can be more beautiful and impressive than the marriage service according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church? Who can go away without tears from the quiet altar, or fail to feel the holy benediction which is bestowed on the heads of the young couples, and can they, however thoughtless, have ever gone away, and the particular form in which this ceremony was celebrated, according to the church, have had no effect upon their after lives? Will nothing proceed from the acts of those who have brought their children in faith to the baptismal altar; and when you have witnessed the beautiful rite of confirmation, and have heard the patriarchal benediction pronounced therein, have you considered that this, notwithstanding its temporary impressions, was but a mere empty show? Let me tell you that feeble as are the human agencies, little as we can boast, few as are the numerical results which we can show, there is not an act which has been seriously and reverently performed in this church, during these two score years, which will not work with a never-ending, and still widening influence. Those who have kneeled with

you at this altar in times gone by are scattered everywhere. They are thousands of miles away, but they remember what was done here, and they are inspired thereby with pleasant thoughts and sweet affections, and away off in the wide prairie, or some remote wilderness, they go and plant an offshoot of the little vine which they have helped to nurture here; and that, too, will grow, and leave out, and blossom, and bear fruit abundantly.

But let us further review our course thus far. This church, in the aggregation of its first members, consisted of a mere nucleus. It was so very small and weak as hardly to excite in the minds of others not attached to it, the apprehension that it would encroach unduly. Those first members were not men of great wealth. The most of them had not been educated or brought up in the Episcopal Church. Collected around them there were a few others who lent countenance and material support. Some came from mere personal regard for those who have in turn administered to you; some from a sentiment of predilection for the mild, genial, liberal and uncensorious spirit of the Episcopal Church; others from a true admiration of her forms of prayer and liturgic worship. They were drawn by all these causes rather than by a particular perception or regard for her apostolic constitution or distinctive principles. It was not a homogeneous society. Many who had a distinct faith of their own, differing in important particulars from our confessed standard of doctrine, very kindly, and with a very liberal spirit, notwithstanding this difference, gave of their means and do to this day. And I take this occasion to say, that if some few of them, not many it is to be hoped, should go out from this fold, where they can find those precise shades of doctrine which they profess to hold, we should be, in turn to them as individuals, well wishers, and rather remember their kind offices in the past than feel inclined to censure them for what they may choose to do, and have a right to do in the future. For myself, they will have my personal esteem and regard. The smallness of your numbers was then the first drawback, but that was precisely the same as attached to the first origin of Christianity itself. Outside of the pale there was, as was to be expected, the usual amount of prejudice and misapprehension on the part of those from whom we differ in constitution and government, rather than in essential Christian doctrine. This might have been greater had not your first rectors been men of placable temper and of good judgment. A rash, zealous, impracticable churchman might have destroyed this new project in the embryo.

In the book of your records there is frequent allusion to a church debt unliquidated, and discussion of means and steps to be taken to wipe it out, for no society can make satisfactory progress with an overhanging debt. Such was the condition of things in 1854, when I first entered upon the duties of rector. Of the remaining matters it is now more difficult and delicate for me to speak, yet you will expect that something should be said. The society was then small; it is so still, for it is yet comparatively in its infancy, and those who have gone before me, as well as myself, have been only pioneers. The best years of my life and the best fruits of my education have been given here, with very imperfect results for the present, but when better men shall come after me, they will reap. The past will not have been in vain. For eleven years I have administered in this parish, and though neither very strong or very robust, have been kept from this desk but one Sunday by sickness. It might be alleged, and no doubt justly, that it might have been possible for me to have advanced the cause of the society with more onset and vigor. You have had the best opportunity, by the longest acquaintance with me, to know those imperfections which are bound up in my very nature. At the same time I trust it will not be considered indelicate if I refer to some of the general principles which I have endeavored to follow out in the direction of this parish. Here there is, we may say, a comparatively fixed population with regard to numbers—not otherwise,

for our young people are drained off when they might be of service to us, and go to contribute their energies to the development of the mighty West. There is no surplus population as in some teeming, overflowing town, where an active, bustling minister could go forth into the streets and alleys and gather a flock. The ground had been pre-occupied by religious bodies, with their prescriptive limits well defined, and a mere proselyting spirit would, it seems to me, have accomplished little in attempting to cross these bounds, nor have I directly or knowingly interfered with any one's rights, or wounded any in their prepossessions or prejudices. Spasmodic movements of any kind have not been tried, but the quiet, regular routine of the church in the regular administration of the services and sacraments, on all the principal appointed days throughout the year, whether fasts or festivals, has been trusted to work its slow, steady, but ultimately sure, results. With thin numbers, and an inclement season nearly half the year—members of the parish living at far distances—I have not attempted to carry out the cathedral system of the church to any greater extent; firstly, because in a given time I am only capable of accomplishing a given amount of intellectual work, and secondly, because, in my judgment, our present circumstances did not seem to warrant it. While no great stickler for minute forms, nice interpretation, and slavish adherence to rubrics, or to whatever, according to my own common sense, I regard of small moment compared with weightier matters, I have endeavored to conform to the general system of the church in all its essential particulars—but that I should stand up here and assert that I have performed my full duty, God forbid. Outside of official ministrations it has been my endeavor to keep the members of this flock together by the cords of kindly fellowship, in the unity of spirit and in the bonds of peace; to assuage differences and to heal wounds. Of the sacred ties which have connected me to many in a place, where, notwithstanding my mistakes or faults, there has been accorded to me so long an almost unequalled kindly sentiment, I do not propose to speak now. In consequence of new movements, you have reached a phase which will call for the exercise of your best judgment, and I would desire to state correctly the position in which the parish now stands. The church debt, which had been an incubus from the foundation, has been cleared away. There is not, to my knowledge, a cent of it remaining. This is not due to my activities, but to those of others, yet it is a source of gratitude to me that it has been done in my time. You have an organ of the finest tone and most perfect workmanship, and the constancy and effect with which the attractive musical services of the church have been maintained, has been extraordinary for a parish of limited extent and means, and is known and acknowledged throughout the State. In the Capital, where many resort, it is of the utmost importance that the Episcopal services should be rendered as perfectly as means will permit, in all their parts.

With regard to numbers at present, of those directly or indirectly, from principle or from preference, attached to this church, there are more than enough, when fully brought together, to fill all these seats. You have, in fact, sufficient strength for the day and generation—only comparative weakness. The root is firmly implanted in the ground. It cannot be torn up—by the grace of God—no, never. You who have stood by when that germ was sown, may live to rejoice in the luxuriant foliage and fruitage of the vine. But you must give to it a more assiduous culture. There must be more *corps d'esprit*—above all, more ardent affection for the cause of Christ, as well as for this church of Christ—more perfect co-operation, unity of purpose and brotherly love. Perhaps with even a little interval of flagging despondency, the slow work of years might be undone. Stand together with more decision than you have done before, and you are stronger than you ever have been.

An edifice, strong, substantial, beautiful in architectural proportions, will be built at some time after I am gone. I should have accounted it an honor, had you



F. W. Shelton

chosen to accord it, not to a stranger, but to me, who have spent here the best portion of my life, to see, at least, the incipience of that undertaking. But perhaps at some future day when I shall come here, my eyes may be greeted by the tapering spire, surmounted by the cross, and my ears charmed by the sound of musical chimes on the clear mountain air, upon some golden Sunday or on some festive holiday.

Present or absent, my thoughts shall often recur to these courts endeared to me, not only by mournful, but by all pleasing and delightful associations, and I shall hope to join with you in the same prayers which we have repeated to-day, and to have my soul uplifted by the same sacred melodies.

It will be a great trial of my life to part with you, and I trust that I can say with the Psalmist David, when he expressed his joy at being called on to go up to the sanctuary, and when he extolled the Holy City—"Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, Peace be within thee."

—

REV. FREDERICK W. SHELTON, LL.D.

BY H. A. HUSE.

Frederick W. Shelton was born in Jamaica, Long Island, in 1814, and died at Carthage Landing, N. Y., June 20, 1881. He was the son of Nathan Shelton, an eminent physician. His preparation for college was at the Jamaica Institute, and he graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and from the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained in 1847, and was rector successively in Huntington, L. I.; Fishkill, N. Y.; Montpelier; and Carthage Landing, (Low Point,) Dutchess County, N. Y. He for some months in 1848 officiated in Montpelier in the absence of Mr. Manser, and was rector of Christ Church from 1854 to 1866. Dr. Shelton went from here to Carthage Landing, where he remained rector till his death. His home at Carthage Landing was beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, and his situation there was one well suited to a man of thoughtful and genial temperament.

He left a widow and two sons. Mrs. Shelton, who now lives in Carthage Landing, was Rebecca R. S. Conkling, daughter of David S. Conkling, (a brother of Judge Alfred Conkling,) who married Isabella Fletcher, a daughter of Col. Fletcher of the British Army, who was a descendant of Fletcher, the dramatist. Of the six children of Dr. and Mrs. Shelton, four are dead. The two oldest, born in New York city, died of scarlet fever in Montpelier the second year after they came here; a baby, 8 months old, also died in Montpelier. The second year after they went to Carthage Landing, a boy of thirteen died. The two youngest sons are now living, and are in business in Omaha. The older of them graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1879.

Dr. Shelton was a man of marked influence on the parishes of which he had charge, and this, though he had, and none knew it better than he, but little of what is known as executive or business ability in his make-up. His preaching was of the best, and his own life was, in its Christian graces, a model.

Dr. Shelton's writing, whether in sermon or in book, had many charms for all who heard or read. In an article in the "Churchman" of July 23, 1881, is found the following:

One might say that Dr. Shelton's literary faculty amounted almost, if not absolutely, to genius. His invention was fertile and various, his fancy delicate, and his humor ever fresh and delightful. His mind was of the same type with Washington Irving's, although it was marked by a mystical force and tendency, evinced by the romance and allegory it gave birth to, which the elder and greater writer has not exhibited. While a collegian he became a contributor to the Knickerbocker Magazine, then and for many years afterward the chief organ of American periodical literature. Before he came of age, Bartlett & Melford published for him a satire in rhyme entitled, "Trollopiad; or, Travelling Gentleman in America," annotated with sketches of the series of foreign travellers whose flippant descriptions of the land of freedom once provoked the ire of our native writers. Besides many papers buried under the covers of divers magazines, he published "Gold Mania," 1850; "The Use and Abuse of Reason," 1850, and other minor

works, and "Salander and the Dragon—a romance," 1851; "The Rector of St. Bardolphs," 1853, (second edition, 1856); "Up the River," 1853; "Chrystalline; or, The Heiress of Fall Down Castle—a romance," 1854; "Peeps from the Belfry; or, The Parish Sketch Book," 1855, (second edition, 1856.) Latterly he has spent much time and labor upon a translation of several of the "Dialogues of Plato," and it is believed that his manuscript is ready for the press. It should also be said that his sermons were characteristic compositions, original in thought, brightened often by unconscious strokes of humor and quickened by touches of genuine pathos.

Among the resolutions passed by the clergy present at the funeral of Dr. Shelton, was one in which they said, "we bear our willing and grateful testimony to the delightful personal character of our dear friend, to the exquisite charm of his conversation, to his genial hospitality, to the high principle which singularly distinguished him, and to the sweetness, humility and devotion of his Christian life and walk."

Two weeks after his death, a committee, consisting of Charles Dewey, Fred E. Smith, J. W. Ellis and T. C. Phinney, for the wardens, vestry and parish of Christ Church, said in a letter to Mrs. Shelton, of which a copy is spread upon the parish records:

We remember the loyal service which he did for Christ while Rector in this Parish. We recall how he faithfully ministered the sacraments of life. We think of the instructions which his lips gave and his walk enforced. We review the memory of his presence when joy was warm and fresh in our homes, and when sorrow brooded heavily upon us. We think of him as the genial friend who was with us, and whom we rejoiced to have with us. We call up the past relations which he bore in this community as a man and citizen. And although we have but recently learned the story of his declining health from his own lips, and felt, with him, that his life could not be protracted very long, the news of his going away has come to us to awaken a host of memories which we cannot name, but only suggest. We desire to assure you that at this hour our prayers and thoughts are with you, and that we are only representatives of many in whom the recent tidings have revived many fond recollections of that one who has gone on but a little while before.

From several unpublished poems of Mr. Shelton, which, with the historical sermon, were kindly sent to us by Mrs. Shelton to select from, we give:—

THE SKEPTIC TO HIS SOUL.

"Animula, vagula, blandula,
Hospes comesque corporis,
Qua nunc abibis in loca,
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos?"

Invisible one! little elf!
Who makest my bosom thy home,
Hid away in the midst of myself,
I have asked thee, like Hadrian of Rome,
Have implored with a passionate cry,
With a tear of affection, a sigh,
Come, tell me a part or the whole,
What is it, what is it to die?
But never a word in reply,
Oh Psyche, my Darling, my Soul!

Say, is it not due to my love,
Thou close-nestling one, winged-dove,
Since thou hast been with me from birth,
Though thou camest down from above,
And I am a clod of the earth?
Near, near as my tremulous heart,
Why far, far away as the pole,
Guest of mine that thou wilt not impart,
Nor tell thy poor friend what thou art,
In a voice or as soft as a breath
As it slips from the chill lips of death,
Or loud as the thunders that roll,
While I stand with expectance and wait,
Like a beggar for crumbs at a gate,
Oh Psyche, my Darling, my Soul!

Forever I count thee within
The retreat of thy innermost shrine,
But enwrapt in a body of sin
Shrink as if from a presence divine.
And vain are my struggles to win
What no art of the living e'er stole,
The key of the mystery dread,
And rifle it from thy control.
Thou giv'st it alone to the dead,
As he lies in his cold, narrow bed,
Oh Psyche, my Darling, my Soul!

Thus I con thy enigma, my wife,
One more blind than the Sphinx could propose,
That we, fondly wedded through life,
Should be only acquaint at its close.
Ah! cause of contention and strife!
That thou wilt not breathe in my ear
What is writ on thy mystical scroll,
But keep'st it away from thy dear
As if it were something to fear,
Oh Psyche, my Darling, my Soul!

In the twilight of groves I have stood,
In the shadow of solitudes vast,
Where nothing of earth could intrude,
To question my soul as I would
And wring out the secret at last.
But the night, it is coming on fast,
When thou shalt be winging thy flight
Toward the rivers of crystal that roll
Through the regions of beauty, thy goal;
I shall know what thou knowest, aright,
I shall go where thou goest that night,
Oh Psyche, my Darling, my Soul!

EXTRACTS

From a Poem entitled "THE SIRENS," delivered before the Literary Societies of Norwich University, Aug. 17, 1865.

Ye who embark as with the risen sun,
On the rude sea, life's voyage just begun,
Ev'n as the East the rosy day-dawn streaks
With purple light of youth upon your cheeks,
Ponder the story well,
Whatever shore you reach, wherever you may dwell!
When ye approach the realm
Of weird enchantment, steady hold the helm.
For soon the Siren strain
Will visit you again,
Impalpable and fine,
As if it were divine,
Sweet as it was of yore,
Beguiling evermore,
Lure you to ruin on the rock-bound coast,
Where all your precious argosy is lost.
Hence ye delusive joys!
Stop, stop your listening ears with wax, my boys!
Or mixed with silvery voices you may hark
The sea dogs bark!
Lo! Sylla and Charybdis on each side
Are yawning wide!
With strong determination bind yourselves,
Nor own the fetters of perfidious elves.
When the wild nymph of Pleasure from her lair
Spreads her white arms and makes her bosom bare,
And beckons as she shakes her flowing locks
To woo, and lure you to the perilous rocks,
Fly from the promise of Elysian joys,
Cling to your oars for life, and pull, my boys!

Where dwells not soul-destroying witchery?
Whither we fly—
To try her subtle arts
On these fond, beating hearts,
With necromantic spell
To lead thro' Error's portals down to hell—
Watching our frail barques as we glide apace,
On to eternal glory or disgrace.
Around her may be amaranthine bloom,
Flowers of loveliest hue and sweet perfume.
And she is sometime beautiful; her wand
Holds, like a goddess, in her milk-white hand:
Beams a fond welcome from her starry eyes,
And all the waste is changed to Paradise.
Ye mariners! ye red-lipped, rosy youth,
Oh! list the music of celestial truth;
For Duty is the polar star to guide
To home, to Heaven, in spite of wind or tide.
Should folly tempt you with its base alloys,
Cling to your oars for life, and pull, my boys!
Regard Ulysses in his golden prime,
And reign like him upon a throne sublime.

Even vice may have a face
Of bright, potential charm,
A soft, bewildering grace
To mitigate alarm.
Of flowers she weaves her chain
To bind the victim up,
Love-philtres for the brain
Are mingled in her cup.
She with fleet and gay advances,
Song and viol, mazy dances,
Glancing smiles with each emotion,
Like the sunbeams on the ocean,
Woos you from the path of glory,
Beckoning from her promontory.
See thro' the flimsy gauze, and spurn her joys,
Cling to your oars for life, and pull, my boys!

Where dwells the craven coward on these hills?
Oft glittering with their diadems of snow,—
The air is fraught with freedom, and the rills
Leap forth, and chant its pæan as they go.
The pulses beat, the heart with rapture thrills
At the all-beautiful, majestic scene,
Mountains on mountains piled, sweet vales between.
It is the clime where stalwart men have birth,
Full-panoplied as from the very earth.
When the war-bugle sounds the first alarms
Peak back to sun-lit peak clamors, to arms! to arms!

Once when the tide of battle raved,
And rolled o'er many a blood-stained wreck,
And the Star-Spangled banner waved
Beneath the old Chapultepec;
When Mexic legions numbered strong,
And gleamed on high their pennon'd spears,
A horseman bore the word along,
Where stood the bold Green-Mountaineers,
"Help from Vermont, upon the right!
Our ranks are reeling and unsteady!"
Then rose the wild shriek of delight
From those who never quailed in fight,
"Aye, aye, VERMONT IS READY!"
Onward they dashed upon the foes,
As loose the mountain torrents break,
And swift the starry banner rose
Above the old Chapultepec.
Then ever let the watchword fly
From rank to rank to rank, from earth to sky,
And Echo catch the glad reply—
Vermont is ready!

—

SOLDIER BOY TO HIS GREEN MOUNTAIN MARY.

Oh, sweet is the breath of the morning
And sparkling the dew on the lawn,
When fresh is the summer's adorning,
And the winter is over and gone.
But my Mary is purer and sweeter,
And bright as the day-star of Truth,
When waking or dreaming I meet her,
In the light and the freshness of youth.
She has cheered on her soldier to duty,
Though afar from the scenes of his toil,
From her home by the river of beauty,
On the banks of the charming Lamoille.

Oh, sweet is the carol of birdlings,
When the forests are budding in May,
When the bobolink sings in the meadow,
And Robin replies on the spray;
But in silence and gloom of midwinter,
In battle with treason and wrong,
One thought on the face of my Mary
Steals into my heart like a song.
So she cheers on her soldier to duty,
Though afar from the scenes of his toil,
From her home by the river of beauty,
On the banks of the charming Lamoille.

Oh, dear is the home of my childhood,
Each valley, and mountain and lea,
But vain without love is the wild wood,
Without love in the land of the free.
When the flag floats from ocean to ocean,
And the din of the battle is o'er,
I will fly on the wings of devotion,
And part with my Mary no more.
Then she'll welcome her soldier from duty
To her arms from the scenes of his toil,
By her own lov'd river of beauty
On the banks of the charming Lamoille.



CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, MONTPELIER, VT.

CATHOLIC HISTORY OF MONTPELIER.

Continued from page 289.

Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, a priest of the Diocese of Cork, Ireland, was sent by Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, to Burlington in the month of July, 1830. From this time till 1851, he must have occasionally visited the Catholics of Montpelier, but no records exist of his laboring amongst them. Father O'Callaghan died at Holyoke, Mass., in the year 1861. About the year 1850, Rev. H. Drolet, a Canadian priest, was sent to reside at Montpelier. He lived here till the fall of 1854, when he returned to Canada, where he died. He it was who bought the old Court House, which was used as a church until the erection of the present edifice by Father Druon. After the departure of Father Drolet, the Montpelier Catholic congregation was attended by the Oblate Fathers from Burlington until November, 1856, when Very Rev. Z. Druon became pastor af the Catholic congregation, and officiated here as such until July 15, 1864, when he was replaced by Rev. Joseph Duglue.

✝ LOUIS, Bp. of Burlington.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S.

Rev. Z. Druon, while in charge of this parish, built in 1859 the present church, dedicated to St. Augustine, and purchased a church burying-ground. Father Duglue made some improvement on the church and house for the priest, and built a good school building on a lot adjoining the church, whieh commands a fine view of the village and State House grounds. This institution was given in charge to ladies from St. Joseph's, Barlington, who have a large and flourishing school here.

REV. Z. DRUON, V. G.

O'CALLAGHAN, Rev. JEREMIAH. A Critical Review of Mr. J. K. Converse's Calvinistic Sermon; also, of the Erroneous proposition of Two Innovators, by the Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, R. C. Priest, Burlington, Vt. *Burlington: Printed for the Author*, 1834. 16 mo. p. 58.

—Usury, Funds and Banks; also, forestalling Traffic and Monopoly; likewise Pew Rent and Grave Tax; together with Burking and Dissecting; as well as the Gallican Liberties, are all repugnant to the Divine and Ecclesiastical Laws and Destructive to Civil Society. To which is prefixed a Narrative of the Author's Controversy with Bishop Coppinger,

and of his sufferings for justice's sake, by the Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, Roman Catholic Priest. *Burlington: Printed for the Author*, 1834. 8 vo. p. 380.

—The Creation and Offspring of the Protestant Church; also the Vagaries and Heresies of John Henry Hopkins, Protestant Bishop; and of other False Teachers. To which is added a Treatise on the Holy Scriptures, Priesthood and Matrimony. By Jeremiah O'Callaghan, Roman Catholic Priest. *Burlington: Printed for the Author*, 1837. 12 mo. p. 328.

—Exposure of the Vermont Banking, by the Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, Roman Catholic Priest. *Burlington: Free Press Print*. 8 vo. p. 32.

—Atheism of Brownson's Review—Unity and Trinity of God—Divinity and Humanity of Christ Jesus—Banks and Paper Money. *Burlington, Vt.*, 1852. R. C. 8 vo. pp. 306, (2.)

—The Hedge round about the Vineyard, Dressed up. 1844. 12 mo. p. 360.

Father O'Callaghan labored at Burlington with much success from 1830 to 1852.

—Gilman's Bibliography of Vt.

The books of Father O'Callaghan, that we have examined, have considerable pith. The attack on Brownson's Review was during his transformation, before he had come up to the Catholic standard. His biography (Brownson's) belongs to our next volume, or Windsor Co.

Between the visits of Reverend Father O'Callaghan and Father Drolet, was the missionary labors of Rev. John Daly for a time, his field reaching from Canada to Brattleboro. We have not learned more of him.

REV. H. DROLET,

the first resident priest at Montpelier, must have come here to reside, we think, as early as 1850, as we learn by a letter of Gen. Clarke, Secretary to the Senate, who was here at the time, that the old Court House that Father Drolet purchased, as the Bishop states, was used as a church in the fall of 1850, and we find Father Drolet, or the General for him—the General took charge of the matter—succeeding in "borrowing ground" of the Legislature for the society to build a vestry on in the rear of the old Court House, then used as a church, (or to the left hand,) the site, we understand, of the present church.

From a letter of Gen. D. W. C. Clarke to his wife, Nov. 3, 1850:

I attended mass at Montpelier, Friday morning, (All Saints,) stealing quietly away from my seat in the Senate Chamber for that purpose. The poor Catholics looked upon me with surprise as I knelt among them, and declined the offer of a "better place." I rather *like*, you know, to kneel right among the most humble, and God knows I *belong* there. Mass was celebrated in the new church the Catholics are finishing off, (it was formerly the Court House,) within a dozen rods of the State House. The interior is wholly unfinished, ... but it did seem to me, like worshipping God "in His holy temple."

Acts of 1850, *No.* 87—Resolution granting license to a religious society to occupy a piece of the land of the State near the State House:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Sergeant-at-Arms is authorized to permit the Religious Society who are fitting up and repairing the old Court House, on the east side of the public grounds, for the purpose of religious worship, to occupy so much land belonging to the State as may be necessary for the erection of a vestry room in the rear of said building; *provided, however*, this resolution may be revoked at any time, by joint resolution of the two houses of the Legislature.

The above resolution was adopted Nov. 13, 1850.

The General, and his friends in the Senate and in the House, having got the loan of the land, it eventuated soon after in the purchase of it.

Father Drolet was born in the city of Quebec, Canada, and died in the Parish of St. Jude, Diocese of St. Hyacinth, between the years 1861 and 1863.

Rev. Father B. Maloney and Father Coopman, Oblates, attended Montpelier from Jan. 1856 to Nov. 1856.

REV. ZEPHYRINUS DRUON, V. G.,

was born Mar. 14, 1830, at Vendin le Vieil Pas de Calais, and ordained priest, July 3, 1853, at Beauvais, France. He studied for the priesthood in the Grand Seminary of Arras; came to this country in August, 1850, with Bishop Rappe; continued his theological studies in Cleveland, O., and

finished them at Paris in the Seminary of St. Sulpice; went back to Cleveland; was curate at the cathedral there 4 months; came to Vermont, January, 1854; was the residing priest of Bennington, 1 year; of East Rutland, 2 years; of Montpelier, 8 or 9 years; finally of St. Albans, 16 years to the present. He was very much honored and esteemed in Montpelier. He has been called, and undoubtedly is, the most scholarly, piquant and solid preacher and writer of the Catholic clergy in the State. He received his appointment as Vicar General in 1864, or at the end of the year 1863.

REV. JOSEPH DUGLUE

was born Sept. 3, 1834, at Carentoir, Morbihan, France. He studied for the priesthood in the Grand Seminary of Vannes, came to this country in September, 1855, with Bishop de Goesbriand, and continued his theological studies in the Grand Seminary at St. Sulpice, at Baltimore, Maryland, and was ordained priest at Burlington, Feb. 4, 1857. He was first sent to Middlebury, then, in 1860, he was called to the cathedral. At the end of the year 1862, he was appointed to Fairfield, where he remained until July, 1864, when he was appointed to Montpelier. In 1877, he went to France, on account of ill health, and was absent one year. On his return, he was sent to Waterbury, where he was three months, when, in January, 1879, he was replaced at Montpelier, where he is now pastor, of whom we may say, to quote the words of a priest, Father McLaughlin, of Brandon, in his silver jubilee discourse, "Father Duglue, the Priest at the Capital, if it would not be savoring of a joke, I should say is a *capital* Priest."

THE INTERIOR OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S is very plain for a Catholic church. The building is small, and the church will only seat about 950. There are two side aisles, but no centre aisle. The windows have only a partial coloring of red glass in the top. Between the windows, in simple black wood frames, the stations of the cross run along the walls, as in every Catholic chapel—the representative *via dolorosa*—the path of dolor from Pilate's hall to the Tomb in the Garden. The chancel, too, is poor in art—very poor—only the little side altars in the foreground at the right and left, of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph; in the main chancel, a very plain wood altar, the figure of St. Augustine in the wall-niche over behind; two Sacred Heart pictures on the wall beside. The oldest church in christendom is planted on the Capital Hill in almost as poor a state as the Cave at Bethlehem. The religion of Rome has not been long introduced in this county. There are but three other Catholic churches in the whole county, yet. One might expect to find a handsome church at the Capital—a church more suitable to the place—an edifice second to none in the State in magnitude and decoration. Feeling particularly the want thereof on this honorable and beautiful hillside, still the poor congregation go in and out, a look very well content in their faces—a respectable throng every Sunday and holiday. The motherly church adapts herself sweetly to all peoples and all conditions, in the grandeurs of the cathedral, in the poorest mission chapel, ever to the Catholic his true *Alma Mater*.

The Catholic cemetery of St. Augustine's, which is a little above Main street, in Clay Hill district, the land for which was bought of Thomas Reed and Charles Clark, Dec. 1857, was not deeded or inclosed and blessed by the Bishop until 1860. The first grave made therein was that of Edward Cadieu, a young child of Theophile Cadieu. About an acre adjoining was bought of George Jacobs, Nov. 1879, and blessed by Rev. Joseph Duglue, September 5, 1880.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL,

of which Father Druon speaks as commanding a fine view upon the hillside, is situated a little to the east of the church of St. Augustine. Outwardly, the ample white building, with a cross on its roof, attracts the eye from the street; within, it is pleasantly and comfortably furnished. Five ladies reside at the institution, and have a school of some over 170 pupils. It has been put down 200. Father Duglue

thinks "it will average 170 daily attendance and some over." The Young Ladies Sodality of B. V. M. of this congregation is always presided over by one of the ladies of St. Michael's, and is the best appearing Sodality of Catholic young ladies that we know of in the State.

We learn since the above was in print that the old Court House was bought of J. Barnard Langdon in 1850; also by a letter of Father Drolet to Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston, work was first commenced on remodeling the old Court House into a Church, July, 1850.

Moreover that Father Duglue has had the honor to say mass at Barre, Sunday, Nov. 13, 1881, supposed to be the first Catholic service ever held at that place.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MONTPELIER.

FURNISHED BY THE PASTOR.

[The first part of the following Historical Sketch of this church was written by Col. H. D. Hopkins about the time of the dedication of their house of worship, and published in a Montpelier paper Feb. 6, 1873.]

"The church was organized in June, 1865, with 14 members, only five of whom were males. Hon. Joseph Rowell—since deceased—and Philip Hill, Esq., were chosen Deacons *pro tem*, and the Rev. Rufus Smith, who was agent for the denomination within the State, was chosen Clerk. Mr. Smith also supplied the pulpit of the congregation on the Sabbath—sometimes by occupying it himself, and sometimes by arrangement with other clergymen in the vicinity. The first Sunday services of this young church were in Village Hall.

October, 1865, a call was given to Rev. H. D. Hodge to become pastor, who declined. February following a call was given to Rev. N. P. Foster, M. D., of Burlington, and he accepted, but did not enter upon the pastorate until October of the same year. Up to this time 11 persons were added to the church, four of whom entered by profession of faith. Dr. Foster remained with the church till April, 1869, during which time, as would appear by the results, he labored faithfully and well for the growth of the church and the success of the Redeemer's Kingdom. While he was pastor, 17 persons were added to the church. The little organization of 1865 had in less than four years more than tripled its membership.

The second pastor was Rev. William Fitz, who began his labors in September, 1869, and closed them in November, 1871. He was a faithful minister, a pleasant, companionable man, an able preacher, and was highly esteemed outside the denomination, as well as in. The church received 21 members during his pastorate of a little more than 2 years. The third and present pastor, the Rev. N. Newton Glazier, began his labors in January of last year, and the friends of the Society and congregation can wish them nothing better in the line of human ministries, we are sure, than that he may long remain with them. A young man, a growing and a good man, he seems specially fitted to lead on this people in their work in the world. 9 persons were added to the church in the first year of his ministry. This brings a partial history of this organization down to the present time, (Feb., 1873,) 58 members having been added to the 14 who originally united to form it. Two persons—one of them the Hon. Joseph Rowell, one of the founders of this church, and long an ardent friend and supporter of the denomination,—have died from among its members, and by removals it has suffered further depletion, so that its present number is 57. In July, 1869, the church elected as its deacons, E. E. Andrews and E. S. Hibbard. In August of 1865, a Sunday School in connection with the church was organized, over which Mr. Hibbard was chosen Superintendant, and he still holds the office, (Feb., 1873) laboring with true christian zeal to make it successful in its work.

We have stated that this people began worship in Village Hall. Remaining there a few months, they removed to Freeman Hall—the apartment now occupied by the Temple of Honor; and then on the 12th of November, they removed to the Court House. Here they remained till January of 1868, when they were ordered by the Assistant Judges of the County, against the remonstrance of nearly all the lawyers of the County, and many prominent citizens

of Montpelier, to vacate the premises, and it was done. Though they had been laboring to the ultimate erection of a place of worship for their use, and were slowly gathering subscriptions for the purpose, it was the action of the court, the sending of them adrift, houseless as they were, which perhaps gave them the nerve necessary for such an undertaking; and consequently they made ready, and on the 23d of March, ground was broken for the foundation of their new and beatiful church edifice. During the summer work upon it was pushed forward with all possible vigor, and in November they were enabled to enter the basement, though at first it lacked windows. It is worthy of mention that from June, 1865, to this time they worshipped in no less than 16 different rooms. It was therefore no wonder if on entering premises they could call their own, though not the most inviting and comfortable, they felt to "thank God and take courage."

The New Church edifice stands at the corner of School and St. Paul streets, fronting on the former. It is of wood, gothic in style, and of good proportions. It was built from plans and specifications generously furnished to the society without expense by A. M. Burnham, Esq., architect, and speaks well for his good taste as a builder. The size of the main building is 46 by 75 feet, the auditorium is 44 by 61 feet, 26 feet high, with sloping ceilings, and will seat comfortably 400 persons. The choir gallery, which is only slightly elevated and standing in the front end of the building, is finished with heavy rail and balustrades of black walnut. The organ loft, and the recess for the pulpit—the latter in the opposite end of the building—are finished with triple gothic arches and scroll corbets for pendants. The chancel is 10 by 30 feet, and contains robing-room aud baptismal font. It is reached both by stairs leading from the vestry below, and by steps from the auditorium. The basement is 10 feet high, and divided in a most desirable manner into vestibule, classroom, kitchen for sociables, etc. The spire and bell tower are situated in the left hand front corner, and are heavily mounted with gable and offset buttresses and bracketed clock-faces. The handsome spire rises to 140 feet, and on the right hand rises another tower of smaller proportions, finished with double cornice, with buttresses ending in turrets and finials. The entrance to the church is by doors in the towers, the larger 7 by 13 feet. The vestry is reached both by a side door from St. Paul street and by stairs leading down from the vestibule. The basement is finished (externally) with rustic block-work, projecting ten inches from the main building, which forms a pedestal for buttresses to rest upon between the windows of the main auditory. The windows of the auditorium are pointed gothic, with heavy stools aud corbets, and are set with figured glass of extremely pretty pattern. The pews are similar to those of Bethany Church, (of which Col. Hopkins is a loved and honored member,) heavy black walnut frames, with black ash panels. The pulpit, which is little more than a desk for the Bible, is of new design, and is constructed of black and French walnut. The chancel is supplied with three massive chairs, of a style well fitted for the purpose. The walls and ceilings are frescoed in modern Persian arches, laid in colors attractive and beautiful. The slips are cushioned, and a carpet of modern figure and colors covers the floor of the chancel, auditorium and singers' gallery. The cost of the church was about $17,000. It is an ornament to the town, and a credit to the enterprise and self-denial of those by whose labors and calculations it has been reared.

The dedication was on Jan. 29, 1873, at 2 o'clock, in the presence of a crowded and interested audience. First, anthem, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel!" Invocation and reading of Scripture, by Rev. Wm. Fitz, the selection relating chiefly to God's House, its delights and uses; prayer, by Rev. Mr. Morrow, of the Methodist church; "All hail the power of Jesus' name," by choir and congregation; sermon by Rev. Mr. Glazier, pastor; text, "We preach Christ crucified;" an able effort, delivered with much earnestness. After the sermon, chant, "I will lift up

mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help;" prayer of dedication, by Rev. Mr. Smith, of St. Albans, and the benediction. The services seemed to impress all persons present as appropriate and interesting, and must have been especially so to the little company of believers whose earthly temple this house henceforth is to be."

Col. Hopkins, a few weeks later, in another article wrote: "The Baptist church is the only place in town where the building and the organization occupying it bear the same name. It is characteristic of these people, we believe, that they fling their colors to the breeze. Coming to their beautiful church, you are made to feel that you are welcome. Their pastor, Rev. Mr. Glazier, will impress you as a man of character, ability and earnestness. His pulpit efforts will not suffer in comparison with those of older and more notable men. The audience is at present small, but it is the confident expectation of the few that their numbers shall yearly increase. They are well united and commendably devoted to work."

Mr. Glazier closed his pastorate on the last day of June, 1878, exactly six years and six months from its beginning. During his pastorate fifty-eight members were received into the church, two of them being baptised by Mr. Glazier on the first Sunday after his pastorate closed. He is a man of most lovable and forbearing spirit. His public discourse is rich and spiritual, and Biblical in doctrine. His private conversation is elevating and remarkably entertaining. His departure from his people was like the parting from the old home of a son or a brother. After a lapse of three years, his discourses still linger forcefully in the minds of the people to whom he ministered, and the influence of his sweet temper and godly life abides as a benediction, not only upon his devoted parishioners, but also upon the pastor who succeeds him. He is now the pastor of the strong Baptist church in South Abington, Mass.

Rev. Henry A. Rogers, at present ministering to the church, became its pastor Oct. 3, 1878, ordained by the church to the Gospel ministry, Nov. 7, following. The efforts of the church during the first 3 years of his pastorate have been in the line of more perfect discipline and organization. Distinct departments of church work have been organized in the interest of foreign missions, home missions, the Vermont Baptist State Convention, music, education, parish gatherings, parish visiting, temperance and Sunday-schools.

The Sunday-schools have been a marked feature in the history of the work of the church during this period. The school in the church has been making a gradual gain in numbers, and, we think, in efficiency, under the superintendency of H. B. Woodward, H. J. Andrews and Ives Batchelder, successively, and now of Jas. H. Burpee. The services of the first three of these superintendents were lost to the church by their removal from the vicinity.

A mission school was organized, three miles distant, at Wrightsville, Nov. 27, 1878, S. S. Towner, superintendent. Upon his removal to Lynn, Mass., M. C. Whitney was appointed by the church as superintendent, Sept. 4, 1879. At the annual meeting of the school district in March, 1881, on motion of P. C. Wright, the district passed a vote that their school-house should not be used for the purpose of a Sunday-school. From this time, accordingly, the school was of necessity discontinued.

A second mission Sunday-school was organized in East Montpelier, distant five miles, in the school-house of district No. 11, May 4, 1879, Samuel L. Lillie, superintendent. Sept. 4, 1879, he resigned, being about to go away, and George W. Sanders was appointed in his place, and is present superintendent.

A third mission school was begun at Montpelier Center, distant 3 miles, May 25, 1879, F. R. Spalding, superintendent. He also resigned Sept. 4, 1879, to go elsewhere, and Jno. W. Smith was elected by the church to the superintendency, which office he still fills.

It was voted at the district school meeting, Mar. 30, 1880, that the school-house in which the services had been held should

be closed against them. But a neighbor, Mr. West Ormsbee, who had not before attended the school, opened his commodious hall, and the school immediately doubled in number.

At a called meeting, July 20, 1881, of district No. 6, Montpelier, 2 miles from town, and immediately adjoining the Wrightsville district, by vote of the meeting, their house was put at the disposal of the Baptist pastor for Sunday-school service on Sunday afternoons. Accordingly, a school was organized on the following Sunday, July 24. Mr. E. K. Dexter was subsequently appointed to superintend it. None of these schools has omitted a single session, winter or summer, since they were organized. They are all supplied by the church with circulating libraries, and books from which to learn and sing sacred song.

There have been 33 added to the church during this time. The church has now 97 members, (Oct. 1881,) but only about one-half are resident members, that is, live within 4 or 5 miles of the church. But none of the non-resident members reside in the immediate vicinity of any other regular Baptist church. The whole number of members belonging to the church since its beginning is 155.

HENRY A. ROGERS, *Pastor*.

ORGANISTS AND MUSICIANS.

BY A. A. HADLEY, *Organist*.

Among the principal musicians who have been teachers and organists in Montpelier are:

S. B. WHITNEY, teacher and organist in 1862—for about 4 years here—who has since made himself famous in Boston as an organist and conductor.

About this time, or before, was Mr. H. IRVING PROCTOR, who taught successfully, and is now at Des Moines, Iowa.

I think, following Mr. Whitney, was Mr. IRVING EMERSON, who played at the old Brick Church 3 years, and also taught; now located at Hartford, Ct., organist and superintendent of music in public schools.

In 1868, the now famous H. CLARENCE EDDY, from Massachusetts, played the organ at Bethany church for 2½ years; afterwards he studied abroad several years, and is now located in Chicago as director of the Hershey music school, and is considered one of the greatest of living organists.

Following him, at the Bethany church, as organist, was Mr. W. A. BRIGGS, who is a fine organist, and somewhat noted as a composer.

Mr. W. A. WHEATON, who teaches at "Goddard," Barre, beside being a successful teacher, is also organist at the Unitarian church, Montpelier.

Mr. HORACE H. SCRIBNER, who has also taught here several years, is present organist at the Episcopal church, and is liked by all as an accompanist on the organ and piano.

Mr. A. A. HADLEY, who has studied some time at Boston, has charge of the musical department in the "Vermont Conference Seminary and Female College," at Montpelier, and is organist at Trinity M. E. Church, this village.

Mr. ANDREW J. PHILLIPS was chorister several years, ending in 1879, at Bethany church, and teacher of vocal music. He married while here a daughter of Judge Redfield, and has a brother at present here, Mr. Wm. E. Phillips, a photograph artist with Mr. Harlow.

Mr. FRED W. BANCROFT, a resident and native of Montpelier, present chorister at Christ Church, has a good deal of local reputation as a fine tenor singer.

Among the ladies, ELLEN NYE, beside being a good teacher, is the finest pianist in this vicinity.

Mrs. BRIGGS, who sang at the time Mr. Phillips was chorister at Bethany, and for several years, is distinguished as a very fine soprano, and now sings at Boston.

Miss CHENEY, also a very fine soprano, sang several years at the Unitarian church here. She now sings at Burlington.

Among other sopranos are Josie Roleau and Mrs. Wheatley, much liked, and of the altos, Miss Mary Phinney and Miss Clara Dewey deserve special notice.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

From Thompson's History of Montpelier.

COLONEL JACOB DAVIS.

Colonel JACOB DAVIS, the first permanent settler of Montpelier, and emphatically the chief of its founders, was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1739. His descendants have preserved no memorials of his youth, and only know he received no advantages of education except from the common schools of the times. In 1754, the part of the town, in which his father's family resided, was set off from Oxford, and incorporated by the name of Charlton. Here he lived until he removed to Vermont. He married Rebecca Davis, of the same town, a second cousin, and an intelligent, amiable and every way estimable young lady. Mr. Davis must have been a man of considerable property and standing in his town; and he probably passed through all the lower grades of military office in the militia of his county, and became widely known as an active patriot in the cause of the American Revolution; for in 1776, we find him acting under a Colonel's commission of one of the regiments of the Massachusetts detached or drafted militia, subject to the call of Congress or the Commander-in-Chief, whenever the occasion might require. How much he was in active service is not known; but the traditions of his family make him to have been with his command in the little army of Washington in the memorable crossing of the Delaware to attack the Hessians at Trenton in December, 1776. He was subsequently under contract to carry, and so did, the United States mail over one of the mail routes in his part of Massachusetts for some years. A few years after there was an old Jew engaged in traffic, who owned a large house, or ware-house, in the neighboring town of Leicester; Colonel Davis, and another gentleman of the vicinity, purchased this building, had it fitted up, and a select high school put in operation. This was the small beginning of the afterwards well known Leicester Academy, founded in 1774; and that Colonel Davis was considered one of its founders is shown by the fact, since his death, his family have received a letter asking for his portrait that it might be placed in the Academy building, with that of the other founders of that institution.

Early in the year 1780, he had turned his attention to the purchase of wild lands in the new State of Vermont; and was among the most active in procuring the granting and chartering of the township, which he caused to be named Montpelier, at the October session of the Legislature of Vermont in that year. From that time to the commencement of the meetings of the proprietors in the winter of 1786, which he attended, Colonel Davis appears to have been energetically engaged in his private business, at Charlton, or in public enterprises, like the one above mentioned. But from this year, and perhaps the year before, he was obviously employed in disposing of his quite handsome property in Massachusetts, and arranging for removal to his newly elected home in Vermont. In the winter of 1787, after having made, during the previous summer and fall, several journeys into the State to attend the meetings of the proprietors, commence the survey of the new township, in which he had secured three rights, or about 1000 acres, and make selection of pitches for the occupation of himself and sons, he removed his family to Brookfield, then the nearest settled town to Montpelier; and early in the following spring, still leaving his wife and daughters at Brookfield, till a comfortable home could be provided for them, he came with his sons and a hired man to make his opening in the dark forests of Montpelier. His career for the next 12 or 15 years, involved, to a remarkable degree, the history of the town..

Near the year 1800, he became involved in several large and vexatious lawsuits, growing out of disputed land titles or the sales of lands he had effected through his agencies under foreign landholders. In one of these, for want of his ability to make legal proof of payments that the distant proprietors had received, a large judgment was obtained in the United States Circuit Court against him, which was con-

sidered by himself, his family and friends, so unjust that he, with their concurrence, resolved never to pay it. And in pursuance of this determination, he conveyed to his sons and sons-in-law the principal part of his attachable property, and, removing his family to Burlington, so as to be within the limits of Chittenden county jail-yard, invited the service of the execution taken out against him on his own person. Here in Burlington, he led a quiet life for over a dozen years, during which frequent offers of compromises were made him by the plaintiffs in the suit, which he steadily rejected till the winter of 1814, when they made an offer so nearly amounting to a relinquishment of their whole claim, and so virtually involving an admission of its injustice, that he accepted it, and the whole matter in dispute was amicably settled. But before he became prepared to remove, as he was about to do, to his beloved Montpelier, he was attacked by an acute disease which terminated his life April 9, 1814. His remains were brought to Montpelier for interment, and a broad tomb-stone marking the place where they repose may now be found in the old village grave-yard.

In person, Col. Davis was 6 feet high, broad-shouldered, compactly formed and well proportioned, with unusually large bones and muscles. His face was round favored, and handsomely featured, and his whole appearance dignified and commanding. His great physical powers are instanced in his ability to slash an acre of forest land in a day. Let one other suffice. Old Mr. Levi Humphrey, one of the first settlers, who died in this town, August, 1859, aged 93 years, told us, about a fortnight before his death, he well-remembered being one day at Col. Davis' log house, when the latter requested two of his strongest hired men to go into the yard and bring in, for a back-log for their long open fire-place, a cut of green maple 4 feet long or more and nearly 2 feet in diameter. In compliance, they each took hold of an end, but reported they were unable to bring it in, and were preparing to roll it up to the door with handspikes, when the Colonel, having noticed their failure to take up the log, came out, motioned them aside, and grasping the ends with his long arms, lifted and marched into the house with it, and threw it on to the fire, pleasantly remarking to them as he did so, that "they did not appear to be any great things at log-lifting." But Col. Davis' physical powers were of small account in the comparison with the other strong traits of the man, his enterprise, energy, judgment and far-reaching sagacity; but even they were not all the good qualities of his character; no needy man ever went empty-handed from his door; he ever gave employment of some kind to all who asked for it; and so well he rewarded all his employees, that no reasonable man in the whole settlement was ever heard to complain of the amount of wages he paid, or any unfair conduct in his dealings.

[In addition, Mr. Gilman gives: Charlton, the birth place of Col. Davis, adjoins Leicester on the north. Hon. Emory Washburn, in his history of Leicester, states that the academy in that town, one of the oldest in the state, "owes its foundation to the generosity and public spirit of Col. Jacob Davis, and Col. Ebenezer Crafts, whose munificence was suitably acknowledged in the Act of Incorporation. They purchased the commodious dwelling house, then recently occupied by Aaron Lopez, and its appendages, together with an acre of land, which they conveyed to the Trustees of Leicester Academy, in consideration of the regard they bear to virtue and learning, which they consider greatly conducive to the welfare of the community. The value of this estate was $1716, and was situated directly in front of the present Academy buildings. The liberality of these gentlemen, one of them (Davis) resident of Charlton, and the other (Crafts) of Sturbridge, deserves the gratitude of posterity." Col. Davis owned a valuable estate in Charlton, adjacent to that of his brother, Ebenezer Davis. Col. Nathaniel, Gen. Parley, and Hezekiah Davis, three brothers, early settlers in Montpelier, were sons of Ebenezer Davis of Charlton, and nephews of Col. Jacob Davis, not cousins, as stated by Thompson.]

REBECCA DAVIS.

The efficient help-meet of the energetic man, whose life and character we have but too briefly sketched, was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1743; married about the year 1765, and died Feb. 25, 1823. She lies buried by the side of her husband in this village, where she peacefully passed the last as well as the middle portion of her useful and exemplary life. She early united with the Congregational Church after it was established in this village, and had long been considered a Christian in works, as well as faith, which would have well warranted an earlier public profession of religion. Unusually comely in person, with a sweet smile ever on her lips, kind in disposition, intelligent and discreet, she was the never failing friend of the needy and distressed, the judicious adviser of the young, and the universal object of the love and respect of all classes of the people of the settlement. Of the more than half score of her cotemporaries in this town of whom we have made inquiries respecting her, all most cordially united in affirming, in substance, what we will only quote as the warmly expressed words of one of them; "Mrs. Colonel Davis was one of the best, the very best, women in the whole world!" She was a mother in the early Montpelier Israel, and she has left behind her a name bright with blessed memories.

HON. DAVID WING, JR.,

was born in Rochester, Mass., June 24, 1766; removed with his father and family to Montpelier about 1790, and settled down with them on a farm adjoining what is now known as the old Clark Stevens place, in the east part of the town. He had doubtless received a rather superior common school education, though the educational accomplishments, which he almost at once exhibited after coming into the settlement, were probably mainly the fruits of his native taste and scholarship, which is strikingly conspicuous in all the memorials, social or civil, that he has left behind him. He taught the second school of the town, which was opened, it is believed, in the same year in which he became one of its inhabitants. Within about 2 years after his arrival, he was elected town clerk, and during the next dozen years the offices of town agent, town representative, judge of the county court and secretary of state, seem to have been crowded upon him in regular and rapid succession. As an evidence of his great popularity among his townsmen, may be cited, that while he was holding the office of side judge, and chief judge of the county court—ten-fold the best office held by any other inhabitant of the town—he was elected the town representative 4 years previous to his election as secretary of state; and not content with that, for the several years during that time, they threw their entire vote for him as state treasurer. Considering the jealousies usually existing among the numbers found in every town who believe themselves qualified for office, and who generally raise a clamor against bestowing an office on a man who is already holding another good office, perhaps nothing could be adduced, which shows so strongly, the personal regard in which David Wing was universally held by his almost idolizing townsmen.

In 1792, he married Hannah, second daughter of Col. Jacob Davis, a young lady of many personal attractions and much moral excellence. They had eight children, whose names show the classical tastes of the father, and estimation in which the different noted personages of history were held by him: Debby Daphne, Christopher Columbus, Algernon Sidney, Marcus Tullius Cicero, Maria Theresa, David Davis, Caroline Augusta and Maximus Fabius. The two first daughters died in infancy; the other children arrived at maturity, and took highly respectable positions in society, though only one of them appears to have fully inherited the tastes and native scholarship of their father—the Rev. Marcus T. C. Wing.

In person, Judge Wing was of medium height, of a good form, fine head, shapely features and an animated countenance, all made the more attractive and winning by the dignified affability of his manners. As an instance of the quickness of his per-

ceptions, his ready business capacities and the versatile character of his talents, several of his yet surviving cotemporaries have named to us the fact, of which they were frequently cognizant, that he would correctly and rapidly draw up any kind of document, report, despatch or legal instrument in writing, and at the same time maintain a connected and lively conversation with those around him.

He was elected secretary of state in the fall of 1802, and while still holding the office, and in the midst of his usefulness and high promise, was suddenly swept away by a malignant fever, Sept. 13, 1806. Rarely has a death occurred in this section of the State which produced so profound a sensation in community, and it was mourned as a great loss, not only to the town but to the whole State.

[MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO WING, son of David Wing, Jr., born Oct. 17, 1798; graduated at Middlebury in the Class of 1820; read medicine in Montpelier, 1820–1821; was teacher in Maryland, 1821–24; studied at the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Va., 6½ years; was tutor in Kenyon College, O., 1826–29; Rector of an Episcopal church in Boardman, O., 1829–31; editor of the Gambier *Observer*, and treasurer and general agent of Kenyon College, several years, since which he has been Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Ohio at Gambier. He has received the degree of D. D. (1853.)

—*Pearson Catalogue.*

ELDER ZIBA WOODWORTH,

a man whose character was marked by many peculiar qualities, whose life was checkered by many peculiar events, was born Apr. 1769, in Bozrah, Ct., and was a connection of the gallant Col. Ledyard, who married his aunt, and his two brothers, Joseph and Asahel Woodworth, Ziba, the younger, but 17, became soldiers in Col. Ledyard's regiment; when that revengeful devil incarnate, Benedict Arnold, led the British against New London, and utterly desolated it with fire and sword, Ziba and his brother Asahel were, with their brave uncle in command, in Fort Griswold, on the Groton side of the Thames, Joseph being with another detachment some miles distant, but hastening on to the rescue. While the infamous Arnold was devastating New London, he sent out a detachment of several hundred British troops, under Col. Eyre, to carry Fort Griswold. The resistance of Col. Ledyard was gallant but unavailing. Part of the works were dilapidated, and the British, after being kept at bay about an hour, and suffering the temporary loss of their Colonel, who was badly wounded, and the loss of their second in command, Major Montgomery, who, with many of the soldiers, was killed, poured into the Fort in overwhelming numbers, under the lead of the third officer in rank, the vindictive and brutal Major Broomfield. Col. Ledyard surrendered the Fort, and, while presenting his sword, hilt first, to the British commander, was murderously run through the body by his own weapon. Thereupon the British commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the Americans. Among the first, Ziba and his brother Asahel were prostrated—Asahel by a bullet, shattering the bones of his knee; Ziba by a head-wound, which rendered him insensible. They had not yet done enough for the desperately wounded Ziba; one of them made a heavy lunge with a bayonet into his bowels; the wound, though, owing to the strength and thickness of the new tow shirt he had on, not proving mortal, and another struck him senseless with the butt of a musket on the head. The massacre was intended to be universal. [As this account had from the lips of Uncle Ziba in his lifetime appears to violate history, it will be contended by some that he mistook some other British officer there slain for the murderer of Ledyard.] After all had, or were supposed to have, received their death wounds, the British, in their wanton ferocity, dragged out a dozen or so of those who exhibited the most signs of life, piled them into a detached cart, and sent it rolling down a steep bank till it struck a large apple tree, by which it was stove to pieces in the shock, and made a

sudden end of its groaning victims. Most of these particulars were had from the lips of Ziba Woodworth.

After a long, distressing sickness, Ziba recovered, except in the use of his knee, and in a few years, came with his two brothers, and perhaps other members of his family, to settle in Montpelier. His first pitch was made on the lot lying about 1 mile east of the village, which he soon sold to James Hawkins, and purchased another on the Branch, about 1½ mile above the village, where he resided till his death, Nov. 27, 1826.

He married and lived some years with his wife in Connecticut, when they were divorced, and soon after coming here, he married Lucy Palmer, from Canaan, N. H. Their children, 5, all but their son John, who is still living, (1860,) died in childhood.

He came into Montpelier about 1790, was present at its organization and its first town clerk. Ever after coming here, he was accounted a religious man of the Free Will Baptist persuasion. In about 1800, he began to exhort in public meetings, and in January, 1806, was licensed and ordained at a quarterly meeting of Free Will Baptists held at Danville. He did not, however, preach statedly anywhere, but mostly confining himself to his farm, divided his spare time between politics and religion, and became as ardent a partisan as he was a Christian.

Elder Woodworth was of small stature, limping in gate, but of wonderfully animated manner, and his heart seemed ever absolutely overflowing with the gushing of benevolenee. Once, learning a poor man from his neighborhood, who had moved to Ohio, had fallen sick and died there, leaving two or three unprotected children, he left his business, journeyed all the way to Ohio, at his own expense, in a single wagon, and brought all the children home with him. And still Uncle Ziba had enough faults to mingle with his virtues, to make him sometime the subject of doubtful remarks among the less charitable of the community. He was quite energetic in all he did or said, and the ardor of his temperament often led him into some extravagance of speech or action. But, take him all in all, he was a man of the kindest of impulses, a hearty friend, a charitable opponent, a good neighbor and a good citizen.

DOCTOR EDWARD LAMB,

born in Leicester, Mass., 1771, had not the advantages of a full public education, but studied at the academy, growing up in that town, in which the classics were beginning to be taught several years, and after that added a respectable knowledge of Latin and Greek, and entered as a medical student with Dr. Fiske of Sturbridge, continuing with him until he had attended a course of medical lectures in Boston and Cambridge, when, at the age of about 24, he removed to Montpelier, where his elder brother, Colonel Larned Lamb, had some years preceded him, and settled in his profession. In 1803 he married Polly Witherell of Montpelier, who died in 1822, leaving no issue. He was constable and collector of the town from 1799, two years; town representative in 1804, 14, 15; and what should be esteemed a still greater honor, was one of the Presidential electors when Gen. Harrison was run in 1836.

Although not much of a public speaker, he acquitted himself well in his public stations, for he was a man of rare good sense, unusually extensive practical information, and had a wonderful memory he had stored with a vast fund of all sorts of knowledge and learning.

We know of but two public performances of his, not connected with the above named offices—one the delivery of an original oration at the first celebration of the fourth of July ever held in Montpelier, in 1806, the other his valuable address on the "Science of Medicine," delivered before the Vermont Medical Society some 15 years later.

But it was in his profession he was best known to the public, and that more favorably and extensively than often falls to the lot of a local physician. His opinions among his professional brethen, in this section of the State, were widely sought and respected. In a knowledge of the

technicalities of medical science he scarcely had a superior. In all the ordinary diseases, his skill was equal to that of other good physicians—in fevers it was such as to place him with the very ablest practitioners of Vermont. The estimation in which his skill was held, in this respect, by his professional brethren, is sufficiently attested, that during the general and fatal prevalence of malignant fevers in 1813 and 14, he had at one time no less than 14 sick physicians under his immediatc care in this part of the State.

During the run of the spotted fever, in this vicinity, Dr. Lamb had the chief care of 70 cases, and lost but three. His practice in his own town, was, at least 40 years, as full as it was successful; while for difficult cases his attendance was sought in all the surrounding country.

He had some unfortunate deficiences. In all his own pecuniary affairs, he was singularly remiss. More than half the time, it is believed, he made no charges for his services at all. He rarely dunned any man; and if he did, it was when he happened to be hard pressed for money to keep up his unusally plain and cheap way of living. Then often he would go to some abundantly responsible customer, owing him honestly, perhaps, $50, ask for $15 or $20, and on receiving it, hand back a receipt, in full of the whole account. In fact, he was one of the most unselfish men in the world, and could not be brought to care any more for money, except for supplying his absolute present wants, than so much dirt beneath his feet. And in all his extensive practice among all classes of community, it probably never once entered his head to make the least distinction between the richest and poorest, in the promptitude and faithfulness of his attendance. And the consequence, while his just and honest earnings would have made him, well managed, worth $50,000, he died worth scarcely one hundredth of that amount. He was everybody's servant, and everybody's friend but his own; and being at last seized with one of the ten thousand fevers he had so successfully managed in others, he at once predicted its end but too correctly, and in a few days passed peacefuly away, Nov. 4, 1845, aged about 74, universally regretted and respected.

Personally, he was of medium height, rather stocky, moderate in his motions, slightly limping in gait in consequence of a fever sore on one of his legs in his youth, and very neglectful in all matters of dress and outward appearance,—all which were at once forgotten, when one confronted his massive and noble head, manly features, pleasant blue eye, and thoughtful, impressive countenance; and socially, he was one of the most kindly and agreeable men, full of instructive remarks, generally aptly illustrated by the fund of piquant and amusing anecdotes which, in the course of his various reading and experience, he had treasured in his remarkable memory.

If ever a people owed a great and unequivocal debt of gratitude to any one man, the people of Montpelier and vicinity rest under such an obligation to Dr. Lamb.

COL. JAMES H. LANGDON,

the successful merchant of Montpelier, was born in Farmington, Conn., Mar. 3, 1783. When a youth he entered the store of Gen. Abner Forbes, then the leading merchant of Windsor, Vt., to acquire a knowledge of the mercantile profession, which he had determined to make the business of his life. And such was the progress he made and the confidence he inspired, and tact and good judgment he displayed in all the details of trade, and more important transactions of business coming within the scope of his action, that his employer, Gen. Forbes, before he reached the age of 21, took him into partnership, and established him at the head of a branch store in the village of Montpelier, in 1803. For the next half dozen years he continued to do business under the firm of Langdon & Forbes; when justly believing he had accumulated capital enough and friends enough in this place to warrant the movement, he bought out Gen. Forbes' interest in the store, and thenceforward conducted the business in his own name, and entirely on his own responsibility.

From this time, alone or in company



J. H. Langelow



Nabby Langdon

with different partners, the first and longest continued being the systematic and clear-headed John Barnard, who was prematurely cut down by an acute disease in 1822; and the next, the Hon. John Spalding, still surviving, [since deceased.] From this time, for the next 20 years, Col. Langdon seemed to be wafted forward on one unvaried tide of prosperity and success, and great public benefits grew out of his commercial career, as he was instrumental in reforming the irregularities of trade, which up to his day custom had sanctioned, and in placing it on a just and honorable basis; and while thus conferring untold benefits on his town by what he did, and by the force of his salutary examples, he so conducted his dealings as well to deserve all the remarkable success which attended him. But we need not here enlarge on his noble characteristics as a merchant; we shall rather confine the remainder of our sketch to that which particularly marked him as a man and a citizen, and gave him that strong hold on public feeling, and that high place in the public estimation, which he retained through life.

In 1809, Col. Langdon married Miss Nabby Robbins, of Lexington, Mass., a union from which sprang five children, Amon, who died in childhood, John B., James R., George, and Caira R. Langdon. [John Barnard and George Langdon have died; James Robbins and Caira R., now Mrs. Nicholas, are still living.]

Col. Langdon ever manifested a proper interest, and often took an active part in the public affairs and official business of the town, having at various times filled with acceptance its most important offices. He also entered, and was rapidly promoted, in the military line, till he gained the title by which he is here designated. In the year 1828, having removed over the river to his beautiful meadows within the borders of Berlin, he was elected with unusual unanimity by the people of that town, as their representative in the Legislature; and in the following year re-elected to the office still more unanimously; and by the application of his excellent judgment and great practical knowledge in the business of legislation, he well justified the choice of his constituents. In 1828, he was elected, on the retirement of the Hon. Elijah Paine, the first to hold the office, President of the Bank of Montpelier, which responsible office he continued to hold to the time of his death.

In person, Col. Langdon was well formed, and his features were all shapely and handsome; while his countenance was lighted up by one of the most kindly and winning smiles that ever enlivened the human face. Nor did his countenance belie his heart, inherently sincere, sympathetic and humane. And, while in all the movements and enterprises of public benevolence, his liberality was commensurate with his means, in private charities and individual assistance, he went, as he wished, far beyond what was ever generally made known to the public; for he was extremely averse to making any parade of his benefactions, and his favors were very generally conferred under injunctions of secrecy. And thus it was, that the extent of his private charities and pecuniary assistance to the distressed and those laboring under business embarrassments, were never known except through the irrepressible outgushings of gratitude from the lips of those whom he had relieved.

His lenity and forbearance towards all who were indebted to him were remarkable; and, to the credit of human nature be it said, as remarkable was the gratitude of those thus favored, and their determination that he should never be the loser by the kindness he had conferred. After he had retired from business, expecting to be much absent, he placed his demands, over $100,000, in the charge of a confidential agent, who was an attorney, strictly enjoining him to sue nobody and distress nobody, but use all kindly, and charge him for all the expense and trouble incurred in the collections. And though this great amount of miscellaneous demands remained in the hands of that attorney for nearly three years, and though a large number of the debtors failed during that time, yet in all that period never was a single dollar lost out of the whole col-

lection. On the eve of their failures, or when they had any fears of failure, the debtors would come privately to the agent, and, with the remark, that "Col. Langdon had been too good to them to be injured," voluntarily placed in his hands the fullest securities they had in their power to offer. Within one week after such transactions, perhaps these debtors would fail; sheriffs would be scouring the country for property, and almost every creditor would suffer loss except Col. Langdon. He, to the wonder of all, was always found secure.

The last characteristic incident of his life occurred when he was on his death bed. Finding his end drawing near, he sent for his attorney, and ordered him to make a life lease to an old revolutionary soldier of the farm he occupied, but of which the Colonel held a mortgage for more than its value. This was the last business transaction of his life. He died Jan. 7, 1831. As he was the idol of the people when he lived, so at his death he was lamented by more friends in the community at large than falls to the lot of but few to have numbered among their real mourners.

HON. JEDUTHAN LOOMIS

was born in Tolland, Conn., Jan. 5, 1779. After receiving a fair academical education, he studied law with Hon. Oramel Hinckley, of Thetford, Vt.; was admitted to the bar there, and came to Montpelier and established himself about 1805.

Mar. 11, 1807, he married Hannah, daughter of Col. and Judge Oramel Hinckley, of Thetford, who died suddenly, Dec. 24, 1813, leaving no issue. Oct. 10, 1814, he married Miss Charity Scott, of Peacham, who died June 13, 1821, leaving 2 sons, Gustavus H., the late Dr. Loomis, and Chauncey. Oct. 8, 1822, he married Miss Sophia Brigham, of Salem, Mass., who died in 1855, leaving Charity,—Mrs. Dana, of Woodstock,—now deceased; Mrs. Joseph Prentiss, of Winona, Minn., and Charles Loomis, Esq., now deceased. Judge Loomis died Nov. 12, 1843.

In 1814, Mr. Loomis was appointed Register of Probate for the District of Washington, but held the office only one year.

In 1820, he was elected the Judge of Probate for this district, and had the unusual honor of receiving ten successive elections, the greatest number of elections of any other man in this County being five, given to the Hon. Salvin Collins.

From 1807, up to his death, there is scarcely a year in which he did not receive, and well and faithfully execute, some one of the trusts or offices of the town. And the last 20 years of his life he was, besides being an efficient friend of the common schools, always a laboring trustee, often the head prudential committee, and always the treasurer, and chief pillar of Wash. Co. Gram. School. In the latter capacity, for which, and for being so long the admitted model Judge of Probate of all this part of the State, he was mostly known to the public abroad.

There was once extant an old book called "The Minute Philosopher." We mention the name, because so suggestive of the character of Judge Loomis. He was a very carefully reasoning man, and carried his philosophy into all the minutia of business. Any of the little trusts or commissions growing out of a town, school district, highway district, or neighborhood or family affairs, which the more ambitious or selfish would disdain to accept, or, if they did, only half execute, he would cheerfully accept, and always execute with the most scrupulous care. Indeed, he seemed to consider it his duty to do everything asked of him, if, in performing it, he thought he could benefit his fellow-men individually, or the public at large. It was so with him in his profession, so in the church of which he was an officer, and it was so everywhere.

Being a tall, dark-complexioned man, of formal manners, with a grave and rather austere countenance, he might be taken by the unacquainted for a man with few sensibilities; but break through the apparent atmosphere of repulsion, and approach him, and you would find him as affectionate as a brother.

Being extremely strict in all moral and

religious observances, and seemingly rather set in his opinions, he might sometimes be taken for a bigot; but get at his real views and feelings, and you would find him absolutely liberal, and willing to make all the allowance for errors which the largest charity might demand.

A man of legal knowledge, ordinary good judgment, and of known good motives, who is willing to perform the duties of every small needful office, as well as great one, and who is ever ready to act the part of adviser, assistant and friend, in adjusting town difficulties and neighborhood dissensions, is always a great blessing to a village community, and such was Judge Jeduthan Loomis. More than will ever be justly appreciated, probably, is Montpelier village indebted to him for his untiring and self-sacrificing exertions to advance her best interests.

HON. TIMOTHY MERRILL.

Emphatically a public man, was born in Farmington, Conn., Mar. 26, 1781, where, having received little more than a common school education, when becoming of age, he shouldered his pack, and travelled on foot to Bennington, Vt., where his older brother, Hon. Orsamus C. Merrill, had some years before established himself in the legal profession. Here he studied law; was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in partnership with the afterwards noted Robert Temple, in Rutland. But not feeling very well satisfied with his situation, dissolved with Temple in less than a year, and removed to Montpelier in 1809, and established himself alone in his profession. In 1812, he married Clara, daughter of Dr. Fassett, of Bennington. They had 5 children—a son who died in infancy; Ferrand F. Merrill, our late well-known fellow citizen; Edwin S. Merrill, of Winchendon, Mass., formerly postmaster of Montpelier; Clara Augusta, who died in 1842, and Timothy R. Merrill, our present town clerk.

In 1811–'12, Mr. Merrill was the town representative of Montpelier. In 1811, was elected the first State's Attorney of the new County of Jefferson, and in 1815 to the same office, the name of the county being now changed to that of Washington, which office he held through seven successive elections, eight in all; two more than ever received in that office by any other man in the county, Dennison Smith having received but six. In 1815, he was elected Engrossing Clerk of the General Assembly, and received seven successive elections to that office. In 1822, he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, and received nine successive elections to that office. In 1831, he was elected Secretary of State, which office he retained till his death, having received in it five successive elections.

In his profession, Mr. Merrill took a very fair rank, and was sustained by as fair a patronage. But his public employments required too much of his time and attention to permit him to reach the position in his profession to which his admitted talents would have otherwise doubtless raised him. He was ever considered, however, a safe legal adviser; and in his appeals to juries, as well as in his addresses to public assemblies, he often warmed up into genuine eloquence, the effect of which was heightened by one of the most clear-toned and melodious voices which it was ever the good fortune of a public man to possess; and yet with such a fair professional business to bring him money, besides his receipts from his public offices, he died worth but little property, and what added pertinency to the fact, his family ever dressed and lived, for their position, with great plainness and frugality; but he never charged anything for advice, though his office was thronged by those seeking it; being naturally a peace man and very conscientious, he would advise three men out of lawsuits where he would one into them. He never charged for his legal services much more than half what was usually charged by other lawyers of the same standing, and what he did charge he would, in any event, often remit a part from, and if his client was unsuccessful, be quite likely to give in nearly the whole of it.

In person, he was below the medium height, but had a fine head, good features

and a very intelligent and prepossessing countenance. He was one of the most affectionate of husbands and fathers, one of the most agreeable of neighbors, and one of the most correct and enlightened of citizens—honored be his memory.

HON. FERRAND F. MERRILL,

son of Hon. Timothy, of whom, to a most singular extent, the public history of the father was the history of the son. Like the father, and for about the same number of years, though at a much younger age, the son was Clerk of the House of Representatives. Like the father, was the son at once transferred from the clerkship to the office of Secretary of State, to be therein retained, we believe, exactly the same number of years during which the former lived to hold the office. Like the father, the son was State's Attorney for Washington County, though, through the altered rules of rotation, not so long; and, like the father, was the son, for the now customary term, the representative of Montpelier in the legislature.

By his education, by his readiness in all matters in form, acquired under his father's trainings, advantages of personal appearance, and great courtesy of manners, he was unusually fitted to do well and appear well in public life, and was an accomplished and popular officer. In the legislature he became a prominent member, and in the difficult position in which he found himself placed, in the keenly contested question relative to the removal of the seat of government from Montpelier, he displayed an ability and tact which met the full approval of his constituents, and which, had he consented to be again a candidate, would have ensured him further elections.

In private life he was blameless, in all his social relations much esteemed. In the furtherance of the interests of religion, morals and education, he took a conspicuous part, and, in fine, he began to be looked upon as one of the most capable and useful of our citizens, when he died of apoplexy, May 2, 1859, in the meridian of his usefulness, and when his prospects for professional eminence were the brightest.

HON. ARAUNAH WATERMAN

was born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 8, 1778. He sprang from good Revolutionary stock, his father having been at first a subaltern officer, and then commissary, in the continental army, and his uncles either officers or soldiers. His advantages for education were 6 months schooling before the age of 12. At about 13, he was apprenticed to a carpenter of his town, and served till 21, working steadily by day, and studying at night by the light of pine knots, to make up the deficiences of his education. Soon after acquiring his trade, was recommended as a master mechanic to Gen. Pinkney, of South Carolina, who was wishing to build somewhat extensively on his several large plantations, was accepted, and the first year devoted himself to the superintendency of erecting the various structures contemplated, among which was a fine summer house on Sullivan's Island, and the next year, having by his capacity and integrity gained the fullest confidence of Gen. Pinkney, who was appointed U. S. Minister to England, was made steward and chief supervisor over all the General's estates. After leaving Gen. Pinkney's employment, he returned to Connecticut, but in 1801 or 1802, came to Vermont with his brothers, the present Judges Joseph and Thomas Waterman, and other brothers and sisters, and with them settled in Johnson. In 1804, he married Rebecca, daughter of Oliver Noyes, of Hydepark, and sister of the Hon. David P. Noyes, by whom he had several children, among whom is the Hon. Vernon W. Waterman, of Morristown. His wife dying in 1812, in something over a year afterward, he married Mehitable Dodge, of New Boston, N. H., now deceased, but long known among us as a most estimable woman, by whom he had 7 children, two of whom, daughters, are still living on the old homestead in Montpelier. After residing in Johnson about a dozen years, engaged in farming, constructing the machinery required about the different mills of that brisk village, and particularly by the carding and clothing works with which he became connected, he removed to Mont-

pelier about the beginning of 1814, and purchased the farm and a portion of the water privilege, lying on the west bank of the North Branch, above and around the falls, on the borders of this village. Here, besides carrying on his farm, he soon engaged in erecting, improving and carrying on carding and clothing works, and before many years, in connection with Seth Persons, erected and put in operation the comparatively extensive woolen factory, which was burned March, 1826, and at the burning of which he came near losing his life. After this, he mainly employed himself in improving his farm, which, with his house, soon brought considerably within the village by its gradual extension in that direction, he continued to occupy until his death, coming, at the age of 80, to close his unusually varied, active and laborious life, Jan. 31, 1859.

In 1821, '22, '23, '26, Mr. Waterman was elected town representative of Montpelier. When the new State Senate was established, in 1836, Mr. Waterman was triumphantly elected as one of the two first senators of Washington County, and on the following year, as triumphantly re-elected to complete the senatorial term, which, in what is called the *Two Year Rule*, had been previously adopted. In 1840, he was elected by the legislature to the office of Judge of the County Court, which office, however, being unsought and unexpected by him, he declined to accept. As a representative and senator, he never spoke for the sake of talking, and never except to support some measure which he believed calculated for the public good, or to subserve some cherished political interest; and then his extensive practical knowledge and accurate political information enabled him to speak with effect.

We find Mr. Waterman's name on our town records often associated with the most important of our town offices. But he was not much known in these, because, doubtless, he was almost constantly in higher posts attracting a more general notice. Being esteemed the best surveyor in this section of the country, he was, after our old surveyor, Gen. Davis, began to retire from the field, much employed on difficult surveys of land plots, disputed lines, and laying out of new public roads, and about 1830, when, on the completion of the great canal in New York, the feasibility of canals across this State began to be agitated, he was appointed, under an appropriation from the general government, to conduct a survey for a canal from Burlington up the valley of the Winooski, and over the heights to Wells River, running into the Connecticut. This he accomplished, and, in doing it, was the first man to ascertain the altitude of Montpelier above Lake Champlain, and the altitude of Kettle Pond, on the eastern border of Marshfield, the lowest summit level of the heights between Montpelier and Connecticut river. And in proof of the accuracy of his survey, as imperfect as were his instruments, may be cited the fact, that when the surveys of the Central railroad were perfected, it was found that the engineers, with their greatly more perfect instruments, and their everyway better equipments and means, had made the level of the top of the dam across the river at Montpelier to vary but between 3 and 4 feet from the altitude recorded in Mr. Waterman's survey made a dozen years before.

Mr. Waterman was active in improving our common schools, and for many years one of the most efficient of the trustees of our Academy. And in despite of the multiplicity of his cares, found time to keep himself posted in matters of general science and literature. He was probably the most reliable geologist in Montpelier. In a knowledge of the principles of mechanics and their practical applications, he had few superiors anywhere. His knowledge of history was extensive, and of our national politics singularly ample and accurate. The late Jonathan Southmayd, 12 years preceptor of our Academy, was in the habit of often conferring with Mr. Waterman in the solution of difficult problems in the higher branches of mathematics, mechanics and other sciences, and once remarked, he had never met a man, not educated in a college, who could compare

with him in the extent of his general and the accuracy of his scientific knowledge.

As a citizen, man and neighbor, his usefulness and practical benevolence were universally admitted, and the assistance he was frequently rendering others, through their bad returns for the favors conferred, kept down to a simple competence what would othewise have been a handsome property for the inheritance of his family.

Among those of an active life, a man's capacities and character are best accurately measured by what he accomplishes. By this rule, what Mr. Waterman accomplished would place him far above the level of ordinary men. In the first place he made himself—no common achievement where such a man is made, and made under such disadvantages; and then he achieved for himself, for his family and for the public, all that we have related of him. Let all that stand as the simple record of his life. What cause have his friends to ask for a better monument to his memory?

HON. CYRUS WARE,

son of Jonathan Ware, of Wrentham, Mass., was born May 8, 1769. His father died when he was but 3 years of age, but he continued with his family and attended the common schools of the place till nearly 14, when he went to Hartford, Vt., to learn the blacksmith's trade, in the shop of a Mr. Billings, who had married his sister, and worked faithfully at the trade till 21; and then, with what knowledge he had contrived to pick up by reading during his apprenticeship, he went to studying law with Hon. Charles Marsh, of Woodstock, and after a year or two, went to Royalton and completed the prescribed course of legal studies with Jacob Smith, Esq., and was here admitted to the bar in 1799, and the same year came to Montpelier, and opened an office in this village. His capacities appear to have early attracted the attention of his townsmen; for within about one year after he came into town, we find him figuring in town offices, in some one of which he was retained until the September State election, 1805, when he represented Montpelier in the General Assembly, and did so acceptably acquit himself, his constituents gave him five annual successive elections, a number never exceeded in the case of any Montpelier representative, and never equalled except in the case of Col. Davis. While still representative, he was in 1808 made chief Judge of Caledonia County Court, and received three successive elections, being continued in that office until the organization of the new County of Jefferson, which, on account of his residence within it, made him ineligible to any further elections to the bench of Caledonia County. In addition, he was annually appointed what is called the law and trial justice of the peace for the last forty years of his life, doing, through a large portion of that period, the greater share of the justice business of the place, and making its profits the main means of his livelihood.

There can be no doubt Judge Ware, at the time he was the Judge of the Caledonia County Court and the representative of Montpelier, and for many years afterwards, was one of the most influential men in the State. That his rulings and decisions while judge met the approbation of the bar and the people, is shown by his being annually elected to the bench as long as he was eligible, at the instance of the people of the county where his judicial ministrations were best known. As town representative, he secured to his town, by his talents and skillful management, the location of the seat of government and its untold advantages. The late Hon. John Mattocks, who was an active participant in what was called the "first State House struggle," was afterwards heard by more than one person to declare, however strongly right and policy demanded the location of the seat of government here at the centre of the State, yet so keen was the rivalry for the honor by the older villages of the State, it would never have been conferred on Montpelier, but for the unwearied exertions and exceedingly skillful management of its representative, Judge Ware.

For the last twenty years of his life, through improvidence in his affairs and the growing expenses of a large family, but

not through personal vices, he appears to have sunk into comparative poverty, and into the public neglect that too often accompanies it. But even in his lowest state of poverty, he was the philosopher.

"I hope you don't call *me* poor," he would say to those who attempted to commiserate him. "I consider it settled that a white child is worth two negro children, which are held at $500 apiece, and as fast as I had children born, I put them down on my inventory at $1,000 each, till my estate reached the handsome amount of $6,000, and, thank Heaven, I have the same property yet on hand."

In structure of mind, thought, words and ways, Judge Ware was probably the most perfectly original character we ever had in Montpelier. And his shrewd observations and quaint and witty sayings were, in his day, more quoted than those of any other man in all this section of the country. Clear, discriminating and patient in investigating all important cases, which he conducted by a silent process of mind, yet the result was generally made known in terms and phrases which nobody else would think of using. His brain was singularly creative, and it seemed to be his greatest recreation to indulge in its half-serious, half-sportive frolics. We have it from a lady of this village, when a small girl, she and her mate used to resort to his house night after night, to hear him improvise an original novel, which, for their gratification, he would begin one evening, take up the next where he left it, and so carry it on, in good keeping, through a succession of hearings, till it was finished, making probably a more instructive and amusing tale than many that have been published.

Judge Ware married Patty, daughter of Gardner Wheeler, Esq., of Barre, May 26, 1803, who survived him. They had 6 children—Gardner W., deceased; Patty Militiah, wife of Samuel Caldwell, of St. Johns, Canada East; Cyrus Leonard, of the vicinity of New York; Henry, of Ohio; George, of parts unknown; Mary, wife of Joel Foster, Jr., and Louisa.

Judge Ware died at Montpelier, Feb. 17, 1849, aged nearly 80.

CAPTAIN TIMOTHY HUBBARD.

To be numbered with those who, by their business capacities and energy of character, contributed most to the wealth and prosperity of Montpelier, were three brothers, Timothy, Roger and Chester Hubbard, who came here before or about the beginning of the present century. They were all enterprising, clear headed men, and, while they remained in trade, successful merchants, especially Chester Hubbard, who confined himself exclusively to trade, and died in 1832, leaving, though then only in middle life, a very handsome property. As the elder more particularly identified himself with the public offices and institutions of the town, and more largely attracted public attention, we have selected him as their representative.

Timothy Hubbard was born near the city of Hartford, Conn., Aug. 17, 1776, lived with his father and worked on a farm till 21, getting all the education he ever had at the common school. After continuing to work on his father's farm, on stipulated wages, probably, about 4 years after he was of age, he came, in 1799, to Montpelier, established himself in trade with Wyllis I. Cadwell, Esq., a connection of the Lymans of Hartford, Conn. and Hartford, Vt. In 1801, he married Lucy, the third daughter of Colonel Jacob Davis, a very estimable woman. In 1803, he dissolved his connection with Mr. Cadwell, and went into partnership in trade with his brother-in-law, the Hon. David Wing. After the death of Judge Wing, in 1806, he associated with him his brother, Roger Hubbard, till about 1816, when he ceased to be any further engaged in mercantile affairs, and employed himself in supervising the cultivation of his different valuable farms in Berlin, and particularly the one on the borders of Montpelier Village, which he soon made his homestead for the remainder of his life.

In 1810, he was elected Captain of the fine military company, called the Governor's Guards, of which Isaac Putnam was the first captain; and though he was taken almost from the ranks, he soon showed himself to be one of the best mili-

tary officers that ever paraded a company in the streets of Montpelier; and when the news of the invasion of Plattsburgh, in September, 1814, reached Montpelier, he sallied, cane in hand, into the streets, summoned a drummer and fifer to his side, and with them marched the streets all day, beating up volunteers, to start for the scene of action, and before night, he had enlisted three-fourths of his fellow citizens, who chose him Captain by acclamation. Being now at the head of perhaps the largest and best company of all the Vermont Plattsburgh volunteers, with the staunch Joseph Howes for his second in command, he gave his orders for the next day; and at an early hour, the next morning, they were all seen pouring along, in hot haste, for the seat of war, by night were in Burlington, the next day embarking on sloops, crowding all sail for Plattsburgh, but did not arrive in season to take their place in the line of battle.

Captain Hubbard was often chosen to fill town offices, especially if there happened to be pending any financial difficulty, growing out of conflicting interests, which others were unwilling to touch, which he always straightened without fear or favor to clique or party; often at the expense of another election, though when another such difficulty occurred they were all for calling him back again; when in his singularly frank, independent way, he would give them to understand, it was all the same with him, whether they elected him or not, but if they did, they might depend on it, he should not fear to do his duty. And there can be little doubt, had he kept down this marked trait of character, or played even a little of the demagogue, we should have seen him in higher civil offices.

Captain Hubbard was sometimes harsh in rebuking the faults of others, or in defending himself, when he unexpectedly met opposition in the path of what he considered his right and duty; but he seemed to give no lasting offense; for the offended knew as soon as he found himself in the wrong, he would be the first to rectify it. He was liberal to the poor and all educational, religious and benevolent objects. When, in what had been called the Barre street school district, was built a new school house, some twenty years ago, [now some forty,] the Captain bought and caused to be hung in the cupola of this school building, a valuable new bell. And the district thereupon, at a regular meeting, unanimously voted that their school house should thereafter be called "*Hubbard Street School House*," and the street on which it stood be changed from Barre Street to *Hubbard Street*. And this is still the only name that can be legitimately applied to it.

Captain Hubbard's business and financial talents, and trustworthiness for all, not excepting even the most important posts, were widely admitted in his day, and can hereafter always be made to appear on public records, the records of the numerous estates, of which he was the efficient administrator, and the records of the Bank of Montpelier which, for years, he skilfully managed in the capacity of its president.

About the age of fifty he reached a point which few wealthy men *ever reach*, the point when he thought he had property enough, and that he had better be bestowing it where it would do the most good. Accordingly he began giving it to the most needy of the numerous circle of his relatives, and continued the good work, till a full third of his estate had been bestowed on them. His first wife dying in 1839, he married Anner May, who survived him. He died Oct. 28, 1850. He has no descendants.

GENERAL EZEKIEL P. WALTON.

In the incipient stages of the growth of every country village there are nearly always two different personages who occupy the largest space in the thoughts of the people —the Minister and the Editor. And in proportion as these are faithful, intelligent and able, so, to an almost unappreciable extent, will be its moral, social and intellectual advancement. It was the good fortune of Montpelier, for the first twenty years after the place could fairly lay claim to the dignity of a village, to have the right kind of a man for her Minister, and



E. P. Walton

the right kind of a man for an Editor, in the persons of Chester Wright and Ezekiel P. Walton.

Ezekiel Parker Walton was born in the year 1789, in Canterbury, N. H., in which town his father, George Walton, formerly resided, but from which he at length removed to Peacham, Vt. There was a good academy at Peacham, and young Walton, previous to reaching the age of fifteen, attended it a few terms, studying the ordinary English branches, and completing all the school education he ever received.

There was, at this time, a small newspaper, of Federal politics, published at Peacham by Mr. Samuel Goss, a practical printer and Editor of his own paper, which was called the *Green Mountain Patriot*. Into this establishment the boy Walton often found his way, and at length began to feel so much interest in the business he saw going on that he offered himself as an apprentice to the trade; and Mr. Goss, as he has recently told us, so liked the looks of the bright little fellow that he concluded to take him in that capacity, and in despite of the opinions of others, who believed that little could ever be made of him. As Mr. Goss had predicted, however, the boy turned out a well behaved, faithful apprentice, and made good proficiency in his trade. After serving three years at his trade in Peacham, he came, in 1807, to Montpelier, with Mr. Goss, who bought out the *Vermont Precursor*, a paper established here the year previous by Rev. Clark Brown, and changed the name to that of the *Vermont Watchman*. Here he served out the remainder of his apprenticeship, which expired in 1810; when, being of legal age, he, in company with Mark Goss, a fellow apprentice in the office, bought out Mr. Samuel Goss; and the paper was then, for the next half dozen years, conducted by the firm of Walton & Goss, Mr. Walton discharging the chief duties of editor. In 1816, Mr. Mark Goss went out of the establishment, and Mr. Walton became its sole proprietor and editor, and so continued nearly twenty years; when, as his sons became of age, he took them into partnership, and the business, to which book-selling and paper-making were at length added, was conducted in the name of E. P. Walton & Sons until 1853, during which he wholly gave up the proprietorship of the newspaper to his oldest son, the present Hon. Eliakim Persons Walton. Though the editorship had been entrusted to this son for many years previous to 1853, General Walton continued to assist in editing and writing for certain departments of the paper, even into the last year of his life.

At an early period he passed rapidly along the line of military promotion till he reached the rank of Major General, when he threw these kinds of honors aside and thought no more of them. Mr. Walton was never an office seeker, nor was office, as much as was due to him as a man and a politician, nor half as much as was due to him from his party, ever bestowed on him. He was, however, several times the candidate of his party for town Representative, but never when that party happened to be in the majority. In 1827, he was elected one of the Council of Censors, and served with credit to himself and electors, among a board of the most distinguished men in the State, Judges B. Turner, D. Kellogg and S. S. Phelps being included among the number. In the Presidential election of 1852, he was elected one of the Electoral College for Vermont, when the vote of the State was thrown for General Scott. In 1854, he was nominated as candidate for the office of Governor of Vermont by a large mass State Convention, and could the people have had their way, would have been triumphantly elected.

But out of an ardent desire to consolidate the political sentiments of the people in one controlling organization, as well as out of high personal regard for the venerable Chief Justice, Stephen Royce, who had been previously named for the executive chair by a Convention of the Whig party, General Walton cheerfully yielded his place on the ticket. The name of Judge Royce was substituted by the State Committee, and he was heartily supported by

the people; and thus was organized the present Republican party of the State. For that organization a large measure of credit is due to Gen. Walton.

We have named the circumstances connected with Mr. Walton's nomination to the office of governor, for the double purpose of showing the remarkable lack of even well-warranted assumptions in the man, and his patriotic readiness to submit to any personal sacrifice which he was led to suppose public good required him to make, as well as of showing how his party, while so generally admitting his qualifications for office, and the merit of his services in their behalf, so strangely overlooked him, when they so often had the power to reward and honor him. That he was ever honorable and just in his treatment towards his political opponents, the writer of this sketch, who was for many years one of them, can, and here does, most cheerfully attest; and the late Araunah Waterman, who was ever a staunch political opponent, was often heard frankly to admit that "General Walton was both an honorable man and an honest politician." That he, in his long, persistent, judicious and able editorial labors, was eminently instrumental in establishing the ascendency of his party and keeping it in power, is a fact too well known to be questioned. Probably, indeed, that man has never lived in Vermont who did so much toward building up the old Whig party of the State, and its successor, the Republican party, which he lived to see become, from the minority in which he found it, one of the most overwhelming majorities ever recorded in the history of party warfare. But while it was his lot to do so, and see all this, it was his lot also to be often compelled, like many another political editor, "to make brick without straw," or, in other words, manufacture great men out of small patterns, who, when made, carried their heads so high as generally to entirely overlook their political creator.

Mr. Walton's style of writing was, for his advantages, unusually correct, and unusually well calculated for enforcing his sentiments and enlisting the sympathy of his readers. During the first years of his residence in Montpelier, he, in company with other young aspirants of the village, got up an association for mutual improvement in knowledge and literature, called the "Franklin Society." In this society, in which theme writing was a leading exercise, he probably made much progress in forming his style, which was evidently modelled on that of Dr. Franklin, so generally the great oracle of the printer boy. The *bon homme* of "Poor Richard," however, can never be successfully imitated by a man without a good heart. But Mr. Walton had that heart, and, through the force of finely-blended, emotional and intellectual qualities of his heart, he gradually formed a style of his own, which, with the vein of good common sense that pervaded it, gave him rank with the most pleasing and instructive of our editorial writers. As before intimated, he continued to write for his old paper to the last, and in so doing, besides his instructive articles on farming and domestic economy, he wrote and published in the *Watchman*, the year before his death, sixteen numbers on the events of the Olden Times in the Valley of the Winooski, over the signature of Oliver Old-School, which deserve to be republished in pamphlet, for public reading and preservation.

In the political world, Gen. Walton was ever a person to be consulted; among men he was always a man; in the church an influential officer; in the social circle a dignified, but a very courteous and kindly companion, and in his family an exemplary husband and father. His integrity, whether in business or politics, appears never to have been doubted, by either friend or foe; his general intellectual capacity was always conceded, and his frank and generous disposition known to the utmost limits of his extensive personal acquaintance.

Apr. 28, 1811, Mr. Walton married Miss Prussia, daughter of Eliakim D. Persons, of Montpelier, by whom he had 8 children —Eliakim P., 6 years in Congress; Harriet Newell, wife of Hon. H. R. Wing, a lawyer of standing at Glen's Falls, N. Y.; George Parker, a very promising young



Prissia Walton.

man, who died at the age of about 24 years, at New Orleans; Nathaniel Porter, for some years the accountant of the firm of E. P. Walton & Sons; Chauncey, now deceased; Samuel M., the book-binder in Montpelier; Ezekiel Dodge, who died at the age of about 25 years, at Philadelphia; and Mary, wife of George Dewey, a merchant of New York city.

In his religious character, Mr. Walton was an earnest, frank, sincere Christian, always warm and generous in the utterance and support of his principles. He combined the wisdom of the serpent, the boldness of the lion and the harmlessness of the dove, in his whole Christian course; was a devoted member and an honorable office bearer in the Congregational church for many years. His piety irradiated his household, his secular cares and his place of business. Everywhere, at all times, he was the admirable type of a Christian gentleman. In the Conference, in the Sabbath-school, in the support of charitable and religious institutions, none surpassed and few equalled him. The young men in his office felt his influence very strongly. Of the many who graduated from his office, and came to fill afterwards, with honor, public stations in the councils of the State and in the halls of Congress, and in the courts of justice, twelve have been members of churches, and two have become useful and respected ministers of the Gospel. And none could bear higher testimony to the invariable and elevated religious character of Mr. Walton than they.

Gen. Walton died Nov. 27, 1855, leaving, as might be expected from one of his liberal views, not much property, indeed, but that "good name" which is better than riches.

MRS. PRUSSIA PERSONS WALTON,

widow of the late Gen. Ezekiel P. Walton, daughter of Eliakim D. Persons, died at her home Saturday, June 22, 1878, aged 86; the oldest resident at her death in the town of Montpelier. The *Watchman* says:

The long life of this "elect lady," though filled with unusual cares and responsibilities, was nevertheless rendered beautiful by her naturally exuberant spirits, her tender regard for all her fellow-beings, and her unfaltering trust in Him in whom she believed. Her kindly heart and her diligent hands were busy to the last in works of charity and mercy, and few are the dwellings among us but contain some dainty token of affection wrought by her deft fingers. The blessing of the whole community rested upon her as she exchanged the imperfect joys of earth for the perfect bliss of Heaven.

DR. JAMES SPALDING,

who for 40 years was a successful practicing physician of Montpelier village and vicinity, died at his residence, October, 1866. The following accurate sketch and deserved tribute to his memory appeared in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal: [somewhat condensed.]

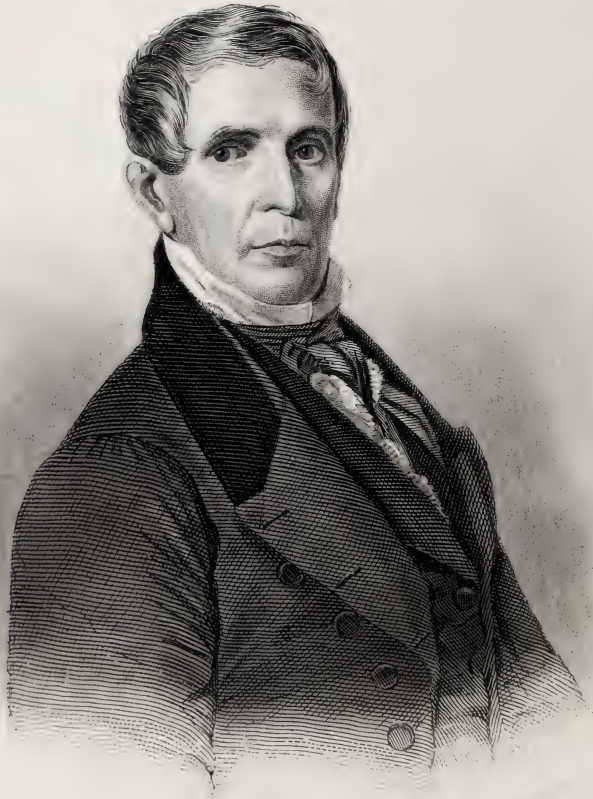
"Dr. Spalding was born in Sharon, Vt., Mar. 20, 1792. His father, Dea. Reuben Spalding, was one of the earliest settlers in the State, whose life was not more remarkable for his toils, privations and energy, as a pioneer in a new country, than for his unbending integrity, and for the best qualities of the Old New England Puritanism. James was the third son of 12 children, all of whom reached maturity and were settled in life with families. At the age of seven he received a small wound in the knee joint, which confined him for more than 6 months, attended with extreme suffering. By the skill of Dr. Nathan Smith, of Hanover, the limb was at length healed, leaving the knee partially anchylosed, however, to recover from which required years. While thus confined, probably from estimation of Dr. Smith, which estimation was retained through life, he decided to be a physician and surgeon. He never attended a high school or academy, but he acquired a good common school education, besides storing his mind with much general knowledge and that mental discipline which so highly distinguished him in after life. He commenced study at the age of 17 with Dr. Eber Carpenter, of Alstead, N. H., stipulating the expenses of his education should be defrayed by his practicing one year with the Doctor after he had graduated. He applied himself with uncommon assiduity

to his medical studies, taking, at the same time, private lessons in Greek and Latin. At 20 years he graduated at the Dartmouth Medical Institution, having heard the lectures from Smith and Perkins.

While a student, his opportunities for practice were very extensive; the spotted fever prevailed generally throughout New England. This epidemic was truly appalling in Alstead and the neighboring towns. Dr. Spalding brought his discriminating mind to the subject with all the close observation of a veteran in the science, and arrived at the same conclusions as to its pathology and treatment as others who stood the most eminent in the profession. His position was very embarrassing, being called the "boy physician," having to meet veterans in the profession for whom he entertained an exalted opinion. Modesty would hardly permit him to differ from them, yet he had so studied this epidemic, in most cases his views and treatment were adopted.

After practicing 2 years in Alstead with Dr. Carpenter, he commenced business in Claremont, but having friends in Montpelier, was induced to remove to this place. Though but a boy, he had seen much practice, and performed many surgical operations, and it required but a short time for him to gain general confidence as a physician, and more especially as a surgeon, which he retained without abatement through life. His fixed purpose was improvement in his profession; he never engaged in any other business or sought any political preferment. Others may have done more under other circumstances, yet by his example, integrity, industry, communications for the medical journals, and dissertations before the County and State Medical Societies, from time to time, it may be said, he added something to the general stock of knowledge in his profession, and that as a surgeon he was successful above most others. His particular trait of mind was a sound judgment, based upon a careful, discriminating examination of all the evidence which gave in each individual case its peculiar characteristic. Well informed in books and the general principles of his profession, having an extensive intercourse with his medical brethren, he was well prepared to impart to others the results of his extensive experience. He was an original thinker, not only in his medical and surgical practice, but in other departments. It was a maxim with him that there should be no guess-work in his profession, more especially in surgery. In consultations, due respect was paid to the opinions of his professional brethren, but still he would suffer his judgment to be influenced only as the evidence in the case affected his own mind, never evading responsibility, and always governed by his own independent conclusions, and for this reason he was much sought for in consultations. He retained through life the confidence and respect of his professional brethren, and while differing from others in his diagnosis and treatment of disease, he succeeded in leaving the confidence of patient and friends in the attending physician unabated, discharging his duty to his patients without injury to the feelings or reputation of any one. It being the settled maxim of his life, that strict integrity is the true and only policy which should govern every man who desires his own interest or that of others, he never sought to appropriate to himself what justly belonged to them.

For more than 40 years he was an active member of the Vermont State Medical Society, and, through it, labored to advance the best interests of the profession he so much loved, and became acquainted with most of the distinguished physicians of the State, among whom he had many personal friends. In 1819, he was elected secretary, which office he held for over 20 years. In 1842, he was chairman of a committee to draft a petition for a geological survey of the State. He was vice president of the Medical Society in 1843, treasurer in 1844, chairman of the committee on the History of the Society in 1845. He read a thesis in 1846, "On Nature as manifested in Disease and Health," which was highly commended. He was elected president in 1846, '7, '8, and delivered a dissertation on "Typhus Fever"



I am very respectfully,
your Obedient, &c.
Sam[l] Prentiss.

in 1848, which was published by a vote of the society. He was elected a corresponding secretary in 1850, and librarian in 1854, which office he held until his death. He was also a member of the Board of Fellows of the Vermont Academy of Medicine, besides holding many offices connected with science, literature, temperance, etc. But few men in the country have seen such an amount of disease and so carefully observed the peculiarities of the various epidemics occurring for nearly half a century; and it is to be regretted that so little is left on record of his extensive observations and experience both as a physician and surgeon. In private life he was a man of much amenity of manners, of great worth and purity of character, enlarged benevolence and of high-minded purposes in all that goes to make the enlightened Christian and good citizen.

In 1820, he married Miss Eliza Reed, of Montpelier. They raised 6 children—James R., an editor in the city of New York; William C., a distinguished physician of Watertown, Wis.; Martha E., died at 18; Jane, who married Dr. Warner of Weathersfield, Conn.; George B., a clergyman and Doctor of Divinity, of Dover, N. H., and editor of the *New Hampshire Journal;* and Isabella, wife of Mr. Lounsbury, of Hartford, Ct.

Mrs. Spalding, a woman of many virtues, died in 1854, and about 2 years after, Dr. Spalding married Mrs. Dodd, a daughter of the late Wyllys Lyman, of Hartford, Vt., who died in 1857.

HON. SAMUEL PRENTISS

was born in Stonington, Ct., Mar. 31, 1782; his family, of a pure English and Puritan stock, are traceable as far back as 1318, through official records which show the reputable positions occupied by branches of the family, till they came to New England, where the lineage at once took stock among the best in the colonies. In direct descent he was the 6th from his first American, but English-born, ancestor, Capt. Thomas Prentiss, born in England about 1620, became a resident of Newton, Mass., 1752, was a noted cavalry officer in the King Philip war, and died 1710, leaving Thomas Prentiss, Jr., father of Samuel Prentiss, 1st, father of Samuel, 2d, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and father of Samuel, 3d, a physician and surgeon in the army, and the father of Judge Samuel Prentiss, of Montpelier. The whole stock of the Prentiss family was good, but this branch was particularly so, both physically and intellectually. Col. Prentiss, of Revolutionary memory, 6 feet high, weighing over 200 pounds, without corpulency, was one of the best built, most muscular men of the times; and the different members of the family descending from him, for the last two or three generations, of which those now living have been cognizant, will be remembered to have been, with a rare uniformity, well-formed, shapely and good-looking, possessing an unusual intellectual capacity and power.

When Samuel was about a year old, he removed with his family from Stonington, Ct., to Worcester, Mass., and from thence in about 3 years to Northfield, Mass., where his father, Dr. Prentiss, continued the successful practice of his profession in 1818, the son being kept in his earlier boyhood at the common schools, and while yet young, put into classical studies with the Rev. Samuel C. Allen, minister of the town, and at about 19, entered as a law student in the office of Samuel Vose, Esq., of the same town. He did not complete the course of legal studies there, but with that object, passed over into the neighboring village of Brattleboro, and entered the office of John W. Blake, Esq., from whence, Dec. 1802, he was admitted to the bar several months before his majority.

In view of what Mr. Prentiss afterward became, all will understand he studied the elementary principles of the law before his admission to the Bar; but few, perhaps, are aware how close and extensive in the meantime had been his study of the great masters of English literature, how careful the cultivation of his taste, and how much his proficiency in the formation of that style, which subsequently so peculiarly stamped all his mental efforts, whether of writing or speaking, with unvarying strength

and neatness of expression. We recollect of having once met with a series of literary miscellany written by him, probably when he was a law student, published first in a newspaper in consecutive numbers, and afterwards republished by some one in pamphlet form, which were all alike marked by neatness of style and beauty of sentiment, and which, though only intended, doubtless, for mere off-hand sketches, would have favorably compared with our best magazine literature.

Early in the year 1803, he came into this part of the State, and opened an office in the new, but promising village of Montpelier, which was to be ever after his home, and the central point of the field of the splendid professional success which he was destined to achieve.

His legal attainments, the genius he displayed in developing them, the skill he manifested in the management of his cases, and his peculiarly smooth and happy manner as a speaker, appear almost immediately, after he commenced practice here, to have attracted attention, and given him a distinguished place in the estimation of all the people of the surrounding country as a young man of unusual promise. But he knew better than to repose on laurels of this kind; that not to advance in his profession, was virtually to recede; that he could make no real progress without exploring the great field of jurisprudence, within whose portals he had only just entered; in other words, not without devoting himself to study, careful, close and unremitting; and commenced a course, which, passing beyond the applications of all his own special cases, was as extended as the principles of the law itself, when regarded no less as a science than a system of technicalities, and this course for the next twenty years, while all the time in active employ as a practitioner, he pursued with an assiduity and perseverance rarely ever witnessed among lawyers who, like him, have already reached the higher ranks of their profession.

Such a course of legal research, conducted by a mind of the discrimination and power of analysis, which characterized that of Mr. Prentiss, could not long remain unattended by fruits. We find the legislature of his State, as early as 1822, proffering him, with singular unanimity, a seat as one of the associate justices on the bench of the Supreme Court, which honor he declined, but in 1824 and '25, consented to serve his town as their representative in the General Assembly, and having been triumphantly elected, soon gave unmistakable earnest of those abilities as a legislator and a statesman, which were afterwards so conspicuously displayed in the broader field of the council chamber of the nation. At the session of the legislature of 1825, he was elected first associate justice of the Supreme Court so unanimously, and with so many private solicitations for his acceptance, he did not longer decline a membership in our State tribunal, and went upon the bench, where so scrupulously and ably he executed the duties of his post the next 4 years, that by almost common consent he was elected in 1829, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and in 1830, a member of the United States' Senate, and was re-elected in 1836 a second term to the Senate, and before his term of service had quite expired was nominated by the President, and without the usual reference of his case to a committee, unanimously confirmed, as the Judge of United States' District Court of this State, in place of Hon. Elijah Paine, then just deceased. This quiet, though highly responsible office, whose duties were to be discharged so near home, he, in his declining health, preferred to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, which it was more than intimated from high quarters he might soon obtain. He therefore accepted the post, which he continued to hold till his death, Jan. 15, 1857.

Such was the brilliant official career of the Hon. Samuel Prentiss for the last 34 years of his life; he never passed an hour without bearing the responsibilities of some important public trust, and was never removed from one except to be promoted to a higher one, till he had reached the highest but one within the gift of the American

people; and as a senator, he won an enviable and enduring reputation in a body embracing almost all the intellectual giants in that highest period of American statesmanship. Among the beneficent measures, of which he was the originator and successful advocate, was the law, still in force, for the suppression of duelling in the District of Columbia. His speeches in support of that measure have taken rank among the best specimens of senatorial eloquence. His speech against the bankrupt law of 1840 was pronounced by John C. Calhoun to have been the clearest and most unanswerable of any, on a debatable question, which he had heard for years. His stand on this occasion attracted the more public notice, from the fact that he had the independence to contest the passage of the bill, in opposition, with only one exception, to the whole body of his party. And there can be but little doubt that his argument, which was felt to stand still unanswered, had much to do with the repeal of that unfortunate law, a few years afterwards.

Judge Prentiss was obviously held in the highest estimation in the Senate, alike for the purity and worth of his private, and the rare ability of his senatorial character. His equal and confidential relations with Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were at that day well known; while his sterling talents and civic virtues were admitted and admired by all, who, as we were often told at the time, cheerfully joined his more particular associates in conceding him to be the best lawyer in the Senate.

It is in his character as a jurist, however, that Mr. Prentiss will be longest remembered. It is, perhaps, sufficient praise for him to say, that not one of that series of able and lucid decisions, which he had made while on the bench of our Supreme Court, has ever been overruled by any succeeding tribunal in this State, nor, as far as we are apprized, by that of any other, though those decisions are, to this time, being frequently quoted in the courts of probably nearly every State in the Union. With the legal profession, facts of this kind involve probabiy the best evidence of high judicial accomplishment which could possibly be adduced. With those out of that profession, the opinions of other great and learned men respecting the one in question, might be, perhaps, more palpably conclusive. And to meet the understandings of both these classes, therefore, we will close our remarks on this part of our subject by mentioning a curious legal coincidence, which, while it involved an important decision, was the means of drawing forth a high compliment from the lips of one of the most distinguished of all our American jurists:

Some time during Judge Prentiss' Chief Justiceship of this State, Sir Charles Bell, of the Common Bench of England, made, in an important case, a decision which was wholly new law in that country; and it was afterwards discovered, when the reports of the year, on both sides of the water, were published, that Judge Prentiss had, not only in the same year, but in the same week or fortnight, made, in one of *our* important suits, precisely the same decision, which was also then new law here, arriving at his conclusion by a process strikingly similar to that of the English justice. This remarkable coincidence, involving the origin of then new, but now well-established points of law, and involving, at the same time, an inference so flattering to our Chief Justice, at once attracted the notice of the celebrated Chancellor Kent, of New York, who, soon after, falling in company with several of our most noted Vermonters, cited this singular instance in compliment to the Vermont Chief Justice, and after remarking that there was no possibility that either the American or English justice could be apprised of the other's views on the point in question, wound up by the voluntary tribute:

"Judge Story, the only man to be thought of in the comparison, is certainly a very learned and able man; but I cannot help regarding Judge Prentiss as the best jurist in New England."

Perhaps there is nothing about which there is more misconception among men generally than in what constitutes a really great intellect. Most people are prone to

be looking for some bold and startling thoughts, or some brilliant or learned display of language, in a man, to make good in him their preconceived notions of intellectual greatness. And should they see him take up a subject in a simple, natural manner, analyze it, reject all the fictitious, retain all the real, arrange the elements, and, thus clearly proceeding, at length reach the only just and safe conclusion of which the case admits, they would, perhaps, feel a sort of disappointment in not having seen any of the imposing mental machinery brought into play, which they supposed would be required to produce the result. Demagogues might indeed make use of such machinery, but a truly great man, never. For it is that very simplicity and clearness of mental operations which can only make an intellect efficient, safe and great. Grasp of thought, penetration and power of analysis, are the expressions generally used in describing a mind of the character of that of Judge Prentiss. But they hardly bring us to a realization of the extremely simple and natural intellectual process, through which he moved on, self-poised, step by step, with so much ease and certainty to the impregnable legal positions where he was content only to rest. And to have fully realized this, we should have listened to one of his plain but luminous decisions, on a case before supposed to be involved in almost insuperable doubts and perplexities—perceived how, at first, he carefully gathered up all that could have any bearing on the subject in hand; how he then began to scatter light upon the seemingly dark and tangled mass; and then, how, segregating all the irrelevant and extraneous, and assorting the rest, he conducted our minds to what at length we could not fail to see to be the truth and reality of the case. That Judge Prentiss possessed, besides his profound knowledge of the law as a science, a finely-balanced and superior intellect is unquestionable; and that it became so, in the exercise of those peculiar traits we have been attemptlng to describe, need, it appears to us, to be scarcely less doubted.

In person, Judge Prentiss was nearly 6 feet high, well-formed, with an unusually expansive forehead, shapely features and a clear and pleasant countenance, all made the more imposing and agreeable by the affable and courtly bearing of the old school gentleman.

In his domestic system, he was a rigid economist, but ever gave liberally wherever the object conmanded his approbation. Let a single instance suffice for illustration: Some years before his death, his minister lost an only cow; and the fact coming to his ears, he ordered his man to drive, the next morning, one of the cows he then possessed, to the stable of the minister. But strangely enough, the cow selected for the gift died that night. He was not thus to be defeated, however, in his kind purpose; for hearing that the minister had engaged a new cow, at a given price, he at once sent him the amount in money required to pay for it.

Judge Prentiss has gone; but the people of the town, which had the honor to be his home, will cherish his memory as long as they are capable of appreciating true excellence, and be but too proud to tell the stranger that he was one of their townsmen.

At the October session of the United States District Court, following the death of Judge Prentiss, after a suitable annoucement by the district attorney, and the delivery in court of eloquent tributes to the character of the deceased, by the Hon. Solomon Foot, and the Hon. David A. Smalley, the new judge, the following preamble and resolutions were entertained, and ordered to be placed upon the records of the court, as "an enduring evidence of the high veneration in which his memory was held by the Bar":

WHEREAS, the Hon. SAMUEL PRENTISS, late Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, having departed this life within the present year, and the members of this Bar and the officers of this Court entertaining the highest veneration for his memory, the most profound respect for his great ability, learning, experience and uprightness as a Judge, and cherishing for his many public

and private virtues the most lively and affectionate recollection, therefore,

Resolved, That his uniformly unostentatious and gentlemanly deportment, his assiduous discharge of his official duties, his high sense of justice, his unbending integrity, and the exalted dignity and purity of his public and private character, furnish the highest evidence of his intrinsic worth, and of his great personal merit.

Resolved, That the District Attorney, as Chairman of this meeting of the Bar, communicate to the family of the deceased a copy of these proceedings, with an assurance of the sincere condolence of the members of the Bar and the officers of this Court, on account of this great and irreparable bereavement.

Resolved, That in behalf of the Bar and the officers of this Court, the Honorable the Presiding Judge thereof be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to order the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be entered on the minutes of the Court.

MRS. LUCRETIA PRENTISS,

daughter of the late Edward Houghton, Esq., of Northfield, Mass., was born Mar. 6, 1786, and received a good English education for the times. She married Samuel Prentiss, Esq., in 1804, and settled down with him for life in the village of Montpelier. Here she became the mother of 12 children, George Houghton, Samuel Blake, Edward Houghton, John Holmes, Charles Williams, Henry Francis, Frederick James, Theodore, Joseph Addison, Augustus, Lucretia and James Prentiss.

George H. Prentiss died soon after arriving at maturity and settling down in his profession, which, like that of all the rest of the brothers who reached manhood, was that of the law. Augustus, and Lucretia, the only daughter, died in infancy.

The cares, labors and responsibilities of the wife are generally, to a great extent, mingled with those of the husband. Much less than usual, however, were they so in the case of Mrs. Prentiss. In consequence of the close occupation of the time of her husband in his crowding legal engagements when at home, and his frequent and long-continued absences from home in the discharge of his professional or official duties, almost the whole care and management of his young and numerous family devolved on her. And those who know what unceasing care and vigilance, and what blending of kindness, discretion and firmness, are required to restrain and check, without loss of influence, and train up with the rightful moral guidance, a family of boys of active temperaments, of fertile intellects and ambitious dispositions, so that they all be brought safely into manhood, will appreciate the delicacy and magnitude of her trust, and be ready to award her the just meed of praise for discharging it, as she confessedly did, with such unusual faithfulness and with such unusual success. Mrs. Prentiss died at Montpelier, June 15, 1855, in her 70th year.

It would be difficult to say too much in praise of the character of this rare woman. She was one of earth's angels. In her domestic and social virtues; in the industry that caused her "to work willingly with her hands;" in "the law of kindness" that prompted her benevolence, and the wisdom that so judiciously and impartially dispensed it; together with all the other of those clustered excellencies that went to constitute the character of the model woman of the wise man—in all these Mrs. Prentiss had scarce a peer among us, scarce a superior anywhere. She did everything for her family, and lived to see her husband become known as he "sat among the Elders of the land," and her nine surviving sons, all of established characters, and presenting an aggregate of capacity and good repute unequalled, perhaps, by that of any other family in the State, and all praising her in their lives. These were her works, but not all her works. The heart-works of the good neighbor, of the good and lowly Christian, and the hand-works that looked to the benefit and elevation of society at large, were by her all done, and all the better done for being performed so unobtrusively, so cheerfully and so unselfishly.

D. P. T.

Oh, many a spirit walks the world unheeded,
That, when its veil of sadness is laid down,
Shall soar aloft with pinions unimpeded,
Wearing its glory like a starry crown.

—*Julia Wallace.*

THE HON. JOSEPH REED,

Born in Westford, Mass. Mar. 13, 1766, when about 12 years of age left Westford, to live with his uncle in Plymouth, N. H., for about 6 years, receiving only the advantages of a common school education, and at 18 commenced and served a 3 years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, with James Sargeant, of Plymouth, after which he worked one year for his master for $150, and then continued at his trade nearly 5 years in the vicinity, when he relinquished for good his trade and entered the store of Mr. Mower Russell in Plymouth, but soon removed to Thetford, Vt., where in 1803 he opened a store. In June 1804, he married first. He had no children by this marriage. In 1812, he married second, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Jacob Burnap D. D. of Merrimac, N. H., by whom he had 2 sons, Charles and George W. In 1814, 15, 16, Mr. Reed was elected town representative of Thetford and received 5 more elections in the next 7 years. In 1818, 19, he was elected one of the Judges of Orange County Court. Having been very successful in trade in Thetford and closed up business there, he removed to Montpelier in 1827. In 1830, 31, 32, he was elected Judge of probate for the district of Washington County, and in 1834, was chosen one of the Council of Censors to revise the constitution of the State, and in 1840, one of the presidential electors who threw the vote of Vermont for General Harrison, and he was county treasurer for almost the last 30 years of his life. His second wife, who shared his cares and his fortunes through nearly the most active period of his life, and who was the mother of his children, died and he married her sister, Miss Lucy Burnap, for his third wife, who dying soon after, he married his fourth wife, Miss Frances M. Cotton, daughter of the Hon. John H. Cotton of Windsor, who, with a daughter, still survives him.

Judge Reed at his death, Feb. 6, 1859, left a handsome fortune, and, what is far better, a character which his descendants may be proud to contemplate. Of him, his personal peculiarities and general character, it was said, in a tribute from a discriminate source, which appeared in one of our public journals at the time of his death, —"He was a gentleman of the Old School, precise and methodical in his habits; of noble presence and demeanor; honest and sincere in all his dealings; reserved and prudent in his speech, sagacious and comprehensive in his views, of resolute and unflinching perseverance, and wise and ample generosity."

This single sentence finely embodies the whole of his general character, yet some of its peculiar traits may be more definitely told. Among which was beside his unbending integrity his particular and nice conscientiouness. But the way in which Judge Reed effected the most good, and for which, doubtless, he will be the longest, and by the largest number remembered, was assisting indigent, but promising young men in obtaining an education. When, in about middle life, he found he had accumulated a property which afforded a yearly surplus over the economical support of his family, and the probable expense of educating his children, he, as he once told a friend, began to feel it his duty to bestow at least a good portion of that surplus on objects calculated for public good. And distrusting the wisdom of many of the schemes of benevolence in vogue, on which others were bestowing their charities, he for some time cast about him for a system by which to bestow his money so that it might conduce to the most benefit to individuals, and through them to society at large. And he soon settled on loaning to any poor young man, showing promise of usefulness, such sums of money as he should need to carry him through College, without requiring any security for the payment of the amounts advanced, and leaving the payment a wholly voluntary matter with the beneficiary. And having made known his intentions, and finding no lack of applications, he at once put his system in practice, and nobly persevered in keeping it up to the last year of his life, and till the number of young men educated through his means amounted to more than twenty, among whom are

to be found some of the most eminent men of the country, ornamenting the learned professions, or adding dignity to the official positions to which their merits have raised them.

Other wealthy men may have been as benevolent, others as patriotic, in bestowing money for temporary purposes, but few can boast of having originated, and so persistently maintained, for so long a peiod, a system of benevolence so wise and noble, of such wide spread, happy influences which have flowed from the one which stands associated with the memory of the late Joseph Reed.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS REED,

was born at Hamstead, N. H., May 26, 1795, and came with his father, Captain Thomas Reed, and family to Montpelier in 1804. From 1804 to about 1812, he for the greater part of the time, attended the academy in Montpelier, and made such proficiency, and exhibited promise of so much executive talent, at 16, he sucsessfully taught one of the largest and most forward winter schools in his town, and soon after went to Fort Atkinson, N. Y., and became a clerk in the store of Mr. Gove, while the American Army was wintering there in 1813. When the army retreated southward, he followed it to Plattsburgh, where it took its final stand, and remained with it in the capacity of sutler till the battle of Plattsburgh, September, 1814, at which he was present. The following winter he taught school in Grand Isle County; after which he commenced the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Dan Carpenter of Waterbury; the spring of 1819, was admitted to the Bar, and, during the following summer, went West and settled for practice in Troy, Ohio; remained about 5 years, collected in his earnings, and invested them in flour, which he put on board one of the *flat boats* of the *Ohio*, and sailed down to Natches, sold it, and with the proceeds in his pocket, returned on horse-back through Tennessee, Kentucky and Pennsylvania to Philadelphia, and then by other conveyance to his old home in Montpelier, where he went into partnership with his brother, Thomas Reed, Esq., who had already opened a law office in the village. This partnership lasted about 20 years, and was attended throughout with unusual pecuniary success. The Messrs. Reed did a very large business, mostly in collecting and in honorable speculations, acting as advocates in the courts but little more than in the management of their own cases. They invested largely in the stock of the first and second Bank of Montpelier, and bought out nearly all the stock of the old Winooski Turnpike, which they eventually sold out at a good bargain to the Vermont Central Railroad Company. They also became extensive land owners in this and several of the Western States, and their purchases of this character all turned out, in the aggregate, very profitable investments.

Mr. Reed was elected, by general ticket, a member of our Council of Censors in 1841; was one of the delegates of Vermont to the National Convention which nominated Gen. Winfield Scott for President, and was for many years considered one of the most influential politicians in the State. In 1851, 52, he was by a large majority elected representative of Montpelier in the legislature, and on the establishment of the Vermont Bank, in 1849, was chosen its first president and retained in the office till his death.

Mr. Reed was an unusually energetic, stirring business man; but business and money-making were evidently not the only objects of his life. He was ever public spirited, entering into, and often leading in, all enterprises designed for the public good and the social, religious and educational interests of his town, with his usual zeal and energy; and was always quite ready to help on all such movements by liberal subscriptions. He perhaps should be considered the foremost in bringing about our present Union School. He gave $1000 towards the building to be erected on its establishment. He died suddenly, and almost in the prime of his life, of inflammation of the lungs, while on a journey to the West, June 15, 1856, and now

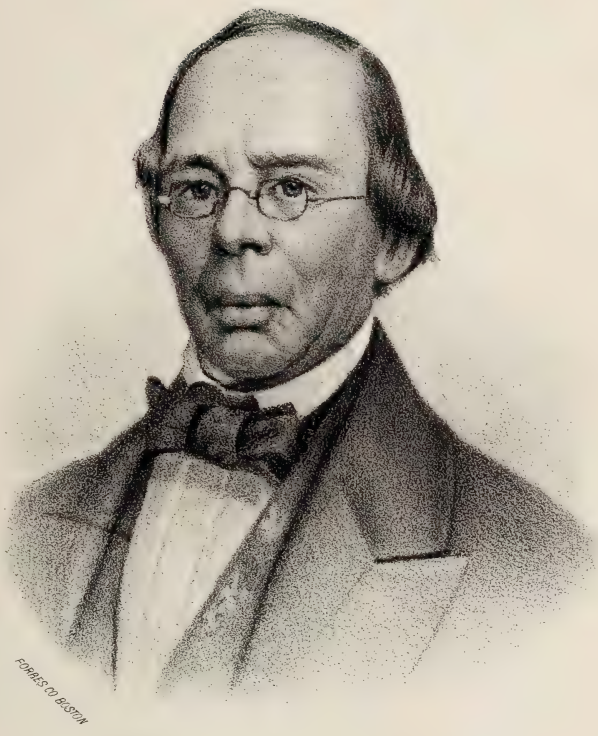
sleeps in our new Green Mount Cemetery, which he took so much pride in planning and ornamenting.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM UPHAM,

son of Captain Samuel Upham, was born in Leicester, Mass., Aug. 5, 1792. In 1802, his father and family removed to Vermont, and settled on a farm near the Centre of Montpelier, where, from 10 to about 15 years of age, he worked on the farm, only attending the winter schools of the common school district in which he resided; when he met with an accident, which apparently gave a new turn to his destinies for life:—while engaged about a cider mill, his hand so caught in the machinery, and all the fingers of the right hand, were so crushed that they had to be amputated even with the palm. This, unfitting him for manual labor, led his father to consent to what had before been his wish, the commencement of a course of education, preparatory to the study of the law. Accordingly he attended the old academy, at Montpelier, a few terms, and then, with the late Reverend William Perrin of Berlin for a fellow student, pursued the study of Latin and Greek, about one year, with the Reverend James Hobart of Berlin. In 1808, he entered the office of the Hon. Samuel Prentiss, in Montpelier, as a law student; and, after pursuing his legal studies there about three years, he was admitted to the bar, and soon went into partnership in the practice of the law with the Hon. Nicholas Baylies. After continuing in partnership with Mr. Baylies a few years, he opened an office alone in Montpelier; and from that time, until his election to the United States Senate, he, either alone or with temporary partners, continued in the constant and successful practice of his profession, the business of which was always more than ample enough to require his whole time and attention. For the firsi thirty years of his professional career, Mr. Upham, with the exception of only one instance, steadily declined the many profers of his friends for his promotion to civil office, though his opportunities for holding such offices included the chance for a seat on the bench of our Supreme Court. The excepted instance was involved in his consent to run as candidate for town representative, in 1827; when, though the majority of his party was a matter of much doubt, he was triumphantly elected. In 1828, he was re-elected, and in 1830, received a third election, serving throug all the three terms to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and therein exhibiting talents as a public debator which gave him a high position in the Legislature. In the presidential campaign, 1840, he, for the first time, took an active part in politics, and, to use a modern phrase, stumped nearly the whole State, making himself everywhere known to the people by the peculiar traits of his popular eloquence, and by doing efficient political service in favor of the election of General Harrison. In 1841, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate; and in 1847, was re-elected to the same distinguished office, and died, at Washington, before the completion of his last term, Jan. 14, 1853.

In his professional career, to which the main energies of his life were devoted, he became widely known as one of the best advocates in the State. He was, indeed, what might be called a natural lawyer, and the practice of his profession seemed to amount to almost a passion with him; and, even in his youth, even before he commenced his legal studies, he would often, it was said, leap up from his dreama in his bed, and go to pleading some imaginary law case. And, what he determined to be, that, he became, one of the most successful jury lawyers to be found in any country. Never hesitating for word, and fluent almost beyond example, the style of his speaking was rapid, thoroughly earnest. and often highly impassioned, and so magnetic was that earnestness and seeming confidence in his case, and so skilfully wrought up were his arguments, that bad indeed must have been his side of the question, if he did not command the sympathies and convictions of a good part, if not all, of the jury.

As a statesman it ill befits us to judge



William Upham

him, while those, who spoke by more authority, and from better opportunities, have so well and fully done so. At the time the customary resolutions, on the occasion of his death, were introduced in Congress, Senator Foot, in his obituary address, said of him:

"His impaired health, for some years past, has restrained him from participating so generally and so actively in the discussions of this body, as his inclination might otherwise have induced him to do, or his ability as a public debator might perhaps have demanded of him. Nevertheless his speeches on several important and exciting public questions, have the peculiar impress of his earnestness, his research, his ability and his patriotic devotion to the best interests of his country. A striking example is furnished of his fidelity to the trust committed to him, and his constant and patient attention to his public duties here, in the fact, which I had from his own mouth, that during the ten years of his service in this body, he never absented himself from the City of Washington for a single day, while Congress was in session, and never failed, while the condition of his health would permit, of daily occupying his seat in the Senate."

Senator Seward said:

"William Upham was of Vermont: a consistent exponent of her institutions. He was a man of strong and vigorous judgment, which acted always by a process of sound, inductive reasoning, and his compeers here will bear witness that he was equal to the varied and vast responsibilities of the Senatorial trust. He was a plain, unassuming, unostentatious man. He never spoke for display, but always for conviction. He was an honest and just man. He had gotten nothing by fraud or guile; and so he lived without any fear of losing whatever of fortune or position he had attained. No gate was so strong, no lock so fast and firm, as the watch he kept against the approach of corruption, or even undue influence or persuasion. His national policy was the increase of industry, the cultivation of peace, and the patronage of improvement. He adopted his opinions without regard to their popularity, and never stifled his convictions of truth, nor suppressed their utterance, through any fear or favor, or of faction; but he was, on the contrary, consistent and constant

> As pilot well expert in perilous wave,
> That to a steadfast starre his course hath bent."

Mr. Upham's best known speeches in the Senate are his speech on *Three Million Bill*, delivered March 1, 1847; on *The Ten Regiment Bill, and the Mexican War*, delivered Feb. 15, 1848; on the *Bill to establish Territorial Governments of Oregon, New Mexico and California*, delivered July 28, 1848; on the *Compromise Bill*, delivered July 1 and 2, 1850.

These were all published in pamphlet form, as well as in all the leading political papers of the day, and at once received the stamp of public approbation as elaborate and able efforts. But besides these, and besides also the numerous written and published reports he made during his Congressional career, as chairman of committee on *Revolutionary Claims*, on the *Post Office* and *Post Roads*, and of other committees, Mr. Upham made many other speeches on various subjects, which, though less extensively circulated perhaps, than those above enumerated, yet received almost equal praise from high quarters.

Of the latter may be cited, as an instance, his speech in opposition to the Tariff bill of 1846; and to show the approbation with which it was received, at the time, among distinguished men, we are permitted to copy a characteristic note from Mr. Webster, which was sent Mr. Upham, the evening after the speech was delivered, and which, after his death, was found among his private papers:

Thursday Eve., July 26, 1846.

My Dear Sir:—If you could conveniently call at my house, at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, I should be glad to see you for five minutes. I wish to take down some of your statements respecting the market abroad, for our wool. Following in your track, my work is to compare the value of the foreign and home markets.

Yours truly, Daniel Webster.

If I had the honor of being a correspondent of Mrs. Upham, I should write

to her to say, that you had made an excellent speech. The point, of the duty of government to fulfil its pledges, so frequently and solemnly made, was exhibited in a very strong light. D. W.

A friend wrote that the Senator "was keenly sensible of the dignity of his office, and careful in the discharge of its duties, and from his constancy, industry, and integrity, he was one of the most useful members of the senate."

MRS. SARAH UPHAM.

Sarah Keyes, wife of the Hon. Senator, was born in Ashford, Conn. She was a sister of Mrs. Thomas Brooks of Montpelier, the grandmother of Gen. W. T. Brooks, the distinguished commander of the Vermont Brigade through part of the war of the Rebellion, and while with her sister here, became acquainted with Mr. Upham, with whom, at the early age of 19, she united her destinies for life. Many a public man has been left to regret that he had not a partner who, by her personal attractions, wit and conversational powers, was fitted to sustain herself in the social circles into which his high position brought him. Not so Mr. Upham; his wife, who usually attended him to Washington, readily and gracefully sustained herself among the best society congregated at the National Capital, and was ever, at home or abroad, the cordial, sparkling, intelligent woman, and eminently popular. Each successive season for years, and after her own family had grown up, the young people of Montpelier were indebted to her, more than to any other lady at the Capital, for her inexclusive hospitalities, and efforts that never wearied, to promote their happiness and culture; for the numerous pleasant parties at which, with the approbation of her liberal, warm-souled and congenial husband, she delighted to gather them at her house, within her beautiful home, under her charming influence. Her very presence was refining and a delight. A lady so charitable, magnetic and influential is a great gift to society. Such was Mrs. Upham, as still remembered by numerous friends, and what to her surviving daughters is more precious, and for the example of women more beautiful, she was no less marked and excellent in her every-day life of family duties and cares and affections—the wise and able woman in her own house. The richest fruit must ripen and fall. After her husband died, though of a buoyant disposition, and striving hard to bear her loss with Christian resignation, she soon began to droop, and on the 8th of May, after, 1856, followed him to the grave, mourned by her children and many friends. The portrait of Mrs. Upham in this volume was copied from a painting done shortly after her marriage, while that of the Senator was taken many years later. E. P. W.

WILLIAM KEYES UPHAM,

oldest son of Senator Upham, was born in Montpelier, April 3, 1817, admitted to the bar there, and soon thereafter removed to Ohio, where he gained a large and lucrative practice, and ultimately rose to the head of his profession in that State, ranking, wrote a biographer, "with Chase, Stanton, Corwin, Vinton, John A. Bingham, and others." This statement has been confirmed to the writer of this note by a judge of an Ohio court, in which Mr. Upham practiced. He died Mar. 22, 1865, and a handsome monument was erected to him by the bar of Stark Co., O. E. P. W.

MAJ. CHARLES C. UPHAM,

the second son of Senator Upham, was born in Montpelier, April 3, 1819, and was educated there. In 1852, he entered the U. S. Navy as Paymaster, and by his conduct so far won the confidence of the department that he was assigned to duties of a confidential character. He died suddenly at Montpelier, June 10, 1868. His wife, Mrs. Abbie E. Upham, did not long survive him. E. P. W.

MRS. GEORGE LANGDON,

who was Sarah Sumner, oldest daughter of Senator Upham, was born in Montpelier, and MARY ANNETTE, youngest daughter of Senator Upham, resides with her. Both of these ladies have inherited all the beautiful graces and the remarkable characteristics of their mother, and are favorites as well in the Capitals of Vermont and the Nation, as elsewhere. They are both still living, [1881.] E. P. W.



Sarah Upham

COL. JONATHAN PECKHAM MILLER was born in Randolph, Feb. 24, 1797. His father, who died in 1799, had given him to his uncle, Jonathan Peckham, who, dying about 1805, appears to have commended the boy to the care of Capt. John Granger, of the same town, and with that gentleman he resided till 1813, when he went to Woodstock to learn the tanner's trade. He did not remain long there, however, before sickness compelled him to return; and his illness settling into protracted feeble health, he made Mr. Granger's house his home for the next 4 years. But during this time the invasion of Plattsburgh by the British occurring, and Capt. Lebbeus Egerton, of that town, having raised a company of volunteers to go to the rescue, young Miller, sick or well, determined on joining the expedition, which, nevertheless, turned out to be a bloodless one; for the company had not quite time to reach the scene of action before the battle was over, and the enemy had beat a retreat; when they all returned to Randolph, with no other glory than that which arose from this good showing of their patriotic intentions. Whether this incident started in Miller a taste for military affairs, or whether he began to feel farming would prove too tame an occupation for him, is not fully known; but certain it is, as early as 1817, he resolved to change his mode of life, and went to Marblehead, Mass., where a company of United States troops were stationed, and enlisted as a common soldier in the army. He continued in the service about 2 years, being a part of the time stationed on our northern frontier, when, his health again failing, he procured a discharge, and returned to Randolph, where he attended the academy of that town, and soon began to fit for college. After diligently prosecuting his studies here till the summer of 1821, he entered Dartmouth College; but, for some reason, left in the course of a few weeks, and joined a class, of like standing as the one he had been in at Dartmouth, in the University of Vermont. At Burlington College, he steadily pursued his studies, advancing with the rest of his class, to almost the last year of the prescribed course of collegiate requirements, when, May 24, 1824, the college buildings accidentally caught fire and were totally consumed, and with them a portion of the public library and the private books of the students, among which were those of Mr. Miller.

He was now afloat again; but does not appear to have long hesitated in making up his mind upon a course of action for his immediate future. The struggles of Greece for liberty had by this time become the theme of every American fireside, and the appalling woes her people were suffering from the remorseless cruelties of their turbaned oppressors, had already enlisted the sympathies of every American heart that could feel for anything. As might be expected of one of Miller's warm and patriotic nature, his feelings had been among those of the first to be aroused at the recital of these tales of outrage. But heretofore he had been engaged in the accomplishment of the task before him—the completion of his college course. He thought it hardly worth his while now, however, at his age, to enter a new college for this purpose, and, if not, his time was on his own hands. Why, then, should he not go to succor the oppressed, as well as other patriotic Americans who had already sailed for Greece, or were intending shortly to do so? With the question, came the decision.

He knew there was in Boston an association of wealthy and influential gentlemen, styled the Greek Committee, who had been selected to receive and appropriate contributions for the Greek cause, by purchasing needed munitions, or by furnishing the means of transit to those who, without such means, were willing to volunteer their personal services in behalf of the oppressed. But he must first obtain an introduction to them; and for this purpose he went to Gov. Van Ness, at the destruction of whose house by fire, a short time before, he knew he had performed an important and dangerous service in rescuing valuable property from the flames. The Governor, who never forgot a benefit, wrote a letter, not only of introduction, but of warm recommendation of Mr. Miller, to

the Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, and the Hon. Edward Everett, the President and Secretary of the Greek Association, who, in their turn, gave him letters to the President and leading members of the Greek Government, at Missolonghi, and furnished him withal, with over $300, to enable him to pay his passage, equip himself with a good personal outfit, and have money left for exigencies that might arise after he had reached his destination; when he, with other American volunteers, sailed for Malta, Aug. 21, 1824. After reaching that place, and spending a few weeks, and at some other of the neighboring islands, he proceeded to the fated Missolonghi, and enquired out the house which Lord Byron, then very late deceased, had made his headquarters, and which had been retained for the ordinary meetings of the members of the government of Western Greece. Here he encountered Dr. Mayer, who was a root of the fighting stock of William Tell, of Switzerland, and had, for several of the last years, been one of the bravest and most useful of the European volunteers in Greece. Mr. Miller presented his credentials to the Doctor, and was promised an early presentation to members of the government. He was also invited to take up his quarters in that house, and having been shown a room where he might take a little of the repose he so much needed, he wrapped his cloak around him, threw himself down on the floor, and was soon asleep. Before long, however, he was awakened by the entrance of a man already widely known through Europe and America. This was Gen. George Jarvis, a son of Benjamin Jarvis, of New York, who held a situation under the U. S. Government in Germany, where the son was born, educated and reared to manhood. He entered the Greek service in 1821, and continued in it through the whole of that memorable struggle, passing through every grade of military office to the rank of brigadier general of Lord Byron's brigade, and seeing, probably, more fighting, and undergoing more suffering and hardship than any one of all the heroes of Greece. He and Mr. Miller appear to have almost at once made the discovery that they were congenial spirits, and a mutual friendship and respect sprang up between them, which soon resulted in Mr. Miller's appointment as one of the General's staff officers, with the rank of colonel in the Greek service.

It is not our purpose to follow Colonel Miller through the various hardships he endured through the next 2 years of that wild and bloody conflict, nor enumerate those feats of arms which seem so to have awakened the admiration of the Greeks, and caused him to be known among them by the peculiar name of *The American Dare Devil*. Let an instance or two, which we have had from his own lips, serve as a specimen of his many personal risks and escapes, as well as of his individual daring.

On one occasion, when he was stationed in command of a small band of soldiers in a walled garden, a few miles from Napoli, he suddenly discovered the place to be surrounded by a force of some thousand Turkish troops. Knowing that the instant the weakness of his band was discovered they would all be sacrificed on the spot, Col. Miller at once resolved on the desperate expedient of a sally right into the mouth of the lion, and calling on his band to follow at his heels, he dashed out into the midst of the closely investing foe, firing his girdle full of pistols, and slashing about him with his sword as he went, with such fury as to astonish the Turks, who supposing, of course, the garden to be full of Greeks, about to scatter death among them from behind the walls, instantly became panic struck and fled.

Another instance of a similar character occurred in a different part of the peninsula, when Gen. Jarvis and Col. Miller, with a small force, being unexpectedly beset by a large body of Turkish cavalry, were wholly cut off from their companions, and, as their only chance of escaping with life, were compelled to run for a piece of woods at the top of a hill a fourth of a mile distant. But this only resort came near proving a fatal one. A large squad of the mounted fiends pursued them, and were all within pistol shot, while the woods were yet too far distant to be reached by them.

They supposed there was but a moment more for them in this world; but they resolved that that moment should not be passed unimproved. They suddenly wheeled round, drew up their pieces, and fired directly into the faces of their pursuers, who, in surprise at the strange act, came to a dead halt, and the next instant turned and fled, doubtless believing that they would not take such a stand unless there lay concealed in the borders of the woods a force of their foes, from whom it was their wisdom to escape while they could.

The first of these instances we find in substance related in *Post's Visits to Greece and Constantinople* in 1827, and also in *Dr. Howe's History of Greece*, and the latter, not before named in history, is doubtless an equally veritable incident.

Besides the many personal encounters and skirmishes with the foes of Greece, of the character of those just described, Col. Miller was an active participant in several important engagements, in which his gallantry appears to have attracted favorable notice. Among these we find one handsomely alluded to in the lately published volume of "*Travels in Greece and Russia*," by Bayard Taylor:

At the end of the Argive plain is the little village of Miles, where Ypsilanti gained a splendid victory over the troops of Ibrahim Pacha, and Col. Miller greatly distinguished himself.

But the most continuous, the hardest and most important of Col. Miller's military services in Greece were in the terrible twelve months' siege of the ill-fated Missolonghi, one of the most wealthy and populous towns of the Grecian peninsula. We have space only to give a general idea of the character of this siege; and this idea will perhaps be the best given by a letter from Dr. Mayer, of whom we have before spoken, and who was one of the 130 persons perishing in the last defense of the place, written within three days before his death; and in another letter from Colonel Miller himself to Edward Everett, after Missolonghi had fallen, and he had escaped with the remnant of the besieged, as he has described, out of the city, but not out of danger:

DR. MAYER'S LETTER.

The labors which we have undergone, and a wound I have received in the shoulder, which I am in expectation is one which will be my passport to eternity, have prevented me till now from bidding you my last adieus. We are reduced to feed on the most disgusting animals; we are suffering horribly from hunger and thirst. Sickness adds much to the calamities that overwhelm us. More than 1740 of our brothers are dead. More than 100,000 bombs and balls, thrown by the enemy, have destroyed our bastions and our houses. We have been terribly distressed by cold, and we have suffered great want of food. Notwithstanding so many privations, it is a great and noble spectacle to witness the ardor and devotedness of the garrison. A few days more, and these brave men will be angelic spirits, who will accuse before God the indifference of christendom for a cause which is that of religion. All the Albanians who deserted from the standard of Reschid Pacha have now rallied under that of Ibrahim. In the name of all our brave men, among whom are Noto Botzaris, Travellas, Papodia Mautopolas, and myself, whom the government has appointed generals to a body of its troops, I announce to you the resolution, sworn to before Heaven, to defend, foot by foot, the land of Missolonghi, and bury ourselves, without listening to any capitulation, under the ruins of this city. History will render us justice; posterity will weep over our misfortunes. I am proud to think that the blood of a Swiss, of a child of William Tell, is about to mingle with that of the heroes of Greece. May the relation of the siege of Missolonghi, which I have written, survive me. I have made several copies of it. Cause this letter, dear S——, to be inserted in some public journal.

This beautiful and touching letter to a friend has been preserved in the History of Greece. Col. Miller's letter, which was also embodied in the same history, is as follows:

NAPOLI DE ROMANIA,
May 3, 1826.

EDWARD EVERETT:

Honored and Dear Friend:—It is with emotions not to be expressed, that I now attempt to give an account of the fall of Missolonghi, and the heart-rending situation of ill-fated Greece. Missolonghi fell into the hands of the Turks, eight days since, after a gallant defense of eleven months and a half. When we take into consideration the means of its defense, and the

overwhelming numbers that approached it by sea and land, there cannot be a doubt but that its resistance rivals anything of the kind either in ancient or modern times. The particulars of its fall are enough to draw tears from the most obdurate and unfeeling heart, and will bring into action the energies of the Christian world, if, indeed, such a world can be said to exist. Pardon me, my dear sir; the agonies of my mind cause the expression; for who can believe, that, in an age like this, if there are Christians, infidels should be allowed to butcher an entire population?

Missolonghi contained over 8,000 inhabitants at the time of its surrender, or rather of its destruction. There were no more than 3,000 capable of bearing arms; the rest were women and children. We were reduced to the last extremity for provisions, having eaten all the mules and horses which were in the place, when the gloomy inhabitants were cheered by the arrival of the Greek fleet; but alas! the gallant Mianlis found the Turkish force too strong for his little squadron. After sustaining considerable loss in three attempts to break through the Turkish fleet, he retired. The inhabitants of Missolonghi were now driven to desperation. They knew of the unhappy fate of those who had been taken at Aurtolico, and of the outrages the Arabs would commit if the place should capitulate. They took a horrid but glorious resolution of blowing into the air their wives, daughters and sons. I call it glorious, because the women desired it; and there was no possible way of preventing the Arabs from committing outrages upon the women and boys, if they once should get them into their power. They all assembled at the old Turkish Seraglio. Their husbands and brothers, after laying a train of powder, embraced them for the last time, then giving them matches, left them to set fire to the train. The men then prepared themselves for cutting their way through the Turkish camp, sword in hand. And out of the 3,000, only 1,000 are said to have escaped.

There is the greatest sorrow here, women beating their breasts, and asking every Frank they meet, "if all the Christian world has forsaken them?" I must close this hasty scrawl, for my heart is too full to write more. I lost all my articles of European clothing at Missolonghi. But this is nothing. If I am happy enough to escape, I shall go to Smyrna.

My regards to Mrs. Everett. I am thankful it is not for her to endure the distress of the fair, but ill-fated daughters of Greece.

I am, dear sir, with due respect, your humble servant, J. P. MILLER.

This was the last of all systematic resistance the poor Greeks were able to make; and they remained in their desolated country, a subdued, but not conquered people, till the Christian nations having been aroused, the naval victory at Navarino secured the independence of their country. But the people, in the meanwhile, were in a starving condition; and Col. Miller, after lingering there till fall, came here to the United States to arouse his countrymen to the work of contributing for supplying of their wants. Arriving here in November, he lectured through most of the Northern and Middle States with that object; but in Feb. 1827, while thus engaged, he was appointed by the N. Y. Greek Committee to the agency of going to Greece and superintending the distribution among the suffering inhabitants of that country of a cargo of provisions that had been already collected for them. He went, was gone about a year, and discharged his duty to the full satisfaction of the friends of Greece here, as the proofs, published with his journal by the Harpers of New York, after his return, abundantly make manifest. The aggregate value of the provisions and clothing distributed by him in Greece was over $75,000. Yet it was found to be well for the beneficiaries that he could act both in the character of almoner and soldier with equal efficiency. For, when he arrived in Greece, he was beset by sharpers and mercenary villains of all kinds, who insolently demanded portions of his cargo in despite all his judicious rules for distribution; and in one instance a scheme was laid to get possession of his whole store, and it would probably have been successful, as well as the less bold attempts of the kind, but for the decisive stand and personal intrepidity of Col. Miller, who, on such occasions, would throw off the character of the almoner as quick as the Quaker did his coat, draw sword and pistols, and drive the lying knaves from his presence.

Among the things which were destined to become permanent remembrancers of Col. Miller's expedition to Greece, was the adoption and education of a Greek

orphan boy, Lucas Miltiades, who, after having received through his childhood and youth from the Colonel all the privileges and affectionate care and kindness which a father could have bestowed, removed West soon after reaching his majority. And Lucas Miltiades Miller has now become, through the advantages thus received, and his own capacity, energy and enterprise, one of the most respected, wealthy and influential citizens of Wisconsin.

Lucas M. was the younger of two brothers brought to this country by Col. Miller and Dr. Russ, the intimate friend of the former, and one of the most cultivated, noble and efficient of all his compatriots in the Greek Revolution.

Another momento was what now should be considered an antiquarian relic of great interest—nothing less than the veritable sword which Lord Bryon wore in his Greek campaign. Lord Bryon gave this sword to a young Greek named Loukas, a Captain in his legion, who afterwards was shot dead in a sortie from the Acropolis at Athens; and being found with his sword knotted to his wrist, was carried into the fortress. When the sword and his clothing were sold for the benefit of his sisters by the English Consul of Poros, who was requested to take charge of the effects of the deceased, Col. Miller, being present at the sale, purchased the sword and brought it home on his second return. He loaned it to a Mr. Castanis, a native Greek lecturer, by whom it was carried back to Greece, and for a long time was supposed to be lost. But when, a few years since, Col. Miller's daughter, who in the meantime had grown to womanhood and married Mr. Abijah Keith, of Montpelier, visited Greece with her husband, and while there receiving the flattering attentions of the many who called on her in manifestation of their gratitude for what her father had once done for them, for their relatives and for their country, she learned the whereabouts of Mr. Castanis and this sword, and soon recovered it. And being at the house of the now celebrated George Finlay, of Athens, known not only as Lord Byron's early British associate in Greece, but as the learned antiquarian, and historian of the different eras of Greece, he at once identified the sword, and gave Mr. and Mrs. Keith the following certificate, which we copy from the original in their possession:

Mr. and Mrs. Keith have just shown me the sword which Col. Miller purchased at Poros, at the sale of the effects of Captain Loukas:—This sword I have seen in Lord Byron's possession, before he gave it to Loukas; and I was present at Poros when it was sold. GEORGE FINLAY.

Athens, 17 January, 1853.

Dr. Russ, who has already been mentioned, and who is still living in New York, will also attest to all the material facts above presented.

The identity of this sword, which has an Asiatic inscription on the blade, with Byron's initial and a crown engraved on the hilt, is thus placed beyond a cavil.

Soon after his second return from Greece, Col. Miller came to Montpelier, and took up his permanent residence, passed through a regular course of legal studies, was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office in the place in company with Nicholas Baylies, Esq.

In June, 1828, he married the daughter of Capt. Jonathan Arms, a capitalist. In 1830, '31 and '33, he was elected the representative of Berlin, within whose borders he was then residing with his father-in-law, Capt. Arms. During the session of the legislature of 1833, Col. Miller introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, slavery and the slave trade, as existing in the District of Columbia, are contrary to the broad declaration of our Bill of Rights, which declares that liberty is the inalienable right of all men; and whereas they are a national evil, disgrace and crime, which ought to be abolished; and whereas the power of legislation for that District is with the Congress of these United States, therefore,

Resolved, the Governor and Council concurring herein, that our Senators in Congress be directed, and representatives in Congress be requested, to use their endeavors to effect the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

This preamble and resolution, which we have copied at large, not only because

Col. Miller was the mover, but because they constituted the first anti-slavery movement in the legislature of Vermont, were, after lying on the table some weeks, called up by Mr. Miller, earnestly supported by him, and,—that being long before it was good policy for leading politicians to support anti-slavery resolutions,—opposed by Mr. Foot, of Rutland, who moved to dismiss the resolution. The House, however, refused to dismiss it, by 20 majority, but consented to refer it to the next session, when it was finally dismissed by 15 majority.

From about this time, however, Colonel Miller gave his almost undivided attentions and sympathies to the cause of anti-slavery, lecturing in all parts of the State, and not only bestowing his time and labors, but a large amount of money for its advancement. And it probably is not too much to say that no man ever did as much as Col. Miller, in building up the anti-slavery party of Vermont, and putting it on that onward march and steady increase, which raised it to a power that made it necessary for the dominant party, as a matter of self-preservation, to adopt its principles and take all its members into political fellowship.

In 1840, Col. Miller, one of the two Vermont delegates, attended the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, in London, where he appears to have been much noticed by Daniel O'Connell, Lord Brougham, and other leading men of the kingdom, to whom he had formerly become known by his championship of oppressed Greece. He took a prominent part in the debates of this celebrated convention. And, in glancing over the volume of its proceedings, published the next year in London, we are unable to perceive why his speeches do not honorably compare with the majority of those of the many very able men of whom that body was composed.

As a public speaker, Col. Miller was off-hand, bold and earnest, appearing more solicitous of bringing out his principles with effect, than of draping his thoughts with the graces of oratory. And in his manners in private life, he exhibited the same characteristics by which he was known in all his public actions—a fearless utterance of his opinions, and a straightforward, unstudied frankness, united with a soldierly bearing, which, with the affectedly refined, was considered as approaching the borders of roughness. As a citizen, he was public-spirited, without vices, and benevolent to a proverb. He always had around him half a regiment of the poor, or poor tenants, who came not to pay him rents, but to obtain additional favors; and the fact that both these classes continued to throng him through life is sufficient evidence that they never went away emptyhanded. He must have given away, during his residence in Montpelier, in private charities, in the furtherance of the anti-slavery cause, and in aidance of educational or benevolent institutions, the largest part of a handsome fortune, receiving in return nothing but the good name he carried to his grave.

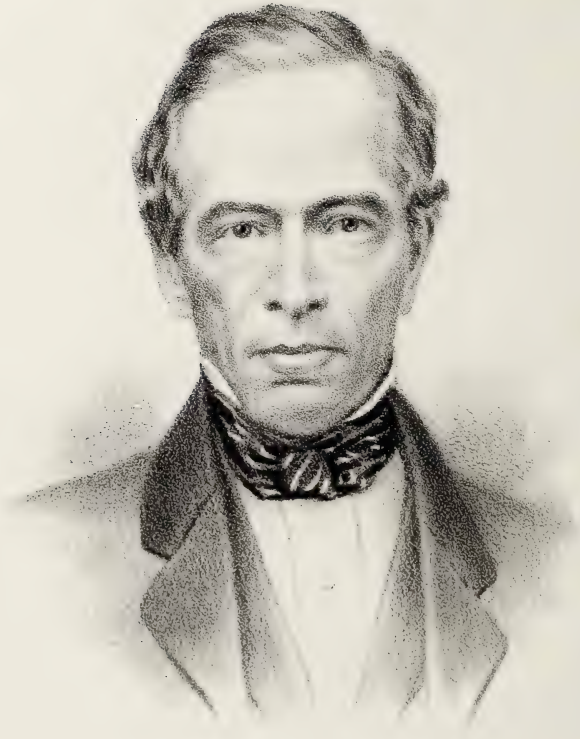
He died prematurely, in consequence of an accidental injury to his spine, Feb. 17, 1847, leaving a wife and one child, the daughter to whom we have before alluded, Mrs. Abijah Keith; and he now sleeps on the boldest point of yonder Green Mount Cemetery, beneath the massive, square, rough granite obelisk, so typical, in many respects, of his Roman virtues and strong traits of character.

[Sarah Arms, the widow of Col. Miller, died in Chicago, Dec. 22, 1864, aged 76. Her remains were brought back to Montpelier, and interred in Green Mount Cemetery, by the side of her renowned and honorable husband.]

HON. D. P. THOMPSON.—[For biographical sketch of Mr. Thompson, see Berlin, page 69 of vol. IV, this work.]

GEORGE ROBINSON THOMPSON,

was born at Montpelier, Jan. 3, 1834. He was the oldest son of the late Hon. Daniel P. Thompson. He fitted for college at the Washington County Grammar School, and entered the University in 1849; graduating in 1853. He studied law at Montpelier, and was for two years clerk of the House of Representatives, and



Lucius B. Peck

removed in 1856 to New York to practice his profession, where he acquired a good position. Mr. Thompson was a man of fine literary attainments and very social tastes. On the night of Feb. 6, 1871, on his way to Albany to argue a case before the Court of Appeals, he was instantly killed by a disaster to the train at New Hamburgh, N. Y. Mr. Thompson married a daughter of the late Dr. T. C. Taplin, of Montpelier, and left two children.

DANIEL G. THOMPSON, youngest son of the late Hon. D. P. Thompson, is now practising law in New York city, being the junior member of the legal firm of Jordan, Stiles & Thompson, the senior of which is Hon. Edward Jordan, late Solicitor of the Treasury.

ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHIES.

HON. LUCIUS B. PECK,

Lawyer and Member of Congress, and forty years a resident of Montpelier.

ADDRESS OF B. F. FIFIELD, ESQ.,

By request of the Bar, read before the assembled Court,—His Honor, Asahel Peck, presiding.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:

On the 28th day of December last, in a neighboring state, amid the friendless associations of a strange city, Hon. LUCIUS B. PECK died of paralysis, in the 65th year of his age. On the 29th his remains were brought to his old home in Montpelier, and on the 30th, at the Pavilion Hotel, they were viewed with sorrow and regret by his old friends and fellow townsmen. On the 31st, at 4 o'clock, P. M., we attended his funeral in a body; we heard pronounced the touching and impressive words of the Episcopal burial service; we listened to the solemn chant of anthems breathing forth in melodious numbers consolation to the living and blessings upon the dead, and as the lingering twilight of the departing year faded away in the west, we silently and mournfully followed the remains of him whom we respected and loved, and deposited them within the cold walls of the tomb.

To-night, in pursuance of a time-honored custom, we meet to testify our respect for our eminent friend, and upon me has been imposed the grateful duty, not to pronounce his euology, but to speak of those qualities of mind and heart which rendered him so popular with the Court, so respected by the public, so dear to us all.

Lucius B. Peck was the son of General John Peck, and was born in October, 1802, at Waterbury, in this county. He lived there until he was nineteen years of age, when, having finished a preparatory course, he was admitted as a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1822, where he stayed one year. Although he was studious and scholarly, and took a high rank in his class, he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. His resignation was accepted Aug. 15, 1823. The following year, having regained his health, he entered the office of Hon. Samuel Prentiss as a student-at-law.

From those who were his fellow students, I learn that here he first began to develop those powers of clear discrimination and accurate judgment for which he was afterwards so much distinguished.

After about one year spent in laborious toil uuder the guiding hand of Judge Prentiss, he went into the office of Hon. Denison Smith of Barre, where he completed his studies and was admitted to the bar in this county at the September term, 1825.

He immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Smith, who, at this time, was advanced in years, and with a large practice. The duties that this connection imposed upon Mr. Peck were arduous, but exceedingly beneficial. He felt these responsibilities and labored like a Hercules to be equal to them. His modesty of manner excited sympathy, and his clearness of mind challenged attention. While the old clients of Mr. Smith at first naturally doubted his untried hand, acquaintance soon begot familiarity, and familiarity confidence, and in a few years, we find Mr. Peck in the full tide of successful practice in Orange and Washington counties.

So great was the confidence of the public, that at this early age, soon after he commenced practice, he was sent to the Legislature as the representative of Barre.

Though he talked little, he always talked well. His deference to the opinions of others was always marked, and generally he found greater pleasure in being an attentive listener than a noisy debator.

About 1827, Mr. Smith died, and soon afterwards Mr. Peck removed to Montpelier, and continued the practice of law here from that time till the time of his death. From the time Mr. Peck removed to Montier his practice was constantly increasing. He began to be generally known over the State; in Orange county, he was engaged in almost every case.

Dillingham, Upham and Collamer also practiced there,—all men of sūperior ability. Pitted against each other their wits were sharpened and the traces always kept tight. The sharp retort, the fiery sarcasm, the nervous energy of Mr. Upham found their match in the cool, deliberate, mental power of Mr. Peck; they were generally matched against each other.

It should be remembered that courts are not now what they were then. There were no railroads then; local attachments and feelings were stronger than now. The county seat was to the county a center to which all eyes were turned on court day. The hotels were filled, the court-house jammed with an interested and partisan audience, who were keen to sympathize with and applaud any happy hit which came from the lawyer who vindicated the cause in which they happened to believe. Thus emulation was created; each lawyer knew what was expected of him. He stood not in representation of his client alone, but he stood to vindicate a just cause and hurl back all anathemas that trenched upon the rectitude of the intentions of his client, his witnesses and friends. The opposing counsel stood as gladiators, determined to win or die.

Mr. Upham was the senior of Mr. Peck, but he had for him a profound respect; after the battle was over they were the best of friends. They were wholly dissimilar. Mr. Upham was fiery, impetuous and headstrong. Mr. Peck was slow, deliberate and argumentative, but as he proceeded the hearers felt that a strong mental power was operating to instruct the understanding and convince the mind.

Mr. Upham's power lay in his extreme earnestnesss, his biting denunciations, and often his eloquent appeals to the passions or prejudices of his hearers.

Mr. Peck's lay in the candor and fairness of his statement, and the matchless elimination of truth from falsehood.

These very dissimilarities in their characters contributed to make them friends, and the more that each recognized in the other what was wanting in himself.

There was Dillingham, too, the last of them now living, whose emotional countenance and musical voice, notwithstanding the fire of Mr. Upham and the candor of Mr. Peck, were very apt to snatch the verdict from both if he could only get the close of the case.

It was with such men, and amid such surroundings, that Mr. Peck practiced from the time he came to Montpelier down to about 1845. To hold any position of equality with such men, he was obliged to labor incessantly. But this he always did cheerfully, for he loved his profession.

About 1830, he married the daughter of Ira Day, Esq., of Barre, who was then one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the State. For a few years they boarded, and then he went into the house which he continued to occupy up to the time of his wife's death, in 1854. After his marriage, the charms of domestic life added to his happiness, and the years flew swiftly by.

I have it from his own lips that these years from 1830 to 1845 were the pleasantest of his life. And his old friends remember with great pleasure the generous hospitalities which were so gracefully dispensed by him and his accomplished wife during these years. Happy in his home, and successful in his profession, Mr. Peck was content, though still aspiring.

About this time he was retained as general counsel for the Vermont Central Railroad through the influence of Gov. Paine, who had a thorough appreciation of his safe and reliable legal advice, and from that time to the time of his death, he continued their counsel. But though overwhelmed

with professional business, Mr. Peck, after 1845, mingled to some extent in politics. From 1847 to 1851, he represented this district in Congress. While there he formed many valuable acquaintances, and among those of whom he was most accustomed to speak, were Daniel S. Dickinson and Gov. Marcy, for with them in particular, he was on intimate and familiar terms.

His congressional career was satisfactory to his constituents. He was respected and honored by all who knew him, and in all the speeches which he made there is the same precision and accuracy for which he was noted at home. But I think political life was distasteful to him.

He was essentially a man of habit. His profession was the profession of law. He had become habituated to the routine of that kind of labor, and when he stepped into a new arena he felt that he had strayed from home, and I think his mind ever turned from the dissipations of the fashionable life of Washington with fond regret to his quiet home among his friends and the green hills of Vermont. Indeed, he has told me this in substance, many times, and that the greatest mistake of his life was in going to Washington at all. Probably, however, when he resumed the practice of law on his return from Washington in 1852, his reputation received additional lustre by reason of his congressional life. Since 1852, there have been few large suits in the State in which he has not been retained.

Mr. Peck was United States District Attorney under President Pierce, and was once or twice nominated by his party as Governor of this State. From 1859 to his death, he was president of the Vermont & Canada Railroad.

But his fame rests in his professional life. And here it was that he desired to have it rest. It was to this that he bent his energies; here was his ambition, and it cannot be doubted that at last he stood without his peer, *princeps inter principes*.

Quintilian tells us that a successful lawyer must be a good man. By this I suppose is meant that he must have a character for integrity which will inspire confidence. Mr. Peck had this in a remarkable degree. Everybody believed not only in his ability, but also in his honesty. His word was law. Hence his opinion was sought from far and near. Every client he ever had was sure to return in new emergencies, and, when he again departed, it was with renewed and enlarged confidence.

His kindness and patience in listening to the tedious and almost senseless recital of imaginary wrongs by moneyless clients is also worthy of remark. In the very height of his professional reputation, I doubt if he ever refused to counsel a client, however poor he might be, or however small the controversy, and I need hardly say in this presence that such controversies are sometimes as intricate and difficult of solution as they are petty and insignificant in magnitude.

He was seldom if ever angry—never abusive. I can safely say that I never knew him to speak ill of any person. I do not doubt he had his dislikes, but if he had he kept them to himself. He had no petty jealousy of his brethren at the bar. He never believed it necessary to success that it should be built upon the ruins of his fellows. "With malice toward none and charity for all," his ambition was to rise by his own merit, and give others the same opportunity.

His courtesy, too, to the younger members of the bar has become proverbial. For many years his position has been commanding; his opinion was therefore sought by those younger than himself. Who of us does not remember his forbearance and patience?

Mr. Peck was slow in forming his opinions. Every loop-hole in a question was revolved over and over in his mind before any definite conclusion was announced. A leading though homely maxim with him was, "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead!" He believed in the advice of Polonius to his son:

> Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
> Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee.

He was peaceful in his habits, and for many years past has been more inclined to

advise settlements than to bring suits. His friends were few, but as a general rule very select. These he bound to his heart with hooks of steel. In this connection I cannot refrain from speaking of his reticence. By those who did not know him well, this has been taken for coldness. But it was very far from that.

Mr. Peck was one of the most sensitive men I ever knew; hence he was never obtrusive. His sensibilities were delicate, and his apparent reserve was the result of a retiring modesty, rather than coldness of heart. He was, on the contrary, I confidently affirm, one of the kindest-hearted men I ever knew. If he did a favor, it was quite as apt to be behind your back as to your face. If he bestowed charity it was with no ostentation. If done at all, it was because it was proper and right; not because it might or might not be talked about.

I have already alluded to the force of habit upon him. When once the wheels were in the groove, it was difficult to get him out of it. I remember well when we moved into our new office, about 1860. Many a time have I known him to pass by to the old office, and never discover his error until he had got to the stairway or the door. It was many months before he felt at home in our new quarters, and I believe his old sign never came down from over the old office until within two years.

Mr. Peck never pressed a debtor; I never knew him to dun one, even. But, while he never troubled others, he was always prompt in his engagements, and they were fulfilled with no quibbling, no misunderstandings. In short, he had a homely, old-fashioned honesty, and he was particularly attracted towards one who had the same. His dealings with other members of the bar were of the same character; he was open, frank, straightforward, and he was never found in any different position to-day from what he was yesterday. Hence his word was a bond.

He delighted in the practice of the law, not so much in the contentions of the forum, as in the law as a science. His mind, whether in or out of court, was ever dwelling upon it; he thought of nothing else, cared for nothing else. Here was his heart, and here was he also. He had a mind and temperament peculiarly adapted to the scientific investigation of legal principles. For his mind, being active and strong, gave him great power of analysis, and his temperament being slow and cautious, no conclusion was announced until the analysis was complete. His chief excellence consisted in his power to separate and distinguish things essential from things of circumstance, and here he himself could only be his parallel. His clear discrimination easily penetrated the small clap-trap with which some lawyers attempt to conceal, rather than elucidate the truth, and having a clear understanding himself, he could make it clear to others also.

Mr. Peck was not a man of great general learning, or high scholarly culture; his reading was generally, though not always, confined to the leather-bound volumes of our office; there he revelled in perfect contentment. And as each new volume was issued, he drank from the clear fountains of the law, and renewed again his acquaintance with old and familiar principles as applied to new cases.

He never indulged in satire or sarcasm; at most, it could only be called a pleasantry. His kindness of heart forbid that he should wound the feelings of others.

He never ventured upon flights of imagination or sketches of fancy. He considered them as but small aids in the elucidation of truth, and when these arts were opposed to him, they faded away into the thin air of nothingness as he exposed their worthlessness. For want of these arts it has sometimes been said that he was not a great jury advocate. If by this is meant he was not brilliant in his conceptions, and swift and rapid in that kind of imagery which captivates the fancy and pushes the mind momentarily from its true balance, I agree to it, but if the art of good advocacy consists in convincing the understanding and riveting the mind upon the vital and centralizing points of a case, then, I think, he was a great jury advocate, and his great success in this regard is the best proof of

the truth of it. It should always be remembered that after the advocacy is over, comes the rigid, unbending charge of the court. The minds of the jury quickly regain their equanimity, and return to the pivotal points in the case.

But however this may be, his pre-eminence in the Supreme Court for more than twenty years has never been questioned. It was remarked by Chief Justice Redfield, many years since, that he was the model lawyer of the State, and one of the most scholarly and appreciative of our present judges has often said that no man helped the court like Mr. Peck. The expression is peculiarly appropriate; for, to help the court implies ability and willingness on his part, and confidence and trust on theirs. When Mr. Peck arose, he stood, not the friend of his client alone, but also the friend of the court. Instantly they would lean forward to catch the measured tones of his voice, as principle after principle was announced, constituting an unbroken chain of logical deduction, never diverging or diffuse, but ever aiming at a given result, and when the conclusion was reached, he always sat down. There was no repetition, no tautology.

His appearance here was always quiet; his style of address conversational. With great deference on his part, he and the court seemed to be conferring together. He was recognized their equal, and he never abused the high compliment. Hence the weight of his character gave great force to his arguments. He was a man of few words, but they were spoken with great precision and measured accuracy.

In recent years I think he has not been accustomed to rely upon cases to any great extent. When a cause was to be argued, his first question was, what is right? and he never would fail to find some legal principle which would adapt itself to his view of the case. He never believed law was a code for the advancement of legalized trickery, but that in its proper administration, it was co-extensive with the highest morality, and productive of the purest justice.

With such a head and such a heart, Mr. Peck practiced for 40 years in the courts of this State. True to his clients, true to the court, loved by the bar and respected by the public, he leaves behind him a reputation whose lustre will illumine these altars of justice so long as the votaries of the law shall study it as a science, or practice it with fidelity. The future law student will find our reports full of the imprints of his masterly mind, and will read with unceasing delight those pages in which legal principles have been so moulded under his guiding hand as to adapt themselves justly to the ever-varying and changing circumstances of life.

The barbarous conception of the poet, that

> The evil that men do, lives after them;
> The good is oft interred with their bones,

will find no verification in his case.

His gentleness, his courtesy, and the noble qualities of his heart will be remembered by all of us who are living, and the monuments of his learning, spread all over our jurisprudence, will be remembered by those who come after us.

But, may it please the court, he is gone from us now; his labors are over, his destiny accomplished. Placidly and calmly he has laid off the armor of life. The armor was battered and worn; it had been through many a battle, for he had fought a good fight. Truthfully and appropriately may we apostrophize it,

> Bruised pieces go
> Ye have been nobly borne!

—

Mr. Peck, said the Hon. Timothy P. Redfield on this occasion, was the veteran leader of this bar, and for more than a quarter of a century had stood among the foremost of his profession in the State.

He was also a model in courtesy and urbanity in court. He loved and honored, but never, by a professional act, degraded the profession; and his kindness and courtesy were extended alike to his brethren and the court. As a mere lawyer, it is not probable this bar will soon find again so perfect a model.

He was in attendance upon the last session of this court, in his usual health. At

the General Term of the Supreme Court, in November, he had the responsible care of a large number of important cases, and it was observed that he exhibited more than his accustomed elasticity and vigor. A few days afterwards, while upon professional business in the city of Lowell, Mass., he was suddenly stricken, and lingered, with the windows of his intellect darkened, until the 28th of December, when the light went out.

[Of the resolutions on his death, passed by the bar, we most admire:]

Resolved, That we respected him for a modesty that never assumed, and a courtesy that never gave offense; we loved him for his honesty; we admired him for his learning; and that in all these characteristics, so happily united, he has left us a rare example.

STODDARD BENHAM COLBY.

BY HON. T. P. REDFIELD.

Stoddard Colby was the second son of Capt. Nehemiah Colby, born at Derby, Orleans County, Jan. 1816.

In 1829, he began fitting for college in the office of the late Judge Redfield, who had then commenced the practice of the law, in the little village of Derby Center, in which Capt. Colby was the chief citizen and actor.

Stoddard was an easy and ready scholar, and acquired language, especially, and its use, with great facility. Judge Redfield, fresh from college attainment, undulled by professional labors, was to young Colby a thorough teacher in the Greek and Latin languages. Colby entered the freshman class of Dartmouth College in the fall of 1832, and, in due course, graduated in the summer of 1836. He was among the few best scholars in the class; was, without question, elected one of the *Phi Beta Kappa* members from his class, which comprise the best recitation scholars, not exceeding one-third of the whole number in the class. He was a good recitation scholar in all departments; but his special gifts were in the languages; and as a ready writer and debater, he was among the best. After his graduation, he studied law in the office of the late Senator Upham, at Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar in Orleans County, at the December term, 1838, and entered upon the practice of his profession at his old home in Derby Center. He was elected representative from the town of Derby in the year 1841, on the democratic ticket, although a large majority of the voters of Derby were, at that time, Whigs; which shows that personally, Mr. Colby was highly esteemed by the citizens of his native town.

He practiced his profession at Derby with all the success in business that could be expected in the limited sphere in which he necessarily moved in that place. The first case he argued in the County Court was in behalf of his uncle, Dr. Moses F. Colby, in the famous suit, *Nelson* v. *Colby*, for malpractice as a surgeon in treating the fracture of the neck of the thigh bone of the plaintiff's wife. The theory of the plaintiff's case was that Dr. Colby had needlessly confined his patient in splints, till her health gave way, and she became insane, in consequence of the treatment, when, in fact, there had been no fracture. The surgeons of the plaintiff claimed that such a fracture could seldom be united, by a bony union, in persons of the patient's age; and if so, with shortened limb, and imperfect motion, and that in Mrs. Nelson's case, there was no shortening of the limb; "and perfect symmetry of motion."

Mattocks, Cushman, Bell, and the late Judge Smalley, giants in those days, were all engaged, and took part in the trial, and young Colby opened the argument to the jury, in the defence. By the argument he established a reputation as a good advocate, which followed and adhered to him for more than 20 years of his professional practice in this State. He always used choice and beautiful language; was facile in illustration, and in figures of speech, and ever ready in wit and sarcasm. His client after three jury trials was cast in that first suit; and while the suit was pending on exceptions, and petition for new trial in the Supreme court, Mrs. Nelson died, and it was then ascertained that the limb had been fractured, and the fragments had united in a perfect bony union; and the plaintiff discontinued his case from the docket.



S. N. Colby

Mr. Colby removed to Montpelier in 1846, and soon after formed a law partnership with the late Lucius B. Peck. The law firm of Peck & Colby was then a leading firm in the important legal business of the State, and continued so till 1863, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Colby was made Register of the Treasury, and removed to Washington. He continued to hold this position in the Treasury until his death, in the fall of 1867. He died at Haverhill, N. H., and was buried in the beautiful cemetery on the highlands, near Haverhill Corner.

Mr. Colby was twice married. His first wife was Miss Harriet E. Proctor, the eldest sister of Gov. Proctor. She perished on the ill-fated steamer, Henry Clay, which was burned on the Hudson River. He afterwards married Miss Ellen Hunt, who survives him. By the first marriage he had four children, two of whom survive; and by the second marriage, two children.

He will be remembered by his intimate friends and acquaintances for his genial wit and fertile resource in conversation, and the rich-garnered treasury of story and anecdote.

But his reputation as a public man must rest, mainly, upon the character won in the varied and various tilts in the legal tournament, during the practice of a quarter of a century at the bar of Vermont. In that tournament, he was conceded to be one of the most brilliant advocates at the bar of his native State. He had no evil habit—no tarnish upon his good name; was for many years a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church; and died, seemingly, before his work was finished, at the age of 52.

SAMUEL GOSS,

our most venerable citizen, said the *Watchman*, in a notice of his death, one who for his age, character, and fidelity as the ruler of his house, well-deserved the title of patriarch, died at Montpelier, Sabbath morning,—Aug. 19, 1866—in his 90th year. He was born in Hollis, N. H., Nov. 1776; served an apprenticeship as printer with Amos Farley and Rev. Leonard Worcester in the office of "Isiah Thomas, the father of printers," at Worcester, Mass., entering the office at the age of 15, and at 21, (says Col. Hopkins in a notice of Mr. Goss in the Boston Journal,) he went to Boston and purchased a second-hand press and other printing materials, to set up business for himself. Setting his face toward Vermont, he arrived with his scanty outfit at Peacham, on the 24th of Jan. 1798, and for want of better accommodations, established his office in a small school-house, a building scarcely large enough, as he used to say, to seat 20 children, and 8 days afterwards, issued the first number of the *Green Mountain Patriot*, a paper which he edited and published 9 years, in company with Mr. Farley—firm Farley & Goss—when he removed his print-office to Montpelier," [see Walton, page 291,] and commenced the *Vermont Watchman*. Selling the *Watchman* in 1810, to the late Gen. E. P. Walton and Mark Goss, (a younger brother,) both of whom were apprentices to Farley & Goss, he engaged in paper-making, which he continued for many years at Montpelier. Ardent in temperament, clear and strong in convictions of duty, everything entered into he prosecuted with energy and zeal. In the church and Sabbath-school no one was more earnest and faithful. We think he has served more years in the Sabbath-school than anybody within our knowledge, unless it was his friend and brother in the church, the late Col. Asahel Washburn. Next best he loved his country, and from youth till he had reached almost a century of years, George Washington was his model of a statesman, with his announcement of whose death in his paper, appeared from his pen:

AN ODE, OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON, DEC. 11, 1799.

Why do these mournful accents flow,
Why drops the unavailing tear,
What dire event, what fatal blow,
Which thus excites a pang severe?
In sad responses echoes through the skies,
Columbia's Parent, Friend and Savior dies!

'Tis true, alas! too true, we mourn
The exit of our Hero Chief;
While on celestial pinions borne
He soars aloft o'er pain and grief;
Yet grateful millions will their loss deplore,
Till time's extinct, and virtue is no more.

In him those charms that bind the heart,
And tranquilize the human mind,
Beam'd sweet effulgence thro' that part,
Which now is to the tomb consign'd.
In scenes of joy, in days of gloomy strife,
Benign and calm the Hero pass'd through life.

No monarch on his shining throne
Can, justly, equal honors claim;
His modest worth resplendent shone,
Unrivall'd on the lists of fame.
Nor lives the man, with grief Columbia cries,
So good, so kind, so temp'rate and so wise.

O, could Columbia's deepest groan,
Re-animate his slumb'ring clay,
No longer would affliction's moan
Pervade a realm so lately gay.
But prayers, nor tears, nor virtuous deeds could save,
Nor magic arts can raise him from the grave.

Then cease to mourn the great man's fate,
Let Heaven's superior will be done;
And future heroes imitate
The matchless deeds of Washington;
Who once our troops to splendid vict'ry led,
Established peace, but now, alas, is *dead*.

Mr. Goss was a contributor to the *Poets and Poetry of Vermont, revised edition*.

During the years of the rebellion, his heart was with his country. It was a habit with him to visit the old "Watchman" office, ever to him an endeared spot, twice a day to get the latest war news. "On one of his last visits, he submitted a patriotic poem," says the editor, "which was to have been published, but he took it back to make some changes in it, doubtless, forgot it; we now regret its loss." We think, perhaps, we have found the poem. The following, contributed by his daughter, was among his last, if not his last, poetical efforts:

FUGITIVE'S DIRECTORY—*Impromptu*.

BY SAMUEL GOSS.

Old Gov. Wise is all in a foam
Because his black cattle to Northern States roam,
And bids us poor Yankees to send them all back,
Without e'en a bloodhound to scent out their track.
But humanity says, no, let them rest here a while,
And their fears of re-capture in slumbers beguile.
But when they resolve to quit the straw as their bed,
Just stuff their old pockets with dried beef and bread,
And bid them go forward alone, in the night,
With the star in the north as their guide and their light,
To degree 45 near the line of the State,
And the beautiful plain of Canada East,
Where prudence suggests a permanent stand,
Quite removed from the lash of the slave-driver's hand.
And here let them rest, and effectually prove,
The obvious fact—a pleasant remove.

Samuel Goss was one of the first persons with whom the Editor of the Gazetteer became acquainted in Montpelier. We have of him a special remembrance, and for him—as he was then in his fine, ripe old age—a special reverence. The few last years of his life he suffered much, it is recorded of him, from the infirmities of age, and prayed for patience to wait his change, and went gladly to his rest. He was buried with Masonic honors, from the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. O. H. Smith, in Green Mount Cemetery, in the spot selected by himself, almost side by side with his ancient colleague and pupil, Farley and Walton.

For 60 years he had been a worthy and prominent citizen of the place. "His life has extended over three generations of men," . . . said the Rev. Dr. Lord in his funeral discourse, "and he was ever one of the first in all excellent enterprises and institutions, and one of the last to withdraw his hand. He began life for himself in Peacham, about the close of the last century. He established in that place a paper which he published and edited, doing all the work with his own hands for several years. He was a nervous and vigorous prose writer, and often enriched his columns with poetic effusions of no mean merit. When he removed to this town, it was in its infancy. He brought with him his press and his paper, and the developed energies of a confident, earnest, self-reliant Christian man. He conducted his paper, as its early copies will show, with a marked ability. He held a sharp and trenchant pen, never forgetful of Christian principles and Christian charity, however, but the faithful index of a clear, acute, active and intense perception. . . . . Long after he was 70 years of age, he was wont to labor with his hands through the whole day, and in the evening give himself to some Christian work, or while away time with his book or his pen. But however much he was interested in all public affairs, I think he most of all delighted in the welfare and upholding of the church. He was one of the seventeen who organized and constituted the first Congregational

church in this town. He was the first clerk, and its records were kept by his hand and attested by his name. No name, unless it be the pastor's, appears there so often as his. There was no trying duty of his profession he ever sought to avoid, and no fitting and beneficent work he did not eagerly perform. . . . A teacher in the Sabbath-school for 35 years, his name was always fragrant in it like ointment poured forth."

Of the 17 original members of the Congregational church, he was the last survivor but one.

Samuel Goss was the son of John and Catherine (Conant) Goss, the second of 10 children, the eldest being John, Jr. Samuel Goss married, June, 1803, Mary French, born Oct. 1784; children: Wm. A., Benjamin F., Mary, Mary W., Eliza, Samuel P., Lydia French, Lucy A., John, and Samuel French. Mrs. Goss died Oct. 27, 1861. Of the children, only two are living, Mrs. O. H. Smith, of Montpelier, and Samuel F. Goss, of Chicago.

Benjamin Franklin Goss, son of Samuel, born in Peacham, 1806, brought to Montpelier in 1808, was brought up in this town, and prepared for business in the store of Roger Hubbard, (now deceased.) He went from here to Northfield, and was several years in successful business connection with Gov. Paine; from thence to Waterbury, Brandon and Vergennes, where as elsewhere, he was an energetic man of business, and zealous in benevolent and religious enterprises. He died in Vergennes in 1878. His disease, of the brain, had the peculiarity to bring out vividly, almost to the exclusion of his bodily sufferings, his early boyhood, the lessons of his parents and the Sabbath-school. Hour after hour, he would repeat from the Scriptures and hymns of youth, at the same time recognizing every attention. He was exceedingly courteous and grateful to his attendants during his long 5 months' illness, withal as vivacious and cheerful as in his most fortunate days. It was sad to see mind and body slowly, but surely wasting away, but comforting to see he recognized no sorrow, He was buried in the family lot in Montpelier Green Mount Cemetery.

Mrs. Lucy A. (Goss) Cobb, the youngest daughter of Samuel Goss, died in Kalamazoo, Mich., 1879, of whom the local paper speaks as a most estimable woman.

Hon. Oramel Hopkins Smith

was born in Thetford, Oct. 1798, came to Montpelier about 1830; studied law in the office of Judge Prentiss, admitted to the Bar in 1825, and remained in Judge Prentiss' office 2 years after. In his earlier professional years, he repeatedly served as assistant clerk in the House of Representatives; was State's attorney 3 years, ending in 1844; justice of the peace 25 successive years; 40 years a constant attendant upon the services of the Congregational church in this village, and during a quarter of a century led its choir. Of his professional ability, the fact that his name appears in the court records for 25 years preceding 1860, as counsel in nearly all the cases of those days, is conclusive proof.

July, 1860, at White River Junction, arising at midnight in the hotel, without a light, to take a train north, he stumbled against a piece of furniture and fell, striking a wardrobe on the back of his neck. Every physical power from his neck downwards was instantly paralyzed, but his vocal organs and every faculty of the mind remained in active play. To Dr. Dixi Crosby's remark that he had about one chance in one hundred for recovery, he promptly replied, "I'll take that chance!" In the course of a year, his will power and wonderful vitality so far triumphed, he resumed practice in his office as a counsellor, though his right side remained permanently paralyzed, and for 18 years longer, under difficulties that would have appalled a less resolute man, plied his profession with energy and industry. Late at night, the light shining from his office window, on the second floor of the building at the corner of Main and State streets, frequently told of the old painstaking faithfulness triumphing over his infirmities.

He was one of the organizers of the

Montpelier Gaslight Company, and an officer in it several years; his was the second house in Montpelier piped for burning gas. He also in its early days devoted much time to the affairs of the Vermont Central R. R., losing, like many others of the early friends of that road, many thousand dollars. For several of his last years, from age and infirmities, he was not able to attend to business, and died at his home at the "Riverside," in 1881, in his 83d year. He was the oldest surviving member of the Washington County Bar except Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury.

He married, in 1830, Mary Warner, daughter of Samuel Goss. They had 4 children: Chas. F., who was graduated at Dartmouth in 1854; studied law in his father's office; removed to Michigan, and died at the age of 31; another son, who died in infancy; and two daughters, both married and live in Montpelier—Ellen J., wife of C. J. Gleason, and Lucy A., wife of Chas. A. Reed.

The widow of Mr. Smith still resides at the "Riverside," Nov. 1881.

Mr. Smith was also an honored member of Aurora Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M. The following is from the record book of the Lodge:

IN MEMORIAM.

Bro. Oramel Hopkins Smith,

Born in Thetford, Vt., Oct. 16, 1798;
Died at Montpelier, Vt., January 23d, 1881;
Aged 82 yrs., 3 mos. and 4 days.

Affiliated with Aurora Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M.
Dec. 12, 1853.

Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Vt.
Treasurer of Aurora Lodge, No. 22,
From December 4, 1854, to December, 1857.

"Awaiting the sound of the gavel
in the East."

[From Obituary in the Vermont Watchman.]

COL. THOMAS REED

was born at Hamstead, N. H., Mar. 29, 1793. He was a son of Capt. Thomas Reed, and came with his father to Montpelier in 1804, where he resided until his decease. He was by profession a lawyer, and at his decease the oldest attorney in the court in this County; though for many years prior to the first stroke of his disease—some five years prior to his death, and from which he never rallied—he had not been an active practitioner at the bar. For the last 20 years, his active labor was mainly as a farmer, a pursuit in which he took much delight, and which he thoroughly understood, as indeed, he understood everything which he undertook to do. During the last 5 years he was an invalid, and for 3 years was withdrawn from all business, the slow progress of his disease undermining a naturally vigorous constitution until April 18, 1864, when another shock of paralysis rendered him unconscious, and he remained in that state until he quietly passed away on the 19th.

For more than 40 years he was one of the leading citizens of our town.

His early life was, in many respects, a severe struggle with adverse circumstances. He held himself not at all obliged to fortune or the favor of any one, for the success he achieved, and he became austere, almost combative in his manner. He despised all shams. Humbugs stood no chance under the severe scrutiny of his eye and the arrows of his searching interrogation. His sagacity was seldom at fault. Few of his ventures failed of returning with profit. He exacted of others what he was always ready to yield to them, equal and exact justice. No deserving charity, no worthy enterprise ever sought his aid in vain. Many hearts have been warmed by unobtrusive gifts from his hand, for which he would not patiently listen to thanks.

He had a capacious intellect. His mind was as stalwart and vigorous as his body, and he never allowed either to become enervated by idleness. His reading was varied and thorough. There were few subjects with which the general scholar is familiar that he had not searched. He never forgot anything of value to him, whether he had found it in books, or in observation, which with him was never superficial, but always critical and complete. He believed what was worth knowing at all was worth knowing well. His learning was accurate and full, his opinions well matured,

deliberate and precise. We have regarded Mr. Reed as mentally one of the strongest men in the State, and if he had early had the advantages of a complete education, and had given his great force of character and strength of will to intellectual pursuits, he would undoubtedly have reached the first rank among the intellects of Vermont, if not of New England.

He was one of the strongest, most honest and most worthy citizens of Montpelier. He belonged to a generation which is now nearly gone, the men whose energy, strong will, business activity, commercial sagacity, integrity and generous enterprise, have made our town what it is. Of his cotemporaries, many have gone before, and few remained to attend at his funeral. Well will it be for us all, if we, like Mr. Reed, do our work well, and leave a fragrant memory to be cherished by those who shall one day take our places.

Addition by E. P. Walton.

The foregoing just tribute to Col. Reed, appeared in the Green Mountain Freeman, and was doubtless from the pen of the late Hon. Daniel P. Thompson. It should be added, that as a banker for many years Col. Reed was at the head of the financiers of the State, an acknowledged authority, from which there was no appeal; and as a writer on political questions, he was caustic in controversy, sure of his facts, and powerful in argument. On the record of the old bank of Montpelier will be found a very able and conclusive argument against the free banking act, which grew out of the party clamor of "Smilie and bank reform"; but the following extracts of a letter to Stephen Foster, Esq., of Derby Line, written Dec. 6, 1855, are given as evidence of Col. Reed's wisdom and prudence as a banker:

"Keep in mind always that if you have good security for all your loans your bank can't fail, nor the stockholders fail to get good dividends.

"When a man comes by other banks to yours for a loan, you may know that he has borrowed as much as he is entitled to from his capital or that he is discredited at home.

"Keep in mind the fact that many men are made great and rich by distance, and you may be sure that if any go by other banks to do business at yours, that they go there because they are obliged to, and not from love.

"If a man asks you for a loan whom you don't *know* to be responsible, the only safe way is to consider him good for nothing and take security accordingly. Charitable presumption and banking presumption in regard to men are entirely different: the charitable presumption in regard to a man that you don't personally know about, is always that he is good and rich; but the banking presumption is that he is *good for nothing*—and the cashier who does not act by this rule will first or last, if not constantly, be a loser by his error.

"Have no dealings with a stranger in buying drafts or checks of him unless he can refer you to some responsible man in the neighborhood as to his character.

"Never take a draft of anybody without its being first accepted, unless it is otherwise secured than by the drawer's name—and never do so if you know the drawer to be good, for how do you know he will accept? Many buyers of produce, wool, &c., will often present such drafts, and if the cashier takes them, he has no security but the drawer, and he is often a stranger. Many banks have lost by such carelessness.

"In fine, pay out no money but on security of more than one name—and never regard as security an endorser or undersigner who is connected with the principal as partner, or one who must fail if the principal does.

"Banks, being allowed to take only six per cent, can't afford to lose anything, and therefore it is expected by their customers that *perfect* security will be required—and if any one objects to this, there is a double reason why you should require it of him. Many men, who are known to be good, think they should not be asked to give security for what they want to borrow—but such can have no difficulty to find security, and they should be required to find it, otherwise you will find it difficult to get

security of those who are more doubtful, and be subject to the charge of partiality. Security, Security, Security, that is the main thing—and mind always to have the security taken before you let the money go. It is scarcely ever got afterwards."

Mr. Reed was commissioned Colonel of Vermont militia Aug. 11, 1825, by Gov. Van Ness; and honorably discharged June 27, 1827, by Gov. Butler.

The late Daniel Baldwin, shortly before his death, said to the writer of this note, that he regarded Col. Reed as being, intellectually, the strongest man that Montpelier has had. Mr. Reed was certainly pre-eminent in his chosen role as banker, but not superior to many others in other professions. It is doubtless true, however, that if he had adhered to the profession of the law, and limited himself as counsellor in the supreme court and cases in chancery, he would have reached a very high rank. The severity of his manner and speech unfitted him for a jury trial. He always won by honest force, if he did win, and not by suavity or trickery.

CAPT. ISAAC RICKER.

[From information furnished by the family.]

Isaac Ricker was born in Dover, N. H., Christmas day, 1784. Here his early years were passed, and from Dover he enlisted in the old N. E. 4th Reg. Infantry, U. S. A., in 1811, and was in the service all through "the last war with Great Britain," as the old soldiers of 1812, I have noticed, in speaking of it, almost invariably style the war of 1812, '14, with England. He was under Col. Boyd, and the regiment was called the best in the United States at that time. He was also under Harrison when he took command at Cincinnati. Boyd's regiment was with Gen. Harrison when he won his brightest laurels. Capt. Ricker was there, and led his company in to the battle of Tippecanoe.

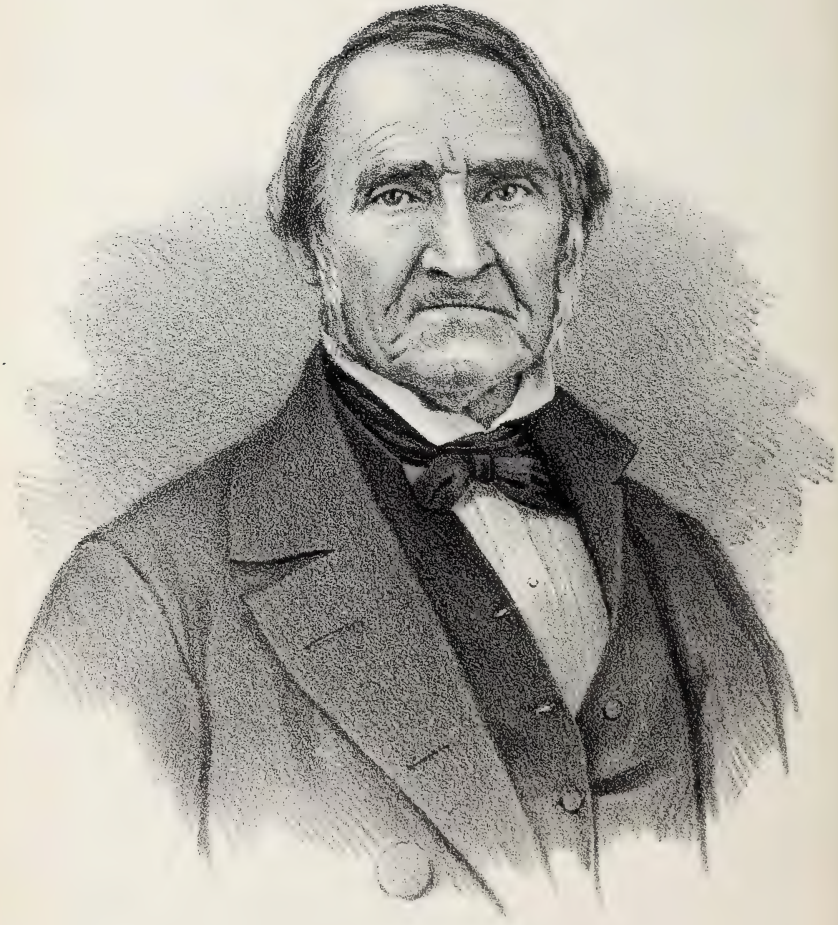
His weight being 200 at this time, tall and massive, he was an imposing looking and bold officer.

The Indians surprised them, as is well known, that night. He was in Hull's army when he surrendered at Detroit his brave soldiers to the English, and he, like all the rest of Hull's infamously sacrificed men, suffered more in his imprisonment, following thereupon, than has ever been written. He was 7 years in the United States service, and never got scratch, wound or pension, though his widow, a second wife, has had one for about 2 years past. After the war he was, for about 2 years, a recruiting officer of the U. S. A.

He came to Montpelier in 1817, and settled on the site where is now the residence, store and shop of his son, Rufus Ricker, merchant tailor, State street, just opposite the post-office. He was deputy sheriff of the County and constable some years. Capt. Ricker was a staunch Democrat. "He fought too many years for the whole country to be anything else," says his son.

We were told by an old native citizen of this County, at Burlington, the other day —Mr. Leonard Johonnott—that Captain Ricker and Senator Upham were particular friends; that he always worked enthusiastically and efficiently in any election for Upham. "Why," said his old Barre neighbor, "any history of Montpelier village of 50 years ago, without Capt. Isaac Ricker, would be no history at all." He cared little for town offices, or political honors for himself, but was all alive and energetic for his friends. And yet says one who knew him best in Montpelier, "he was a man who did not usually talk much; he had been under military tactics too long; but a prompt man when he did take hold, and acted with so much integrity as a sheriff, and so kindly, he was uncommonly respected and trusted by those he took into custody."

Captain Ricker married, first, Nancy Dame, of Rochester, N. H. She had 7 children, of whom Rufus R. Ricker, Francis Derancis Ricker and Mrs. Priscilla Holmes, widow of Edwin C. Holmes, are now living here. Another son, George P. Ricker, was for many years engaged in business in town, and died from accident, in August, 1851. His first wife dying, he married, about 1828, Loramie W. Hart, of Burlington, who survived him, and still lives in Montpelier. She had two children:



Aaron Bancroft

Harrison Hart Wright, now living in San Francisco, a '49er, one of the pioneers of that State, born in Montpelier; and a son of 12 years, who died of typhus. Capt. Ricker died July 16, 1837, and is buried in Green Mount Cemetery.

THOMAS NEEDHAM

was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 1785; removed to Mount Vernon, N. H., in 1812, where he married, that year, Eleanor Dodge, and they came to Montpelier in 1819, where they resided the remainder of their days. Mr. Needham was a cooper by trade, which vocation he followed through life. He was a man of brain, a great reader, and kept himself thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the country. Politically, he was a Democrat, an ardent worker and earnest supporter of his party, which was in a majority in town in his day. For 25 years he wielded an influence in town, either at town or State elections, far greater than any other man. He never, however, aspired for office. Repeatedly, he was asked by his party to accept of their nomination of him as their candidate for town representative, which was equivalent to an election, but always refused to accept of it. Of town offices, he was for several years a justice of peace, selectman, and overseer of the poor; the poor being bounteously cared for under his management. He also held the office of first jail commissioner many years. In all of the offices held by him, he was faithful to their trust. He died June 12, 1872, in his 87th year, leaving 2 sons, Algernon Sydney, for many years a sea captain, now residing in Montpelier, and Daniel, residing in Barre. His wife, Eleanor D., died Oct. 9, 1880, in her 93d year. C. B.

THE OLD VILLAGE SEXTON.

[From obituary by Hon. Joseph Poland and Col. H. D. Hopkins.]

AARON BANCROFT was born in Wood End, now within the present limits of Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1784. He was one of a family of 12 children, and a son of Samuel Bancroft, who was a brother of the Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, of Worcester, Mass., father of George Bancroft, the historian; being a direct descendant of Thos. Bancroft, a Puritan, who landed in Boston in 1632.

Aaron, the subject of our sketch, was married in 1804, to Anna Foster, of Wood End, and removed to Montpelier in 1813. He began work at his mechanical trade, that of a shoemaker, which he followed uninterruptedly until he was 84 years of age, when, by an accidental fall, he received injuries which disabled him from further service. In 1813, the year he came to town, the old Elm Street Cemetery was opened, and he was soon after made its sexton, the duties of which office he faithfully performed for nearly 50 years, until July, 1857, when the new cemetery, Green Mount, was occupied, having been dedicated the previous year. What a tale of mortality could the old sexton tell:

"Nigh to a grave that was newly made,
Leaned a Sexton old on his earth-worn spade;
His work was done, and he paused to wait
The funeral train through the open gate.
A relic of by-gone days was he,
And his locks were white as the foamy sea;
And these words came from his lips so thin,
'I gather them in, I gather them in.'

"I gather them in for man and boy;
Year after year of grief and joy;
I've builded the houses that lie around
In every nook of this burial ground;
Mother and daughter, father and son,
Come to my solitude, one by one,—
But come they stranger, or come they kin,—
I gather them in, I gather them in.

"Many are with me, but still I'm alone,
I'm king of the dead—and I make my throne
On a monument slab of marble cold,
And my sceptre of rule is the spade I hold.
Come they from cottage, or come they from hall,
Mankind are my subjects—all, all, all!
Let them loiter in pleasure, or toilfully spin—
I gather them in, I gather them in.

"I gather them in—and their final rest
Is here, down here, in the earth's dark breast!'
And the Sexton ceased, for the funeral train
Wound mutely o'er that solemn plain;
And I said to my heart, When time is told,
A mightier voice than that Sexton's old
Will sound o'er the last trump's dreadful din—
'I gather them in, I gather them in!'"

In 1819, when the old brick church was erected, he was made its sexton, in which capacity he officiated for two score of years. In "form and feature" he was the exact representation of his office, gray, bowed, kind, slow-spoken and courteous. In his earlier day, he possessed great physical strength and muscle even up to the

age of 50; he repeatedly bore off the palm in wrestling matches and foot-races. He was also endowed with a remarkable memory, which he retained to the last. To him we are indebted for the record of the vital statistics of the town, making a list of about a thousand deaths, which he kept for 40 years, until 1857, since which time the State law has required the registration of all deaths by the district clerk.

In 1804, Mr. Bancroft and his wife united with the Congregational church, of which they remained faithful members till their death. Mrs. Bancroft died in Oct. 1865, aged 82; and Mr. Bancroft, Mar. 26, 1872, aged 88 years. That he was a sincere Christian, no one ever doubted who knew him, for his daily life gave uniform testimony to the genuineness of his profession. His Bible was his daily food, even upon his dying bed, and he found great comfort in the songs of Zion, which he always dearly loved, until the summons came. Artless and as trustful as a child, faithful to all his trusts, cheerful under the worst trials, a peacemaker everywhere, pure in heart and exemplary in life, Aaron Bancroft may well be said to have lived and died an honest man.

He reared a family of 5 sons and 3 daughters: Aaron, Sarah, Henry, Mary, Edward C., Daniel Foster, Eliza and Charles E; two more died in infancy. All now are deceased but two, Daniel Foster, now residing in New York city, and Mrs. Mary Rogers, in Cabot. The sons all learned various mechanical trades, which they followed through life, all being superior workmen at their several trades.

CAPT. LEMUEL BROOKS,

born in Connecticut in 1767, married Rhoda Barber, of Simsbury, Ct., and came to Montpelier in January, 1798. He was present and cast his vote in the first town meeting held in Montpelier. He first settled in the part now called East Montpelier, where he lived for 40 years, when he removed to Montpelier village, where he died in 1846, during the session of the Legislature here, aged 79 years, and was buried in the old Elm Street Cemetery. He is remembered by his descendants as a large man, almost of heroic size, a kind old gentleman, fond of a joke and of his grandchildren. He and his wife lived happily together 48 years. They had no sons, but a family of 5 daughters, four of whom married: Mary, A. Sidney Wing, of Montpelier; Rhoda, General Humphrey; Amanda, another Mr. Humphrey; Fanny, Loomis Palmer.

MRS. RHODA BROOKS.

Rhoda Barber, born in Simsbury, Ct., Nov. 17, 1798, immediately after her marriage with Lemuel Brooks, Jan. 1798, came to Montpelier. There were but two framed houses at that time, and the frame of another, in the old town of Montpelier, comprising the present Montpelier and East Montpelier. The frame was that of the Cadwell house, still standing at the head of State street, that became and continued for many years to be the most spacious and elegant private dwelling in town, and the quarters of successive governors of the State. When Mrs. Brooks first saw the frame, it was surrounded by the stumps and trunks of trees that had been cut down to open a site for the building. Mrs. Brooks went to the farm of her husband, now in East Montpelier, where they remained till their removal to this village in 1838. After the death of Mr. Brooks, she resided with her son-in-law, Loomis Palmer, until her death Dec. 21, 1873, aged 85 years.

Mrs. Brooks was large and elegant in person, of perhaps the finest English type of beauty; dignified in her manners, genial in her temper, and of great intelligence. Mr. Thompson was largely indebted to her for material for his history of Montpelier.

A lady of a well-ordered life, whose Christian faith was illustrated by hospitality and charity; whose end was more than beautiful. Awaking without sickness on the morning of the anniversary of her husband's birth, she calmly told her daughter that she was going, and entered at once upon the way from earth to Heaven.

THOMAS BROOKS,

brother of Lemuel, settled in Montpelier not far from the time that his brother did



Jonathan Shepard

Children of Thomas and Roxa Brooks: Delorma, Lemuel, Keyes, Mary, Melancthon, Sarah, Lorenzo, Joseph, Harriet, Thomas, Roxa.

JONATHAN SHEPARD.

One after another the now thinly scattered band of our first settlers are all fast passing away. Of the earliest pioneer settlers of Montpelier, Jonathan Shepard went to his long rest July 26, 1863. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., June 31, 1772, and at the age of 21, came to Montpelier, where, for the first two or three years, he was in the employment of the first settler, Col. Jacob Davis, being constantly engaged with others of the Colonel's band of hardy laborers in clearing up the lands now constituting the site of our flourishing village. After a few years, he married a Miss Burdick, of Waitsfield, who died of spotted fever in 1810, and a few years subsequently, he married the widow of Wm. Hutchins, many years since deceased. His first "pitch" was on the lands afterwards known as the Silloway farm, near Henry Nutt's. Soon selling this, however, he purchased the well-known valuable farm lying around the mouth of Dog river, which he held till a few years ago, when it passed into the hands of his son, George C. Shepard, Esq. While carrying on this farm, he became the occupant of the Hutchins', or Farmers' inn, which, to the very general acceptance of the public, he kept for nearly 30 years.

Mr. Shepard was never known as an office-holder; for, though often offered them, he uniformly declined all offices. He was a man of much decision of character—of great energy, of fine business capacities, and from the first has been among our most active and enterprising citizens, and by these qualities, he accumulated a very handsome property; and what is better, he was an honest man, ever regarding his word as sacred.—*Obit.*

HON. JOSEPH HOWES AND WIFE.

Joseph Howes, born in Lebanon, Conn., March 28, 1783, died in Montpelier, April 26, 1863. He was descended from one of the early puritans who settled in Plymouth County, Mass. Judge Howes came to Montpelier with his wife in 1808, both remained there during their lives, and both were among the members of the First Congregational church, now commonly known as Bethany church, at its organization in 1810, of which they were ever faithful and highly-honored members. Judge Howes was intelligent, decided and immovable in his religious and political opinions. Beginning as a Jeffersonian Republican, he, with the most of that party in Vermont, supported John Quincy Adams for president in 1824, and after Gen. Jackson's election in 1828, adhered successively to the National Republican, Whig, and the modern Republican parties. He was patriotic, served nearly two years on the frontier as adjutant in the war of 1812–'15, and served so well that a commission in the regular army was offered him, which he declined on account of the pressing needs of his young family. In Sept. 1814, however, he started for Plattsburgh as second lieutenant in the volunteer Montpelier company, a roll of which, in his hand-writing, has been found among his papers. He represented Montpelier in the Legislature of 1813, and while holding that office, left for military service on the frontier; was also a Judge of Washington County Court, 1819 to 1827; and served several years as surveyor of public buildings, his duty being to provide for sweeping, heating and lighting the State House, and furnish stationery for both Houses. His bill for these services in the session of 37 days in 1825 was $68.71, $3 of which only was for his personal service—less than $2 per day for all, which is less than the daily pay now of a page. He was also long engaged in the most responsible town offices,—moderator, selectman, overseer, and magistrate. He was thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of all his public and private duties—severely just as against himself, and severely censorious of all wrong; but he was also generous to those who had wronged him.

PATTY WILDER, daughter of Abel Wilder, of Norwich, and grand-daughter of Lieut. Gov. Elisha Payne, of Lebanon, N. H.,

was born in 1786, married Judge Howes in 1808, and died January 20, 1871. While her husband was of a severe type, she was gentle, mild, charitable, and these mingled qualities made a household of obedient and affectionate children, of whom there were nine, to wit: William, born April 21, 1809, went to Prescott, Wis., about 30 years ago, became mayor of the town, and was judge of probate for his district several years, and until his death; Almira, widow of Lieut. Gov. David M. Camp, of Derby; Joseph Wilder, born Nov. 5, 1812, was a merchant and sheriff of this county in 1849: [for more, see *ante*, pages 394–396.] George, born Nov. 14, 1814, was a merchant, cashier of the Bank of Montpelier from 1841 to 1858, and State treasurer 1847 to '53; Sarah Sophia, born July 27, 1817, married E. P. Walton, Jr., June 6, 1836, and died Sept. 3, 1880; Solon, born Aug. 6, 1819, died in early manhood; Martha is widow of Rev. Calvin Pease, Professor and President in the University of Vermont, and at his death pastor of a Presbyterian church in Rochester, N. Y.; Henry, born March 7th, 1826, died in childhood; and last, Henry, born Apr. 30, 1829, was for some years a cashier, and since 1865 has been employed in the National Treasury and Interior Departments.

Judge Howes was a blacksmith, and I have a very fine engraving of the interior of a blacksmith's shop, which I have always called *my wife's coat of arms*. E P. W.

DR. JULIUS YEMANS DEWEY.

[Extracts from an obituary b Dr. Sumner Putnam.]

Julius Yemans Dewey was born in Berlin, Aug. 22, 1801; his father, Simeon Dewey, being among the first to settle in that town, coming from Hanover, N. H., nearly 100 years ago. Julius was one of a family of 8 children, and very active when a lad, not only working upon the farm, but traveling about the country, both on foot and on horseback, as an assistant drover. But in his nineteenth summer, one-half day's work, which consisted in loading and pitching 17 loads of hay, determined his choice of a profession, from the fact that for a long time afterward he was sick with pain and inflammation in the hepatic region, from which, however, he finally recovered, and outlived all the members of his father's family. Having acquired a good preliminary education at the Wash. Co. Gram. School, he studied medicine with Dr. Lamb., a celebrated practitioner in those days, resident at Montpelier, and in 1823, received his degree from the medical department of the Vermont University, and commenced practice at Montpelier. In consequence of his activity, intelligence and skill, he soon acquired a large professional business, and June 9, 1825, married Miss Mary Perrin, daughter of Zachariah Perrin, of Berlin. The fruit of this union was 18 years of happy domestic life and 4 children: Chas. and Edward Dewey, of Montpelier, Geo. Dewey, of the U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Dr. Geo. P. Greeley, of Nashua, N. H. Furthermore, these years were crowned with professional and financial success, but all too soon, the faithful wife and mother was called from her earthly home, and the circle thus painfully broken, remained severed about 2 years, when it became restored by a second marriage with Mrs. Susan L. Tarbox, of Randolph, an estimable lady, who brought with her an excellent daughter, now the wife of his oldest son, which arrangement proved very happy in all respects.

Though brought up in a family the heads of which were rigidly Puritan, Dr. Dewey chose the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he was long a faithful office-bearer, a liberal supporter and an influential adviser, especially against the modern fashions which find no countenance except in the Roman churches. In politics, he was ardent and intelligent, and to him, perhaps, quite as much as any other one, is to be ascribed the defeat of the anti-masonic Gov. Palmer in 1835, and the subsequent success of the Whig and Republican parties in Vermont; yet he was never an office-seeker, but acted simply upon his convictions of what was best for the State and the nation.

In 1850, Dr. Dewey, with others, or-



Julius G. Dewey

ganized the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, and soon became its president and chief manager, and so remained until his death. Under his auspicious management, in 27 years, the company has acquired a large number of policy-holders, presenting a record of success unequalled, and worthy the confidence and patronage of those who desire at death to doubly ensure, if possible, a legacy to their families. Indeed, amid the financial ruin and distress prevalent, this noble monument of his provident care and industry affords relief to many a worthy debtor, and stands against the invasion of want as a bulwark to many a widowed and orphaned home.

In 1854, being deprived by death of a second wife, at 53 years of age, apparently in the prime of life, and by nature strongly inclined to make the best of life and its blessings, especially the endearments and comforts of home, he fortunately married Mrs. Susan E. Lilley, of Worcester, Mass., a beautiful and excellent woman, who also brought with her a beautiful daughter, now the wife of his second son, and for the last 20 years made his home a paradise, until his final departure shrouds it in mourning, (1876.)

During his last years, his relations as husband, parent and grand-parent were eminently happy. I have heard him remark that few men had been so unfortunate as himself in the loss of excellent wives, and that no man could have been more fortunate in replacing them. He was very strongly attached to home and its endearments—his wife, children and grandchildren, and they always received from him the kindest attention, care and provision; and, in return, he received from them, and carried with him at his departure, their utmost love, confidence and respect.

Dr. Dewey was eminently a strong, self-made man,—a person who thought carefully, intelligently and broadly; consequently, every enterprise to which he put his hands, proved a success. Education, the church, all forms of public welfare—town, state and national, as the foundation and defense of home, social order, progress and wealth, were near and dear to his heart, and always received his cordial support. During a long and active life, his ability and integrity reached and maintained the highest standard. Socially, he was friendly, open and cheerful.

On the 20th of May, 1876, he partook of a hearty dinner, over-exercised, and became much excited in discussion. Immediately, symptoms of disturbed digestion began, and a bad night followed, the pulse soon falling to 28 or 30 per minute. This state continued until the morning of the 29th, at 3:30 o'clock, when, in full consciousness, in the 76th year of his age, the heart instantly ceased to beat, the countenance flushed, soon became full and dusky, efforts at respiration ceased almost immediately, consciousness was gone, and the paleness of death settled over the features.

"Soul, thought, will, ideation—
All, so quickly severed
From their loved abode—
O, who may or e'er can,
The mystery of life,
Of death, illume, unveil,
To the mourning circle
Left behind?"

MEDICAL MEN OF MONTPELIER.

BY DR. SUMNER PUTNAM.

FREDERICK W. ADAMS

was born in Pawlet, in 1786, and his literary remains show him to have been educated. He studied medicine with Dr. Oliver Harmon, of Pawlet, attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College, and began practice in Fairfield before he graduated. Remaining there some time, he moved to Cambridge, and from Cambridge to Barton in 1814, and in 1822, returned to Dartmouth, and received his diploma. He continued to practice in Barton and vicinity till 1836, where he acquired great reputation as a physician and surgeon, being called at times a distance of 50 miles to perform capital operations. He was also the first, or one of the first, to call attention to the American hellebore or veratrum viride in practice. In the winter of 1835 and 1836, he attended medical lectures at Philadelphia, with a view of set-

tling in Montpelier, which he did in 1836, his name and reputation soon following, if it had not already preceded him.

Located at Montpelier, he was at first shunned by many on account of his reputed skepticism; but being a large, gentlemanly appearing man, of dignified presence, destined to excite attention and command respect or fear anywhere, he soon became a leading practitioner in the town and surrounding country.

Dr. Adams was a man of literary taste, and having long been esteemed an infidel or atheist, he, in 1843, at the request of friends, published a book entitled "Theological Criticism," which *entitles* him to rank with Paine and Ingersoll in their estimate of the Bible, the church and the clergy. But only as respects these points did his skeptical philosophy seem to touch his heart, as the following may tend to show: When he first came here, a leading church felt it a duty to circulate papers asking its members to sign their names promising not to employ him professionally. After a time, the same men, one a deacon, who circulated the first paper, came to him with a subscription paper to help repair the church, to which appeal he replied, "God forbid that he should so misapply his money. He much preferred to give it to the poor and needy whom he knew."

All of those formerly acquainted with him here, with whom I have conversed, declare the Doctor to have been a very benevolent, generous, honorable, kind-hearted man. Says one, "He lived more practical Christianity daily, than any other man in town." When a poor man asked him for his bill, he would say, "How much money have you?" "O, not much!" would be the reply. "How many children have you?" "Four or five," as the case might be. "Well, then, you will want all the money you have, and more too; here, take this," handing out five dollars, perhaps. Also, every now and then he would buy a web of calico, cotton cloth, or whatever he thought might be needed, and slyly hand it in at the back door of the poor. On the other hand, of the usurious rich, he would take a good bill, but no more than professional, saying to himself, if I get the money, I shall give some of it to the needy, and that they will not do if they keep it. A lady, whose family physician he had been, said, "do not have it go into his biography that he was an infidel, for he was not. See the lines he composed on the death of my daughter," handing me the long-preserved lines, full of beautiful sentiment:

O, God! forgive us the distrust
Deep agony hath wrought,
Of dispensation doubtless just,
With hidden mercies fraught.

But when an idol is removed,
Although from earth to Heaven,
Our hearts rebel, that one so loved
Should have been lent, not given.

O, hard, and harder yet to bear
The cross we now sustain;
While memory will not forbear
To ambrotype our pain.

We own that we should be resigned,
And put in God our trust;
Yet human selfishness is blind,
Nor sees that God is just.

Hence, we should solemnly invoke
The Faith too seldom giv'n,
That sees this mercy in the stroke,
A soul transferred to Heaven.

It is said that he and Dr. Shelton, Rector of the Episcopal church in this place at that time, were on particularly good terms, often joking and bantering each other—Shelton often inviting Dr. A. to attend church, while he would as often contemptuously decline to so misspend his time. But Dr. S. having prepared a sermon for him, continued to invite him to church, and at last he came, when the usher seated him well up in front. Dr. S. now took from the drawer his long-prepared sermon, on the text, "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God," and delivered from his pulpit a powerful discourse, which Dr. A. seemed to take pretty much to himself, meanwhile, sitting uneasily in his seat, and sweating profusely. The old Doctor had a good mind to be mad, but then he concluded to blow it off.

Dr. Adams was a musician, and also made violins, which are said to have challenged the admiration of Ole Bull. Ole Bull called on him when here, and he and the Doctor had some music.



Sumner Putnam.

He was twice married, and a daughter of his now resides in Barton. He died Dec. 17, 1858, of pneumonia, aged 72, with a clear intellect, and when asked if he died as he had lived, answered, "If there is a Christian's God, I am not afraid to trust myself in his hands."

Abridged from memoir in Transactions of the Vermont Medical Society.

DR. C. B. CHANDLER

was born Apr. 24, 1796, at Chester. During his minority, he resided at the home of his father upon the farm, and acquired at the common school and Chester Academy sufficient education to become a successful teacher.

He read medicine with Dr. Bowen, attended lectures at Woodstock, and after, at Brown University, R. I.; where he graduated, and commenced practice in Tunbridge in 1823. About the same time, he married Miss Nancy Atherton, of Baltimore, by whom he had two sons, who are now alive, and one of whom succeeded him in business in this town, and is now in full practice. In 1837, his first wife died. After this he married Miss Amanda Chapman, of Tunbridge, who died in 1841, His third marriage was to Mrs. F. A. C. Harvey, of Cabot, who survived him.

Having practiced his profession successfully 33 years in Tunbridge, he came to Montpelier, and bought out Dr. Orrin Smith, and soon acquired a good practice, showing himself, in the 10 years which he resided here, to be a careful, judicious physician, a good surgeon, a friendly, generous, and strictly honorable man. Without sickness, warning or premonition, he died instantly, Jan. 8, 1867, in his 71st year, while unharnessing his horse after a long ride; it was supposed of apoplexy, as several of the family had died from that cause.

The high estimation in which he was held in every respect may be inferred from the following extract from a daily paper published in Montpelier at the time of his death. "He removed," says the editor of the *Freeman*, "to Montpelier in 1856, where for his high reputation as a skillful surgeon and physician, and his excellences as a citizen, ever ready and zealous in every good work, he was highly esteemed. Though far advanced in years. he seemed to be physicaily and intellectually vigorous, and to the last was actively engaged in his profession. His death is, therefore, a severe loss to his family, to the medical profession, and to the community. They find consolation in the remembrance that his life had been one of great usefulness, founded upon his firm conviction of the genuineness of practical Christianity. Irreproachable in all his relations in life, invaluable as a friend, of most excellent example as a citizen, and performing with scrupulous fidelity and with untiring labor every prompting of the warmest and kindest heart, he was in all his life the truest type of the upright, benevolent, beneficent man. Others have left us more noted, perhaps, for talents and high position before the public, but never one more missed and mourned than is, and long will be, this worthy, active, and intelligent Christian physician.

Ever humane and self-sacrificing, he as cheerfully bestowed his professional aid on the poor, when he never asked or expected pay, as on the wealthy and influential; and it has been this noble trait, in addition to his fine social qualities, his entire sincerity and sterling worth as a man, which has so widely endeared him to all classes of people in this region of country. He once told a friend that he wanted no higher fame, and no better reward, than to have it thought and said at his death, that he sincerely endeavored to do all the good he could, and to be a kind and honest man.

DR. C. M. RUBLEE.

Chauncey Moore Rublee, son of Luman and Mrs. Luman (Burbank) Rublee, was born at Montpelier, Nov. 25, 1823. At fourteen, he left the Academy in this place, and became a clerk in the drug store of E. H. Prentiss, and, after 2 years' service, began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Clark; attended medical lectures, and graduated at Woodstock, after three years' study. In Dec. 1848, he sailed for

Paris, and writes to his friends of the passage: "We had but two storms, and I assure you I never wish to witness another. I wished myself in Vermont. When I saw the noble ship in which I was about to sail, lying at the dock, it did not seem possible for it to be blown about by the wind, but after getting out to sea, I realized what the wind and waves could do, and then the ship appeared to me as it was—a mere egg-shell dancing upon the water. On reaching Paris, I hired a room, furnished with everything necessary, and a *femme*, as they are called here, to take care of it, for which I pay $6 per month, and I get my food where I please. I devote considerable of my time at present, to learning to speak French, and am able to talk a little." Again: "In the fore part of the day, I am either at the lying-in hospital with Paul Dubois, or in the surgeons' hospital with Velpeau; in the fever hospital with Louis, or at the venereal hospital with Ricord. Paul Dubois is considered the most able man in his hospital in Paris. I had a letter of introduction to him. He received me very kindly, and offered me any assistance he could render. He speaks English very well."

In the same letter he writes of the Revolution of 1848: "The Frenchmen have accomplished a great work, drove Louis Phillip from his throne, . . . and proclaimed France a Republic, in the presence of 700,000 people." Of the Socialist Insurrection which followed in June, he wrote Aug. 6: "Several pieces of cannon were stationed near the street where I live, and it was one continual roar. After each shot, a load of wounded would be carried by my window. Of 400 in one command, all killed but 30. Next morning I went to the dead house where the killed were deposited before burial—a sad picture—fathers and mothers after their sons, sisters for their brothers, and when they found them, it would seem as if they would die with sorrow."

On returning to Montpelier, he began practice, and soon married Miss Sarah E. Clark, daughter of Dr. Charles Clark. In 1855, he moved to Boston, to engage in city practice, but before long his health began to fail; it never had been strong, and while at Boston he bled at the lungs two or three times, which induced him to return to Montpelier, where he continued to do office business, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear, and surgical cases. In the winter of 1860, he spent 3 months in Paris, by which his health was improved.

He had one son, Chas. C. Rublee, M. D. Dr. C. M. Rublee was a clear-headed, energetic, honorable man, a good physician and surgeon, and accumulated property from the practice of his profession, though his body was weak and infirm. He kept office hours 5 years after he was unable to walk any considerable distance, seldom, or never, mentioning his own sufferings and infirmities. During the last month of his life he was confined to his room, his cough becoming worse, prostration rapidly increased, and death came to his relief Jan. 26, 1870,

DR. W. H. H. RICHARDSON,

son of Samuel and Martha Richardson was born in Orange, Vt., in 1824, and died of cerebral apoplexy, in Winona, Minn. June 5, '74. At an early age, having shown an aptitude for learning, he was fitted for college at Thetford Academy, and entered Dartmouth, where he remained to the end of his junior year; on account of ill health he was obliged to omit the senior year but left college with a good reputation for scholarship and moral character.

After regaining his health, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Taplin, of Corinth, Vt., and attended lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., graduating in 1849. Subsequently, he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and entered Bellevue Hospital, where he remained one year as house physician.

In Oct. 1850, he married Miss Cynthia P. Stewart, and in 1851, commenced the practice of his profession in East Montpelier, removing to Montpelier in 1853, where for 11 years he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. By rigid economy and



Nathan Jewett

close attention to business, he acquired a very respectable competence.

In 1866, becoming tired of riding over the adjacent hills at all hours of the day and night, realizing, as only a physician can, the magnitude of the burden as age advances, which many times is a thankless task, he determined to remove to a more densely populated country, and, after traveling through the Western States, he purchased a residence in the beautiful city of Winona, Minn., on the westerly bank of the great Mississippi, where, surrounded by his family, possessed of urbanity and great good sense, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors and townspeople and the profession to which he belonged, as well as that of those who sought his counsel and advice.

CAPT. NATHAN JEWETT

was born in Hopkinton, N. H., March 8, 1767, and died in Montpelier Dec. 29, 1861, in his 95th year. About the time Vermont declared her independence, the church in Connecticut, which ruled that State, commenced a persecution of the brethren who preferred the Cambridge Platform, which drove several clergymen and many excellent men into other states. Several of the fugitives came to Vermont and New Hampshire and settled in or near the Connecticut river valley, and among these was the Hon. Elisha Payne, who was very influential in effecting the two unions of New Hampshire towns with Vermont, and for a time held the offices of Lieut. Governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, though residing in what is now Lebanon, N. H.

Capt. Jewett commended himself to Gov. Payne so well that he won the Governor's daughter Ruth, born at Plainfield, Conn., July 9, 1770, and married her Dec. 10, 1793, at Lebanon. From this marriage came the son, whose notice follows, and two daughters who were long ornaments in the society of Montpelier: Julia Jewett, widow first of Chester Hubbard, a successful merchant, and last of Hon. Augustine Clarke, who was State Treasurer; and Eliza S. Jewett, widow of the Hon. William R. Shafter, of Townshend. Mrs. Clarke died June 1, 1881, at the age of 87 years. Mrs. Shafter is still living.

Capt. Jewett came to Montpelier in 1807, and resided there until his death, always highly respected for perfect probity, and generosity beyond his means in behalf of the best interests of the community. I remember him as a well formed man and dignified and gentlemanly in his demeanor — qualities which contributed to his election to the captaincy of the Washington Artillery. This company was specially incorporated as the Governor's guard, consisted of picked men, and was entirely independent of other military organizations. The dignity of a Captaincy in such a company was equal to that of a Major General of the militia. Indeed, on election day the Captain was quite as great in the eyes of the customary crowd as His Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Lieut. Governor, the Honorable Council, and the General Assembly.

COL. ELISHA PAYNE JEWETT

was born in Lebanon, N. H., June 5th, 1801, and married Miss Julia Kellogg Field, daughter of the late Hon. Charles K. Field of Brattleboro, Jan. 15, 1861. He was the only son of Nathan and Ruth Payne Jewett, and he has an only daughter who bears her grand-mother Jewett's name.

Col. Jewett at 15 years was apprenticed to the late Hon. Daniel Baldwin as a clerk in the mercantile business, and after service for six years he engaged in trade for himself successfully, in the firms of Hubbard & Jewett and Jewett, Howes & Co. On retiring from that business he was interested in the construction of a portion of the Vermont Central Railroad, and of the Great Western from Suspension Bridge to Hamilton, Ontario.

Later he engaged in agriculture, purchasing the beautiful farm on the Winooski, in the south-west corner of the town, on which the first settlement was made. He has greatly improved that farm and other lands in his possession. It is however for Col. Jewett's active exertions, by his

personal influence and very generous contributions for the good of his town, to churches, State houses, and other things touching the interests of his neighbors, that he will long have "a name to live."

His integrity and reputation as a financier are fully attested by the offices he has held. He was a bank director in Montpelier for 42 years; president of the State Bank (Montpelier) 6 years; State Treasurer—1846 and 7, and town representative in 1855. He was also Presidential Elector at large in 1872. Some of the services of Col. Jewett, in getting up the Vermont Central Railroad, have been already noticed in the history of Montpelier, but one incident remains to be recorded. The Vermont Central Railroad never could have been built without a connecting road in New Hampshire, and the dominant party in that State was hostile to railroads. A committee of Central men, of which Col. Jewett was one, was therefore sent to Concord to wait upon the legislature and secure a charter. A scheme was arranged by Franklin Pierce, soon afterwards President, Judge Upham and others, to have charters granted on condition that no railroads should be built except on the consent of a board of commissioners, who of course would be of the dominant party. Col. Jewett therefore ensconced himself at the Democratic head-quarters and soon prevailed upon an influential anti-railroad man *to accept the office of commissioner*, and the charter was granted. Soon afterwards Col. Jewett assisted in Gov. Paine's flank movement in favor of the Fitchburgh line, when the Railroad Commissioners hastened to approve the charter of the Northern N. H. Railroad Company.

Col. Jewett derives his military title from having been, with Gov. Charles Paine, on the staff of Maj. Gen. Ezekiel P. Walton.

E. P. W.

SAMUEL WELLS.

If intelligent and successful devotion to the highest interests of a community for the best portion of a more than average life entitles one to grateful mention when the record of that community is made up, then surely does the subject of this sketch deserve a no mean place upon the roll of honor of Montpelier.

Samuel Wells was born in Milton, Chittenden County, Vt., Sept. 23, 1822. His father, William Wells, was a respected farmer of that town, and a veteran of the War of 1812, having served five years as a non-commissioned officer. The record says: "He was in the expedition which invaded Canada under Gen. Scott, and participated in the battles of Chippewa, French's Mills, and the siege and capture of Fort Erie. He was also one of the survivors of the memorable charge at Lundy's Lane, under Col. Miller, when two-thirds of the attacking force was cut down."

Samuel was the eldest of seven children, five of whom died in childhood. With no educational advantages in early life but the common schools of that day, these were so prized and utilized as to enable the farmer boy himself to become a successful teacher at the early age of 18. Subsequently he entered the law office of Hon. A. G. Whittemore, of Milton, where he not only completed his course of legal studies, but, better still, became so thoroughly imbued with the high-toned professional practice and honorable business habits of the distinguished gentleman with whom he studied, as to furnish him a model in all his subsequent life. While studying law he also acquired a knowledge of practical surveying, which was of great service to him in after years.

After admission to the bar in Chittenden County, Mr. Wells opened an office in Bakersfield, Franklin County, where he practiced his profession for some two years. During this period he interested himself in the subject of fire insurance, and finally became impressed with the advisability of the farmers of the State effecting insurance by themselves, and thus avoiding liabilities for the more hazardous classes of fire risks. Accordingly, in October, 1849, he came to Montpelier, and after enlisting other parties, an application was made to the legislature, then in session, for an act to incorporate the *Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company*. The application was



Elisha P. Jewett

strenuously opposed in various quarters, but finally prevailed, and on the day succeeding its passage the company was organized. At this organization Mr. Wells was chosen Treasurer and also a Director of the company, both of which positions he continued to hold by unanimous annual elections for 28 years, and until the day of his death. With a single exception, there was not another instance of like service in the history of the company. With that exception, not one of the original Directors remained in office, and ten out of the fifteen had long before passed away.

With his company organized, Mr. Wells entered at once upon the discharge of his official duties with all the ardor of his nature, and in an almost incredibly brief period of time the "FARMERS' MUTUAL" became one of the established and honored institutions of the State. It was both the pride and monument of all his after life. Its management led him to visit all sections of the State, and he thus became more generally and favorably known than falls to the lot of most of our public men. Of the three thousand losses which the company sustained prior to his death, he doubtless personally adjusted more than one-half, and no party ever had reason to accuse him of injustice or trickery. Of all the moneys which he recieved and disbursed as treasurer of the company—amounting to nearly a million of dollars—not a single dollar was ever misappropriated to his personal advantage or diverted from its legitimate use.

But fidelity to these public trusts by no means circumscribed or measured the extent and value of his services to the immediate community in which he lived. With a generous spirit, and a ready and skillful hand, he welcomed all the broad and varied duties of the good citizen. His own limited advantages for early education led him to devise liberal things for the youth of later generations. The long and bitter struggle which finally resulted in the establishment of Montpelier's excellent Union School, was inaugurated by Mr. Wells and three or four associates, and the almost endless and delicate labor required to supersede the time-honored district system by the infinitely better plan of *union* and *gradation*, with all the legislation needful to render it complete and harmonious, devolved more largely upon him than upon any other one individual. And for several years after the new system was adopted he afforded it the benefit of his aid and counsel as a member of the prudential committee. The same is true of the excellent Fire Department, which has been maintained during the last 25 years. An entire re-organization was effected, improved engines purchased, new companies formed and equipped, and a new departure in discipline and efficiency taken, largely through his instrumentality. For several years he held the responsible position of chief engineer, and was a leading actor in this department long after failing health warned him to desist.

In 1870, in consultation with others, he procured the chartering of the *Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company*, of which he was one of the corporators—an institution now, (1881,) with more than half a million dollars of deposits and capital. In 1874 he obtained the charter of the *Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, with a view of providing insurance in home companies for such classes of property as could not be insured in the Farmers' Company, and which had hitherto been compelled to seek accommodation largely outside of the State. In this company he was an active director until his death.

In 1872 he became impressed with the absolute need of a better water supply for the village, and with such aid as he could command, secured the consideration of the subject at the annual village meeting of that year, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to examine and report upon the desirability of the general project, and the comparative merits of the several sources of supply. Mr. Wells was chairman of that committee, and much time and labor were expended in the examination of localities, analysis of waters, survey of routes, and estimates of the cost

of material and construction—all of which was submitted in an exhaustive printed report at the annual village meeting of 1873. That report strongly recommended that the supply be taken from Berlin Pond brook, and that the work be undertaken at once; and the reasons given for that recommendation have never been controverted. When the village finally decides to meet this imperative necessity—and it is believed that that time is in the very near future—it will be found that the work is all plainly mapped out in Mr. Wells' report of 1873.

Charters for the *Montpelier Manufacturing Company* and also the *Pioneer Manufacturing Company*, were prepared and their enactment procured by him, the establishment of which have added largely to the population and industrial interests of the town; and if all the benefits anticipated therefrom have not been realized, it is solely because the monied men of the place persistently withheld their pecuniary aid and fostering care. Mr. Wells also actively aided in the work of securing the Wells River railroad, and expended no little time and labor in efforts to secure other, in some respects better, connecting railway lines. He was principally instrumental in the purchase and fitting up of Village Hall, which has ever since not only supplied an essential need, but proved a source of no small profit to the village; also the Town Farm, where our poor, whom we "always have with us," find a comfortable asylum. And while acting as one of the "Fathers of the town," which he did for several years, it is far within the truth to say that more was accomplished by way of opening new streets, improving old ones, extending and repairing sidewalks, providing suitable drainage, and improving the external and sanitary condition of the village, than was ever effected in the same length of time before or since. These, and nameless kindred enterprises, show the creating, shaping and fostering hand of Mr. Wells, and generations yet to come will share the benefits of his generous and self-denying labors. Nor did he shrink from assuming his full proportion of the burdens of these public improvements, for the records of each one will testify to an outlay of time, labor and money which furnish the best possible guaranty of good faith, and which show a degree of liberality entirely disproportioned to his means. And while the more conservative portion of the community looked upon some of his enterprises as visionary and impracticable, time is rapidly demonstrating that his only misfortune was to be but a tithe as far in advance of the times as his critics were in the rear.

Though the general practice of the law was abandoned on coming to Montpelier, Mr. Wells nevertheless retained his connection with the bar, making a specialty of insurance law and practice. He was industrious and thorough in the preparation of his cases, and sought for the solid ground of equity, which he regarded as the very essence of law. Some points of insurance law of the first importance became permanently settled through his instrumentality.

In politics Mr. Wells was an unwavering Democrat, thoroughly imbued with the principles of the schools of Jefferson and Jackson. He was unskilled in the party tactics of modern times, and might well have said, with Addison:

"Believe who will the artful shams—not I."

However, he followed the fortunes of his party, and the esteem in which he was held by his associates is well certified by his having been made at different elections their candidate for Congress, State Treasurer and Presidential elector, and also chosen a member of the State Committee and chairman of the District Committee. He was also made a candidate for various county offices. His party being uniformly in the minority, however, he received no elections to office save such as were conferred by his political opponents; but in such esteem was he held that for many years he was chosen a selectman, town agent and justice of the peace.

The leading traits of Mr. Wells' character were well stated by one of the local papers at the time of his decease:

"Montpelier had no better citizen than Samuel Wells. Honest in all his convic-



R. W. Hyde

tions and actions; public-spirited and liberal in all projects for the general good; favoring all improvements that promised to enhance the prosperity of the town; very generous in aiding all objects of charity; ever ready to assist those who were trying to assist themselves; careful in forming opinions, and then courageous in avowing and standing by them; a considerate and kind-hearted man, a true friend, an excellent neighbor, an affectionate husband and father, he was one of those whose true worth will be more and more realized as time develops what was lost when he was taken. His proudest monument will be that all are fully justified in speaking well of him, and that he was really an honest man—"the noblest work of God." Than this, no higher eulogy can be given any man."

Though not a communicant, Mr. Wells was a habitual attendant and liberal supporter of Bethany church. For many years he served upon its prudential committee, and had the custody, as surveyor, of its church edifice.

In Sept. 1854, Mr. Wells was married to Mary P. Leslie, of Newbury, who, together with two daughters, survives him, a son having died in childhood.

Jan. 31, 1878, before completing his 57th year, Mr. Wells died—prematurely, as the record runs and as the world judges; but

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
. . . . . He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

Judged by this standard,

"The hand of the reaper
Sought the ears that were hoary."

J. P.

HON. JOHN SPALDING,

son of Reuben Spalding of Sharon, born 1790, died April 26, 1870, in his 81st year. He came to Montpelier in 1813, and entered into trade for himself, and afterwards was a partner in the firms of Chester Hubbard & Spalding, Langdon & Spalding, Langdon, Spalding & Co., and John & Charles Spalding, retiring from mercantile employments in 1840, after which he spent much of his time in agricultural pursuits. He married a daughter of Hon. Salvin Collins, who bore him two sons and three daughters, John and Eliza now [1881] only surviving. Judge Spalding was a large and good looking man, of a kind disposition, and excessively affectionate to his children. His integrity was undoubted, and so earned for him the responsible offices which he held. He was some time Director and President of the old Bank of Montpelier, and also President of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Judge of Washington County Court 1840, and State Treasurer 1841 to 1846.

MAJ. RICHARD W. HYDE

was born in Lebanon, N. H., Oct. 11, 1801, died in Montpelier Nov. 13, 1865. He came of good stock, which contributed many good men to this State, Lieut. Elihu Hyde having served as representative for Lebanon in our Legislature 1781, under the second union with New Hampshire towns, and been commissioned as a magistrate. Maj. Hyde came to Montpelier in 1828, and lived there until his death. The following account of his business life, and beautiful tribute to his character, from the pen of the late Hon. C. W. Willard, written in Nov. 1865, will make the best biography of this worthy man.

"Some 35 years ago Major Hyde came to Montpelier and embarked in mercantile business, which he followed without interruption and with well-merited success up to the time of his death—at which time he was senior partner of the firm of Hyde, Foster & Co., a house of the first respectability and prosperity. The gradual but steady success which attended the business life of Mr. Hyde through all those years which brought vicissitudes to perhaps most of his cotemporaries, was the result of no tricks of trade or hazardous speculation; but the legitimate fruit of enlightened judgment and honorable dealing. And his example in this respect, now bequeathed to the junior members of the firm, is a rich legacy in itself, and a sure harbinger of success if properly followed.

"But Mr. Hyde's business habits in no degree rendered him indifferent or narrow-minded in respect to the best interests of our community. No man among us more heartily seconded all enlightened plans to promote the material interests and pros-

perity of the town—to improve our schools —to build and support our churches—to meet the calls of general benevolence and charity, and especially to supply the necessities of the poor.

"In his political associations Mr. Hyde was a life-long democrat; but with him *democracy* meant *patriotism*, and he refused to follow any banner but the flag of his country. And during the late war no man in the community labored more earnestly or contributed more freely than he to furnish men and means for bearing that loved banner onward to victory and peace. Thank God that he lived to see the desire of his heart granted!

"Mr. Hyde himself was no stranger to bereavement. Death had repeatedly visited his family, and stirred to their very depths the deep fountains of his nature. But his great, loving heart, so susceptible of grief, turned as if by superior attraction to the still greater and more loving heart of the Father of us all; and here he found, not only consolation in his grief, but a firm foundation for his religious creed, in the confident belief that the Infinite God, who desires the salvation of all, will bring them in His own good time and manner to the joys of His heavenly home.

"The home of Mr. Hyde was proverbially the abode of hospitality and good cheer. Here all ages and conditions found a companion and friend. Here the benevolence and geniality of his nature were fully developed, and from this central sun influences of love and good will radiated through all the community. To his beloved family the loss is unspeakable—inconceivable. We offer no word of consolation, for vain is the help of man. The profound respect and sympathy of the community was appropriately manifested on the occasion of the funeral, by the closing of our places of business, and the attendance of a large concourse of people to mingle their tears with the bereaved, and testify their grief that the manly form, the pleasant smile and the cheering voice of our departed friend would be seen and heard among us no more forever.

"As we conveyed the mortal remains of our departed brother to their chosen resting-place in our beautiful Cemetery, toward the close of a pleasant autumn day, with the partially-veiled sun sinking tranquilly to his rest, and committed "earth to earth and dust to dust," commending his spirit to Him who is the Resurrection and the Life,—we could but inwardly exclaim—

> "Be thy virtues with the living.
> And thy spirit ours."

Maj. Hyde first engaged in the bakery business as junior member in the firm of Cross & Hyde, and this was followed by the large mercantile business above alluded to. He left, surviving, a son, Edward D. Hyde, who has succeeded to his father's business, and two daughters—all borne to him by Sarah L., youngest daughter of the late Jacob F. Dodge of Montpelier.

JAMES T. THURSTON.

BY HON. C. W. WILLARD.

The death of James Tottingham Thurston, long a resident of Montpelier, demands of the public journalist more than the mere mention of his decease; and perhaps here, even more than ordinarily happens with men of equal worth, because he never by any ostentation of virtue seemed to challenge commendation, is it proper that we should recognize the value of a life singularly industrious, honest and temperate, successful in its connection with business interests and public concerns, dear to those who had the pleasure of his friendship, and made happy by the love of those who enjoyed the affection of his home.

Mr. Thurston was the son of Moses Thurston and Hannah Bolton Thurston, and was born in Cambridge, Vt., Feb. 19, 1818. His father was a farmer, and the education of which the son had the benefit at home was only such as a youth of quickness of intellect could obtain in the common schools of the town, at a time when such schools could hardly be called institutions of learning, but only served to give boys an acquaintance with the rudiments of knowledge. He came to Montpelier when he was 15 years of age, living with his brother-in-law, Henry W. Sabin, and serving part of the time as his clerk,

attending for two or three years the district school during the winter months, and possibly a term or two at the academy. His after life, however, served to show how little the fitness for responsible positions and ability to do well everything that a prominent business man and citizen has to do, depends upon the learning of the schools. In 1838, he was employed as clerk in the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, where he performed his work so satisfactorily, that in 1842 he was made treasurer of the company. This position he occupied—with the exception of a period of 14 months in 1850–51, when he acted as secretary of the National Life Insurance Company—for 32 years. At the time he was made treasurer, Daniel Baldwin was president of the company, and such men as Joseph Reed, Joseph Howes, John Spalding and George Worthington were active directors. The company then, though well established, was doing a small business in comparison with what it afterwards commanded, and no small share of its subsequent success is due to the faithful and intelligent labors of its treasurer. In 1874, Mr. Thurston was made president, succeeding Mr. Baldwin, who had held the office 34 years. In 1877, he resigned the office on account of his increasing infirmity, which made even its lightest duties a severe tax upon his strength.

Mr. Thurston was, besides his connection with the Fire Insurance Company, a director of the National Life Insurance Company from 1852, until his death, and for nearly the whole time a trusted and continually-consulted member of its financial committee. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Montpelier from its organization, and his acquaintance with men and affairs and his prudent judgment made him a valuable officer. He was at different times clerk, selectman and lister of Montpelier, and latterly for many years a favorite presiding officer in town and public meetings.

In politics Mr. Thurston was, until 1861, a democrat, and associated with such democrats as Paul Dillingham, Daniel Baldwin, Chas. G. Eastman, T. P. Redfield, Charles Reed, John A. Page, Stephen Thomas and W. H. H. Bingham. He was the candidate of that party for state treasurer from 1856 to 1860. Since the commencement of the rebellion in 1861, he has acted and voted with the republican party. He was not, however, either as democrat or republican, a zealous partisan, but always held his opinions of public men and measures subject to his intelligent estimate of their real worth without much respect for their party labels.

Mr. Thurston united with the Congregational church in Montpelier, where he had formerly worshipped, in 1858, was a member of its communion at his decease, and a regular attendant upon its services when his health permitted. His religion was a matter of judgment rather than of emotion, a belief in the present value of an upright life rather than in the saving power of ecstatic states of mind or unreasoning faith in creeds—in short, an intelligent, consistent, exemplary, practical christianity, a christianity that believes the road to Heaven should be traveled not on Sundays alone, but on other days in the week as well.

In 1843, Mr. Thurston was married to Fanny W. Witherell, of Montpelier, who died in 1865, leaving one son, John B. Thurston, now a respected citizen of Montpelier. Afterward, Mr. Thurston married Mrs. Sevira J. Currier, of Montpelier, who survives him. His home was a delight to him and to those under its roof, a place to which he always turned with fondness and longing when away, a home now darkened by the shadow of death.

It may justly be said of Mr. Thurston's life that it was calm and steady, flowing like the current of a river that, between even banks, keeps its quiet course to the sea. He was a conservative rather than a reformer, but conservative more in action than in thought, as often happens with men of a temper seldom stirred by the heats of passion or emotion; but no genuine reform that commended itself to the

sober judgment ever lacked his sympathy or support. Rev. Mr. Hincks, in remarks at the funeral service, said that Mr. Thurston was not aggressive in his religion; and he might have said with equal justice that he did not belong to the aggressive type of man. He was not of the men who found states and conquer kingdoms, but of the other equally valuable men who hold fast the progress already made, yet never refuse to advance when new ideas open the way. He had a lively sense of humor, a rare appreciation of the ridiculous, was a keen observer of men, enjoyed a good story and told one exceedingly well, and was genial and witty as well as philosophic and thoughtful in conversation. He was quick to see the force of logic, just and intelligent in his estimate of his associates and the men of his time, always giving countenance and aid to every work that met his approval, liberal in contributions to all benevolent objects, ready to aid with his labor and his purse every enterprise that contributed to the growth, the reputation and the influence of his town, faithful to his many friends, and not unjust to his few enemies. He had a judicial temper of mind, that peculiar excellence which commands respect rather in the long run than in moments of excitement and the heat of controversy, that calmness that not seldom frets impatient minds because it does not jump with their conclusions and run with their speed, but which always proves its worth and vindicates itself as time wears on. He loved life, and had joy in living. In his long struggle with disease, he would gladly have welcomed returning health, for the delight he always found in seeing the faces and hearing the voices of his friends, for his love for the sweet pleasures which nature in a hundred ways offered to him, and for the sense of being a part of a living, moving world. Yet he met his death patiently, without vain regrets, mourning most of all that with those he loved so well he should no more from our breezy hills look out on the fair pictures that summer and autumn spread over our mountains and along our valleys, nor hear the "various language" which nature addresses to him who, in love of her, "holds communion with her visible forms."

The writer of this notice cannot forbear adding to this imperfect sketch an expression of his own high esteem for Mr. Thurston, and his sense of personal sorrow at his death. An acquaintance for more than a score of years, much of the time familiar and friendly, had revealed many of his excellent qualities of mind and heart, but three months spent last winter with him in a far-away, sunny valley of the Ozark mountains, and the daily delights of a cordial, frank, confiding companionship, ripened this friendship of so many years into a warm personal attachment that will ever be a treasured memory to him who survives.

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From the *Resolutions* passed by the Vt. Mutual Fire Ins. Co. after his death, we give:

Be it resolved, we deeply feel and mourn the loss of James T. Thurston, our true friend and associate, whose upright deportment, integrity of character, good judgment and usefulness as a citizen endeared him to all, especially to us who knew him so well. May his many virtues be ever cherished by us, and be an example for those that follow him. May we remember in the words so often quoted by him, "'Tis not all of life to live, nor all of death to die."

And from the resolutions passed by the National Life Insurance Co:

Resolved, that we sincerely mourn and profoundly regret the death of our friend and associate, James T. Thurston, whose quick perception, great caution, sound judgment, unblemished character, and perfect integrity, together with other creditable qualities of his head and heart, have endeared him to us for many years. His many virtues will be long remembered by us the survivors. "*May he rest in peace.*"

JOSEPH W. WHEELOCK.

[From an article by Hon. CHARLES W. WILLARD in the *Green Mountain Freeman* of March 1, 1876.]

Joseph Wilson Wheelock, who died at his home in Berlin, Feb. 23, 1876, was born in Eden. His father, Martin Wheelock, had 5 sons and 2 daughters. Joseph had a common school education, and when

bout 18 entered the office of the *St. Al-ans Messenger*, learned the printer's rade; remained till Aug., 1847; then orked at his trade in the office of the *reen Mountain Gazette*, at Bradford about years, and came, Feb., 1852, to Montpe-ier, as foreman into the office of the *reen Mountain Freeman*, of which the ate Hon. D. P. Thompson was proprietor nd editor, and remained in charge of that ffice, as foreman, during the proprietor-hip of Judge Thompson, and that of S. S. oyce, and from April, 1861, to Jan., 1869, hile Mr. Willard owned the paper. Mr. oyce, during his ownership of the *Free-an*, purchased the subscription list, and ecame the publisher of the *Vermont hristian Messenger*, and the *Messenger* as been published at the *Freeman* office ince that time. Jan., 1869, Mr. Whee-ock became a half owner of the *Freeman* nd *Messenger* subscription list and print-ng establishment, and from that time had he entire management of the business of he office, and the practical management f the papers until Jan., 1873. when he urchased Mr. Willard's remaining inter-st in the business, and became and re-ained managing editor and proprietor ntil his decease.

Mr. Wheelock's active life was in the rinting office, and was identified with his craft. Few men have had a busier life, or ne into which more work has been crowd-d. For many years subject to an infirmi-y which made office work often painful, e never shirked any of the responsibili-ies of his position, but often insisted, gainst the remonstrance of his employers n undertaking work that could only be one by giving his own labor at unusual ours. In that respect, he always held his ersonal comfort subordinate to his devo-ion to the business in hand. He seemed nore solicitous to make his service for thers profitable, than to spare himself, nd when he became owner of the print-ng establishment, almost for the first ime began to take an occasional rest from he exacting duties of the office; yet never, ntil compelled to keep away by his final illness, quite surrendered an immediate supervision, as in the former days when, as foreman, no detail of the work escaped his notice, and his hand was ready at the case, at the make-up, or at the press, as the exigency might require.

He seemed to have no ambitions outside of his profession; yet he had, undoubtedly, the aspiration of the true men of his profession to become the owner and manager of an influential newspaper, and he deservedly reached that position. But, unfortunately, his strength was then too much broken by the gathering forces of the disease that he had fought against so stoutly for years, to admit of his doing for the papers he managed, what he would otherwise have done. He appeared to anticipate this, and hesitated as to the purchase of Mr. Willard's half of the paper, because he feared his health was gradually but surely failing him, and finally made the venture rather to establish his sons in business than on his own account. With the valuable acquaintance with public men and public affairs which his long connection with a newspaper at the Capital of the State gave him, and with the higher education as an editor, which an intelligent man gets in a printing office better than anywhere else, Mr. Wheelock was as well fitted to be the manager of a leading Vermont newspaper as any person in the State; but the printing department drew him quite too much away from the editorial room for his own reputation as a writer and editor. While Mr. Willard was editor of the *Freeman*, Mr. Wheelock wrote many articles for which others got undeserved credit, some of them having been copied as widely and with as much appreciation as anything ever written for the *Freeman*. His style as a writer was clear, graceful in turn of expression, and forcible and pointed enough to leave no doubt of his meaning, a compliment that cannot always be paid to editorials in either country or city newspapers. He had, moreover, what his readers will call to mind, a vein of wit and humor in idea and expression, which made some of his

descriptive articles highly enjoyable, and established for him a reputation among his contemporaries as one who had few equals and no superiors in that really difficult, yet very popular kind of newspaper writing. If he had devoted himself, as he was often advised, more to editing his paper and less to printing it, he would have achieved a reputation second to that of no editor in the State, and would very likely have prolonged a life in a large degree useful to his friends and to the public.

Mr. Wheelock's residence, for most of the time he was connected with the *Freeman*, was just on the south side of the Winooski river in Berlin. He was for a long time clerk and treasurer of that town, and represented it two years in the legislature. He was one of the most trusted advisers of the authorities of the town, was ever solicitous for its interests, and, apparently without effort to become so, was influential in all town matters. In the politics of the town and of the county his judgment and advice were always prudent and wise, and were listened to and followed as often and as far as those of any other man. A robust common sense, a quick understanding of men, a plain and direct method of dealing with men and measures, a faithfulness and integrity in his associations which made others believe in him and trust him, were the elements of character which gave him strength with his fellows, and won for him the good name which he enjoyed and merited, but he was almost bashful in his modesty, and was best known for the really strong man he was by his intimates and those who sought his advice. * * * The struggle and the pain, as well as the joy and hope, of life for him are over, while yet he was scarcely past the prime of his years; but he performed each day the duty the day brought with it; and what better epitaph can the longest life win for its close?

Mr. Wheelock married Laura E. Phillips, who survives him, and he leaves two sons and a daughter trained to his own calling. * * *

HON. CHARLES W. WILLARD.

BY H. A. HUSE.

[From the *Green Mountain Freeman* of Wednesday, June 9, 1880.]

Mr. Willard died Monday night, at twen ty-five minutes after twelve. Sunday h was about his room, as he has never faile of being for years, though his hold on lif has been so slender, but began failing and from that time sank rapidly. Hi mind had all its native clearness till withi three or four hours before his death, whe he became unconscious.

Charles Wesley Willard was the son o Josiah Willard and Abigail (Carpenter Willard, and was born in Lyndon, June 18 1827. He graduated at Dartmouth colleg in 1851, and soon after leaving college came to Montpelier, where he studied la in the office of Peck & Colby, and was ad mitted to the Washington County Bar i 1853. He became a partner of Ferrand F Merrill for a time after his admission.

In 1855, '56, he was secretary of state and after that declined a re-election. I 1860, '61, he was a member of the senat for this county. In the latter year, h became editor and proprietor of the *Free man*, and so remained until 1873. Abou 1865, he for a time was in Milwaukee Wis., in the editorial chair of the *Sentinel* And during his later years his pen has no been idle, as some of the leading journal of the country could say. The columns c this paper have also been favored now an then by good doctrine and wise word over his well-known initials.

In 1868, Mr. Willard was elected t congress, and represented this distric from Mar. 4, 1869, to Mar. 4, 1875. He wa laborious in legislation, as in all things and his congressional work told on hi constitution, and since his retirement h has been in very delicate health. Visit to Colorado and elsewhere failed to re establish his health. But he was not man to give up or rust out, and last yea he accepted an appointment as one of th commissioners to revise the statutes. Col Veazey, the other commissioner, havin gone upon the bench, the burden of th work fell upon Mr. Willard. He took it



C. W. Willard

and the work was done and well done—the copy all prepared, and about three-fourths of it put to press under his supervision—before he was taken away. He liked to work; like any good workman he knew he could do good work, and we rejoice to know that the activities of the past year cheered his last days with the thought and knowledge that he was yet doing a man's work among men.

Of Mr. Willard's home life here in Montpelier, among his neighbors and friends, we need not speak. He was known of his townsmen, and many more had personal knowledge of his straightforward kindness than the casual observer of his reserved ways would ever suspect. He was a member of the Bethany Congregational church. In 1855, he married Miss Emily Doane, daughter of Hezekiah H. Reed. Mrs. Willard has left with her four children: Miss Mary, Ashton R. (who graduated at Dartmouth last year), Eliza May, and Charles Wesley. Mr. Willard leaves a brother, A. J. Willard, of St. Johnsbury, and a sister, Mrs. Hannah Flint, of Concord, N. H., surviving him.

To say the things that should be said of Mr. Willard, we are not able. To say the truth, and not to say that which to those who did not know him might seem to come from affection instead of judgment, from the heart and not from the head, is a hard task. But the people of Vermont, and especially those who for so many years knew through the columns of this paper Mr. Willard's every day thoughts, will make no mistake in this matter. They will know that when it is said he was the "first citizen of the State," the words are words of truth and soberness, and not those of over-zealous friendship.

He had their well-deserved esteem, confidence, and indeed affection. The qualities that gave these to him were not those of the "magnetic" order. He captivated by no studied arts, by no assumed effusiveness of manner, but rather in spite of the total lack of those too common attributes. He was refined, scholarly; in manner as in mind, he was the gentleman.

Mr. Willard had this good judgment of his fellow-citizens, and with it their affection, as any one may find who will go among the people of the State in the villages and on the farms, because of the honesty of his purpose and of his act, because of his fearlessness in maintaining what he thought was right and because of the strength which was in his fearless blow. A private citizen in after years, and holding to life by the lightest thread, he was looked to for counsel by those in the full strength of manhood, and honored by a following of his thought which fails to come to most of those in high places. His later life taught well the lesson that "the post of honor is the private station."

To give even the briefest history of Mr. Willard's work would require much time and labor. To give even what he did while in congress the merest mention would require time and space and study that are not at command. He was a careful legislator, and one whose counsel bore fruit in the halls of legislation when given.

When he spoke, he spoke for effect on legislation, and that, at times, he was overborne was because he stood up against friend and foe when he thought what they wanted was wrong. Had he always thought with his party, had he always consented to costly schemes which fellow-members urged, instead of always standing for what he believed was right, and trying to head off unnecessary appropriations, he might have been more popular in congress—he could not have been more useful. But he did as he did, and he did well. For it is better to have lived as he lived, to leave as he left a good name, that will for many a year be held as the synonym of that which is pure, right and devoid of fear or shadow of turning—a name that represents an ideal manhood—than to have had continuance in or accession of public station. His life was an honor to his State and a good to those who knew him.

MAHLON COTTRILL,

in every sense of the word a Vermonter, was born in Bridport in 1797, his life thus dating back almost to the birth of the State. He came to Montpelier in 1826,

and went into the employ of Watson Jones, who was then running a line of stages between Montpelier and Burlington. At that time the line between Montpelier and Royalton was opened by Ira Day, of Barre, and Samuel Blodgett, of Royalton. Day and Cottrill soon bought out Jones, and together established what became the great central stage route through the State, and the main thoroughfare for travel between Montreal and Boston, and continued such until the advent of railroads in this part of the State. He was an extensive mail contractor, favorably known at the Post-office Department at Washington. While engaged in the stage business, he purchased the Pavilion hotel at Montpelier, which he kept until 1856, when he sold it to Col. Boutwell. Mr. Cottrill then purchased the residence next east of the Pavilion, which he owned at the time of his decease, and where he resided until 1861, when he, in company with other gentlemen, contracted to carry the United States mail from Kansas City to Santa Fe. He was at Kansas City, Mo., in the active superintendence of this line of stages, when he was attacked by a remittant fever, which terminated fatally, Oct. 1864.

He married in 1822, Catherine Couch of Bath, N. H., a lady possessing in a remarkable degree the administrative ability which made her celebrated as a hostess, to which she added a frankness and heartiness of manner, which seemed to have no disguises, to despise pretence, and to be open as the day. She died at Montpelier in 1861.

Mr. Cottrill was a successful man, and a person of superior common sense. Whatever he did, he did well, and had not much patience with one whose work was not done thoroughly and on time, and yet, never hurrying, never appearing anxious or excited—a reticent, self-reliant man.

As host of the Pavilion he was best known, both in and out of the State, far and wide, as the prince of landlords, and whose hotel was the traveler's as well as the sojourner's home. He seemed like a gentleman of the olden time, stately, yet not even cold in aspect, of unruffled temper and wonderful self-possession. He made for the Pavilion a most excellent character, and he got for himself, by his connection with it, a respect wider than the State, and eminently deserved.

In Montpelier he was much esteemed. Almost the whole of his active life was passed here, and he was identified with all the interests which have aided to make the town what it is. His means, which his business sagacity and ability enabled him to accumulate, were spent liberally. He gave generously, but without ostentation, to every deserving charity, and to all benevolent and religious institutions; and he was a ready helper of all public improvements. —*Watchman Obituary.*

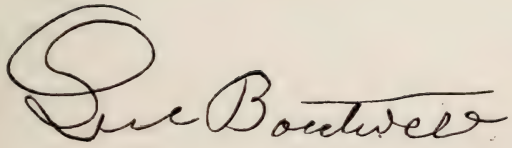
Jed. P. C. Cottrill, son of Mahlon Cottrill, born in Montpelier, graduated at Burlington College in 1857. He now lives in Milwaukee; his profession, the law. Of him the Milwaukee *News* says, "he confessedly stands among the foremost at the bar of Milwaukee County." And he was "at the 13th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Wisconsin, June 9, 1874, elected Grand Master." The productions from his pen, in the reports of the committee on foreign correspondence of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin, are among the ablest and best in American Masonic literature.

The other children of Mr. Cottrill are William, a famous hotel-keeper in the west; George, a lawyer in New York city; Lyman and Charles.

COL. LEVI BOUTWELL

was born in Barre, Feb. 5, 1802. He was early in life thrown upon his own resources, and thus acquired self-reliance, energy and perseverance. Having learned the spinner's trade, he followed it in Hartland and afterwards in Strafford. Then going to Thetford, he bought an interest in a carding and cloth-dressing establishment, the buildings of which were swept away by a great freshet in 1828, leaving him penniless. From 1830 to 1837, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in West Fairlee. Meeting with poor success he tried hotel




Geo Boutwell

keeping, first in Lebanon, N. H., later in Chelsea, where he remained 5 years. He came to Montpelier in 1846, and leased the Union House, which stood on ground now occupied by the Church of the Messiah. Ten years later he became proprietor of the Pavilion, and for about 12 years served as its landlord. Then he rented it to others; but it remained in his possession till his death, March 27, 1874.

His first wife was Miss Jerusha Peabody of Reading, by whom he had three children, two of whom are now living,—Harry Sylvester, and Elizabeth Jane, the wife of Hon. T. R. Merrill. His second wife, married a short time before he came to Montpelier, was Miss Eliza Burbank, a sister of the late Silas Burbank of this place. She is yet living.

For nearly a generation Col. Boutwell was actively and prominently identified with the interests of Montpelier. His position as landlord of the leading hotel brought him into contact with large numbers of influential men; and his physical and mental characteristics were so striking that those who met him once were not likely to forget him. For almost half a century he was connected with the Masonic Order, and he held many positions of honor in that fraternity. From his youth he was an outspoken Universalist, although not trained in that faith; and after having for many years assisted in the maintenance of churches not of his choice, he rejoiced in the opportunity of joining with others in organizing the Church of the Messiah, in Montpelier, of which he continued to be, during the rest of his life, one of its most enthusiastic and generous supporters. Goddard Seminary, in Barre, was largely indebted to his munificence. The Vermont Conference Seminary in Montpelier came in for a share of his benefactions. His hopefulness and energy, and resolution, did much to make the Wells River Railroad an assured fact. He was a man of remarkable force, both mental and physical; he belonged to the class of inspiring men, men who communicate their own strength to others; he was a man "born to command," a fact recognized in his election to the colonelcy of a regiment of militia. In him we saw that paradox in humanity, *a young old man*, whose three score and twelve years strove in vain to quench the fire of his youth; for, though for a year he had been somewhat enfeebled, still he kept about his business till within some two weeks of his death, and did not take his bed till his last day.

He was a man in whom there was no lukewarmness; he was always either cold or hot,—a hearty hater and an ardent lover, a man of impulse, intensity, impetuosity, a man of head-long self-forgetting generosity, a quick-responding friend of the poor and needy, always vulnerable in his sympathies, a hater of cant, and shams, knaveries and deceptions, quick-witted and keen; often coarse of speech, but kind of heart; as one said of him, "made up rough side out;"—a man whose deed was frequentiy better than his word. In truth his word sometimes repelled men. He was often more forcible than polite, and no doubtfulness of mind, or fear of man ever led him to stop the current of his vehement speech till he could substitute a smooth phrase for the rough one that was on his tongue's tip. But those who knew him well discerned the *man* through the *manner*, and honored the rugged honesty, the bluff benevolence, the thorough-going truthfulness, the unawed independence, and the deep tenderness, too, which characterized him.

GOV. ASAHEL PECK, A. M., LL. D.

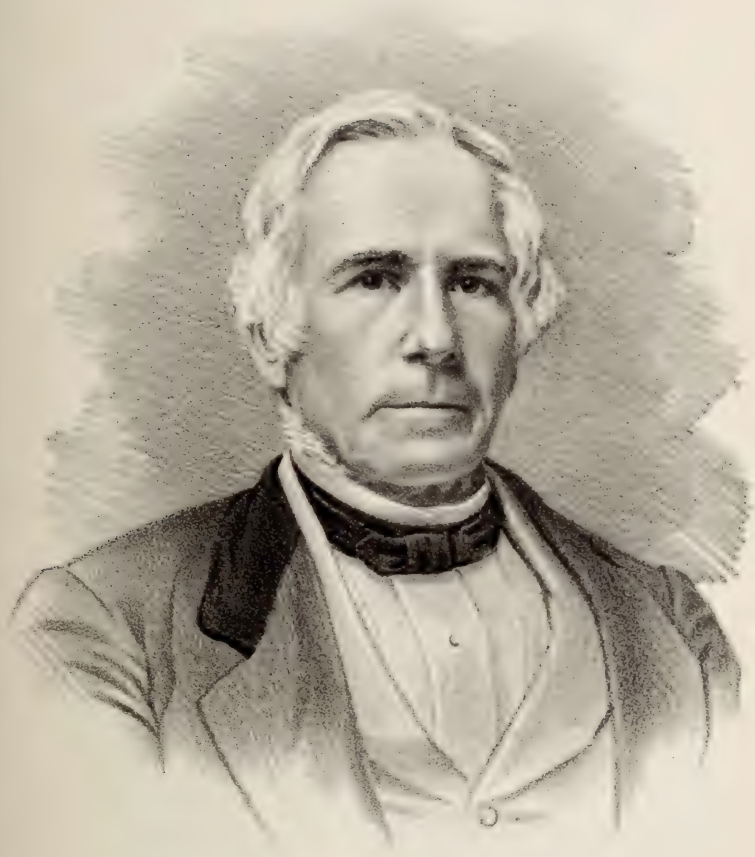
He was descended from Joseph Peck, who was in the twenty-first generation from John Peck of Bolton, Yorkshire county, England. Thus the genealogy of the Pecks has been traced as far back as, and probably farther than, that of any other Vermont family. Joseph Peck, the American ancestor of the subject of our notice, came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1638. Asahel, third son of Squire Peck and Elizabeth Goddard, was born at Royalston, Mass., in Sept., 1803, and brought by his parents about 1806 to Montpelier, who settled in what is known as East Montpelier. Receiving

the discipline of a farm until he was of age, the benefit of the common school, and fitting for college at Washington County Grammar School, he entered the University of Vermont, but in his senior term left college for a course of study in the French language in Canada. The incipient eminent judge and governor entered then upon the study of the law with his oldest brother, Nahum Peck, of Hinesburgh. Asahel Peck's name as attorney, at Hinesburgh, appears in Walton's Register for 1833, when he was thirty years of age. In that year he removed to Burlington, where all his professional life was spent. Doubtless his progress at the bar was slow, as he was not a man to push his way, but to honestly win it by merit. Indeed, a characteristic of him is that he was slow in everything, but in the end he was almost always sure to be right, and that he regarded as the only point worth gaining. He was a thorough and patient student, and a conscientious lawyer and judge. Possessing a tenacious memory, he held all that he had secured in years of study, and could instantly bring his great store of learning to bear upon any legal question presented to him. Touching his abilities as a lawyer, we cite an incident that occurred several years ago: The late Rufus Choate, who will be remembered as one of the most eloquent and eminent lawyers of Massachusetts, met Mr. Peck as an antagonist at the trial of an important case, and at its conclusion Mr. Choate was so astonished to find such a lawyer *in Vermont*, that he went to Mr. Peck and urged him vehemently to remove to Boston, assuring him that he would win fame and fortune. No inducement, however, could move Mr. Peck; having once made up his mind, nothing could change it. Burlington he had selected as the place to practice his profession, and Burlington it must and should be, and was. Of his reputation as a lawyer and judge, an eminent member of the bar declares that no man in New England since Judge Story has equalled Judge Peck in his knowledge of the common law of England and the law of equity. As Governor, we can bear testimony that he was one of the very best that Vermont has ever had—thoroughly independent, prudent in every act, and carefully inspecting the minutest detail of everything presented for his official approval. Mr. Peck was a judge of the Circuit Court from 1851 until it ceased in Dec., 1857, and of the Supreme Court from 1860 until 1874, when, it being understood that he had retired from the bench to a farm in Jericho, to renew the employments of his youth, he was elected Governor for the term 1874–1876. He was never married. Since leaving the executive chair, he has been often employed as counsel in important cases; and doubtless, had his life been spared, would for some years more have shown himself as a grand master of the law. In speaking of the probable action of the Republican state convention of 1874, at which Judge Peck was nominated for Governor, the WATCHMAN spoke of him in the following terms, which his course while in the gubernatorial chair fully vindicates: "The State would be honored by his selection for it. So long as Vermont designates such men as he is for its highest offices, it is not liable to the old Tory reproach against Republican government, which condemned republics 'not because the people elected their officers, but because they elected unworthy and ignoble men to office.' He would be a worthy successor in the executive chair of Moses Robinson, Galusha, Palmer, Tichenor, Skinner, Williams, Van Ness, Royce and Hall, who were his predecessors on the bench. His name will evidently harmonize the diverse interests of the Republican party, and will reconcile all differences. It is not merely unobjectionable. It is in every respect honorable and fit to be made. His nomination would be followed by a triumphant election."

Gov. Peck was a citizen of Montpelier 1855 to 1875, and from that time resided on his farm in Jericho, where he died May 18, 1879. E. P. W.

[Inserted by request.]

Hon. E. P. WALTON: *Dear Sir*—I thank you for the interest you are taking



Asahel Peck

for the memory of my late brother, Gov. Peck. And withal you will recollect that he had A. M. added or prefixed to his name by the University of Vermont, and LL. D. by Middlebury College, and which is written on his $700 granite monument at Hinesburgh, and whose attachment to the people of Montpelier was never abated or withdrawn. Yours Truly,

NAHUM PECK.

CARLOS BANCROFT.

[From the obituaries in the *Argus* and the *Watchman* at the time of his death.]

Mr. Bancroft, who contributed much to make the town of Montpelier everywhere honored and honorable in business and financial circles, was born in Plainfield, this county, Mar. 20, 1809. At three years of age he lost both of his parents, and was brought up by Arthur Daggett of East Montpelier. He went to Massachusetts at 16 years and learned the stone-cutter's trade; worked in the Navy Yard at Charlestown; went to Norfolk, Va. Navy Yard and worked for a time, and returned to Montpelier. He engaged with his brother, Watrous, on the stone work of the second state house, afterward burned. Much of that exceptionally fine work, which was so much admired, was wrought by his hand. After this, he formed a partnership with Geo. P. Ricker, and after the death of Mr. Ricker with E. C. Holmes, terminating after 25 years by the death of Mr. Holmes in 1870. The firm has since been *C. Bancroft & Son*—Arthur D., the oldest son, being the partner. In 1839, Mr. Bancroft married a daughter of Col. Cyrus Johnson of Berlin, who was the mother of his children, and died Sept. 15, 1856. Feb. 3, 1858, he married Margaret Wallace, widow of John McLean, Esq., of Cabot, and sister of Dr. M. P. Wallace, who survives him. Of his 6 children but one survived, Frederick W.; of the others, but two reached the age of maturity, his daughter Jennie, who married a Mr. Scott and died about two years after her marriage, and his oldest son, Arthur D.

From his youth up, Carlos Bancroft was one of the leaders of the Democratic party here. Besides repeatedly filling various town offices, selectman, &c., he had, for many years, been an acting director and vice-president of the Farmers' Insurance Co., and a director of the Montpelier National Bank; both were benefited largely by his prudent counsel and sound judgment. Though entirely successful in business, he never accumulated a dollar but by honorable dealing. His word was never called in question, and his opinion in matters of business generally put an end to all controversy. He was one of the building committee of Christ Church, where he attended worship. In one word, as a citizen, neighbor, and friend, he was a man of large worth.

He died of the insidious, slow old-fashioned consumption; so insidious that none suspected the familiar face of one so universally known and respected would be so soon removed from our thoroughfares and business places. Monday evening, he retired apparently in his usual health, for the last few months not his former robust health, a state of increasing feebleness, but which did not debar him from attention to his business. Early the next morning, he had a coughing fit in which he ruptured a blood-vessel; hemorrhage ensued and before the physician could be summoned he was dead. Age 67, Oct. 24, 1876.

ARTHUR DAGGETT BANCROFT, son of Carlos, who had all the traits of his father, inherited consumption and died at 37. He was one of the selectmen of the town, much esteemed by his townsmen in life, and left a very handsome estate. He married Juliette, daughter of Algernon S. Camp, formerly of Montpelier, now of Chicago. They had children, who with his widow reside at Montpelier.

WATROUS FAMILY IN MONTPELIER.

Some sixty years ago Erastus Watrous, the hatter, lived on Main street, a very intelligent man, who worked quietly away at his trade many years, died Dec. 16, 1828, aged 54, and was buried in Elm street cemetery.

Mrs. ERASTUS WATROUS was a lady of much natural talent, and handsome personal appearance. At the visit of Gen. Lafayette to Montpelier, in 1825, she was

selected and made the welcome address to the French general in behalf of the ladies of Montpelier. She died July 4, 1832, aged 40.

CHARLES WATROUS, a son of the hatter, born in Montpelier, graduated at Middlebury in the class of 1817. He read theology in Montpelier for a year after, and then learned the printer's trade of Walton; but soon after went South, where he taught for a short time, and then relinquishing teaching, worked at his trade for short intervals in different States. He at length became deranged, or partially so. While insane, he wrote and published in Troy, N. Y., a book on the craft and dangers of masonry.—For title of his work see Montpelier bibliography by Gilman, page —. Soon after the issue of his book, he returned to Montpelier, where he stayed only a few months, and went to Concord, N. H., where he died, about 1835, by his own hand.

ERASTUS B., son of Erastus, Sen., a stirring character, went to New Mexico and became immensely rich. He is supposed to be still living.

SOPHIA WATROUS, daughter of the hatter, was born in Montpelier, and resided here till her marriage with Mr. Bemis, when she removed to Northfield, where she resided the last twenty years or more of her life. She embraced the Spiritualist belief some years before her death. She and her husband have both been deceased some years, now, and are buried at Northfield. Before her marriage, while she resided at Montpelier, she published a small volume of her poems, which had the honor at least of being the first volume of poems written and published in the county. From Mrs. Sophia Watrous Bemis' little book, "The Gift," and the prettiest lines, we think, she ever wrote, a mortuary poem:

THE IMBECILE.

Child of misfortune, few have shared
Such love as was thine own;
And all along thy rayless path
A guiding star, it shone.

Affection changeless in excess
When love and pity meet;
And find on earth a resting place,
A mother's breast the seat.

It asks no aid of outward charms
Nor e'en the light of mind;
It then becomes a holy thing;
But few the pearl can find.

Such love was thine, and earth is poor
The precious gift to buy;
It woke with thy young dawning life
And caught thy dying sigh.

And tender lives thy cherished thought
Within that mother's breast:
Affliction marked thy course on earth,
Heaven guard thy peaceful rest.

The imbecile was her brother. We a told the family were all odd or singular i their ways; yet streaked with talen They are all gone and have left no d scendants but Erastus B. ED.

HON. GEORGE WORTHINGTON,

a native of Connecticut, came to Mon pelier at an early day, married the younge daughter of Col. Jacob Davis, and engage in the hatting business with Erast Watrous. He became a prominent mar was high sheriff in 1814, representativ 1819, councillor, 1827 to 1831, and judg of probate, 1840. Retiring from the ha ting business to agriculture, on the far now largely occupied by State, High ar Middlesex streets, and residing in t present dwelling of Charles A. Reed, l was largely employed in the settlement estates. He was a deacon of the Fir Congregational [Bethany] church fro Feb. 7, 1812, for about half a centur when he removed to Irasburgh, where l died, and also his two sons, John and Ho George, Jr., who was representative a senator from Orleans County.

REV. ELISHA BROWN,

formerly a member of the New Hampshi Conference, was born in Gloucester, R. I May 14, 1802, and died in Montpelier, Fe 11, 1881, in his 79th year. When abo ten years old, his father moved to Sutto Vt., where he lived until he was abo thirty years of age. Early converted, default of any Methodist society in his i mediate community, he was for a season member of the Freewill Baptist co munion. His religious views, howeve being Methodistic, of the most pronounc type, he subsequently connected hims with the Methodist church, and after spen ing several years in teaching, entered t



Elisha Brown

itinerant ministry of that denomination, joining the New Hampshire Conference at a time when it included all the territory of Vermont east of the Green Mountains.

During the earlier period of his ministry he preached at Greensboro, Troy, Westfield, Walden, Cabot and East St. Johnsbury, touching, meantime, the top and bottom of the toils and trials, joys and triumphs, of the itinerancy in very difficult fields at that early day. About forty years ago he moved, with his family, to Newbury, to give his children the benefit of the old Newbury Seminary. During his residence of fifteen years, or more, at that place, he supplied several churches in the vicinity of Newbury, also devoting much time to teaching. In the year 1855 he removed to Montpelier, and for several years supplied churches at East Montpelier, Wright's Mills and Berlin. He was the "stated supply" of the latter charge, indeed, for nine consecutive years, during much of that time occupying, with his venerable mother, the old parsonage, and performing most acceptably all the duties of the pastorate. During the past ten or twelve years he has spent many months, from time to time, in the family of his son-in-law, the writer, and will be well remembered at Monson, Brookfield, Danvers, and especially at Milford—supplying with great acceptance, during the writer's pastorate at the latter place, the adjacent Mendon charge for the space of one year. For the last four or five years of his life, "in age and feebleness extreme," he "halted feebly to the tomb," tenderly cherished and cared for in the home of his son, Col A. C. Brown, Montpelier.

Of the life, gifts and activities of Father Brown, much might be said. He was an instructive, sensible, and sympathetic preacher, and a most successful pastor. Very tall, and large and massive physically, his personal appearance, with his flowing, patriarchal beard, was very impressive. Exemplary in all his walk and character, and always ready for every good work in the interest of religion and humanity, being particularly ardent and active on temperance lines, he commanded the universal and affectionate esteem of all classes of citizens in the several communities where he labored. No teacher, or preacher, perhaps, was ever more fondly regarded or tenderly remembered. Hence his services to preside at weddings and on funeral occasions were in constant requisition. The aged were wont to seek his companionship, while the young and those in middle life looked to him for counsel; and even little children always had a glad word and a pleasant smile for Father Brown, cheering his last days by gifts of flowers, not more fresh and fragrant than the innocence and love of their sweet young lives that prompted these gifts. He warmly appreciated and very gratefully remembered all the kind and thoughtful attentions of neighbors and friends during his declining years.

Though his life of nearly fourscore years brought to him his full share of burden-bearing, and responsibility, and physical suffering, and sorrow, he never wavered in his convictions, or shrank from any post of duty when clearly presented to him. Not only so, but endowed by nature with a fine vein of humor, his strong religious trust conspired with his very genial temperament to enable him, in the midst of all his troubles and sorrows, to maintain an untroubled serenity and cheerfulness. He was one of the sunniest and most kindly of men. Father B. was a great Bible reader, having, in the course of his life, read the Sacred Volume through scores of times. His favorite text, and one which in his later days he has been often heard, and with great fervor, to repeat, was: "I have been young, and now am old, yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread."—*Ps.* 37:25.

Over a quarter of a century ago Mr. Brown buried the companion of his youth. Three out of five children survive him. In the weakness of his last days he was constantly "waiting and watching" for the moment that should announce his happy release. Very quietly at last, as if he had laid him down to sleep, he entered into his final rest. Rev. N. Fellows, his pastor, on the occasion of his funeral, which was

very largely attended, gave a very comprehensive, appropriate and impressive review of Mr. Brown's life and character, earnestly recommending to the church of which he was a member, and to all who knew him, to follow the example of his consecrated life. R. H. H.

Mr. Brown was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and had taken the several degrees up to and including the Knights Templar. He was a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 22, from the records of which we take the following:

IN MEMORIAM.

BRO. ELISHA BROWN,

Born in Gloucester, R. I., May 14, 1802,
Died at Montpelier, Vt., February 11th, 1881;
Aged 78 years and 9 months.

Took his degrees in Aurora Lodge, No. 22, as follows:
Initiated Feb. 8th, 1869.
Passed Feb. 15th, 1869.
Raised Feb. 22d, 1869.

Chaplain of Aurora Lodge, No. 22,
From December 13, 1869, to April 15, 1878.

"Summoned from labor to refreshment."

MAJ. A. L. CARLTON.

Alfred Lathrop Carlton was born in Morristown, Lamoille County, in 1829. His father, Benjamin Franklin, and mother, Betsey Lathrop, a cousin of Daniel Webster, were married in Waterbury in 1826. Mr. Carlton was the eldest of four sons, of whom but one survives. His mother is still living, being 84 years of age. He obtained an excellent education, and was for some years a teacher. In 1854, he married Margaret, eldest daughter of Hon. Clark Fisk, of Eden, and removed to Montpelier, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he steadily and successfully followed until the day of his death, with the exception of a few years' absence in obeying the call of his country.

In the summer of 1862, Mr. Carlton enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment, in camp at Brattleboro, and was soon commissioned by Gov. Holbrook as quartermaster of the regiment. This regiment, it will be remembered, was for some time employed in the defenses of Washington. While thus engaged, Lieut. Carlton was promot to the responsible position of commiss of subsistence, with the rank of capta Exceedingly capable and faithful as officer, his field of duty was rapidly larged, until the immense work of furni ing supplies and cattle to the Army of Potomac fell upon his shoulders.

In a single trip to Western Pennsylvan for the purchase of cattle, he took out h a million of dollars, and drew on gove ment for another half million. To d charge promptly and efficiently the dut of his position, he required the assistar of from one hundred to two hundred fai ful men, and often a detailed escort of many more in taking herds to the fro and yet, so well organized was his depa ment, so systematically conducted, and well kept constantly in hand, that might defy even the exigencies of war find his account in an unsettled or uns isfactory condition. Indeed, so envial was his reputation as an officer, that wh Senator Collamer, through whose kindn he received his promotion, inquired at t headquarters in Washington after t standing of his appointee, the reply w "He is a model officer. His capaci integrity, efficiency and invariable habit closing up his affairs every day, are wort of all praise." Mr. Carlton was also tailed for similar service in New Yo city, and at some southern points, bei retained in service nearly a year after t general mustering out took place. Ma were the bribes he refused during the years, saying, "I rather go home with clear conscience." He was twice ve dangerously ill; once with his regime and again at Aquia Creek. As an attes tion of his honorable record as an offic he was made Major by brevet before le ing the service, and that without a agency or knowledge on his part.

Like hundreds of thousands of his as ciates, Mr. Carlton returned from the fi of strife to assume the avocations and sponsibilities of a good citizen. So after his return, he made a public p fession of his faith in Christ, which he h long cherished, and united with Betha



A. L. Carlton.

church. From that time he was an active and influential member, holding various positions of honor and trust in both the church and society, and particularly in the Sabbath-school. He was a man of deep convictions and strong prejudices, and he would far sooner endure a sharp controversy than yield a point which he believed to be right. His natural frankness and freedom of speech was augmented by an instructive and overwhelming detestation of hypocrisy and duplicity. He was an earnest worker in temperance and all moral reforms. The same qualities which constituted his superiority as an officer in the army, marked his discharge of the various official trusts committed to him both in the church and community. Capacity, integrity, system and promptness in undertaking and completing a given duty, were his prominent traits. He was a strong power for good in the community in which he lived. He died in Montpelier, May 29, 1874.

ROBERT HARVEY WHITTIER

was the son of John Whittier and Sally Edgerton, of Cabot, was born in that town June 16, 1822, and died at Montpelier Feb. 13, 1879. At the age of 21 years he came to Montpelier, under the friendly agency of the late Schuyler Phelps, Esq., of Berlin, and entered the service of the late William S. Smitb, who for many years conducted a meat market in this village. After spending three or four years in this position, he went for a brief period to Boston, and then returned to Vermont and opened a meat market in St. Johnsbury. After the expiration of about a year, and upon the death of Mr. Phelps, the friend and patron of his youth, Mr. Whittier was married to his daughter, Susan C., and removed to the Phelps homestead, in Berlin, where he remained for seven or eight years. In 1858, he came to Montpelier and bought out the old and popular meat market of the late William B. Hubbard, "on the corner," which business he successfully and honorably conducted until the day of his death. The character of his business was such as to bring him a very extended acquaintance, and his proverbially genial nature and buoyant spirits made friends of all who knew him—insomuch that the business men of the town are few who were so extensively known or whose death would be so seriously felt. In the death of Mr. Whittier the community has lost a public spirited citizen, whose shoulders were always ready for his share of the burdens; the poor a generous friend, the extent of whose quiet charities will never be revealed in time; the church of his choice a habitual attendant, and appreciative listener and a ready and cheerful supporter; his family the kindest of husbands and fathers. Mr. Whittier leaves a widow and son, who share the heartiest sympathy of the entire community. The funeral was observed on Saturday, Rev. Mr. Hincks, of Bethany church, officiating. A large concourse of people were in attendance, as were the Masonic fraternity in a body.

—*Watchman.*

THE DODGE FAMILY.

In 1811 two brothers, Jared and Thomas Dodge, who were born in New Hampshire, came from Barre to this town. Jared, the eldest of the two, early became a member of the Congregational church, and was a devoted member until his death. He married Naomi Olcutt, of Keene, N. H., and reared a family of 6 sons and 3 daughters, another daughter dying in infancy. Mary, the eldest, married for her first husband a Mr. Wallace, and for her second, William Storrs, for many years a merchant in town, who died in March, 1870. She was a Spartan mother, for she gave her two only sons to the late war, who were both sacrificed upon the altar of their country. (See the town military record.) Of the other daughters, Angelina and Abigail died when in their teens. Almira married, and is yet living. Of the sons, Theodore A., the eldest, was a very eccentric man. When the rebellion broke out, he offered his services to his country, but for age and disability was rejected. We give an extract from one of his poetic effusions, to the tune, "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled":

THE VERMONT VOLUNTEER.

Who for Freedom's cause and law,
Freedom's sword of Justice draw,
For the hope that sages saw,
"Let him follow me."

By the blood our fathers shed,
Reeking in a gory bed,
By the great Immortal dead,
On to victory!

Be this Freedom's call to earth,
Mindless of whate'er their birth,
Let all people shout it forth,
Rouse the world to arms!

Here hath Freedom's sun arose,
On the hearth-stone 'mid its foes,
Flashing bright on ceaseless blows,
Conflict and alarms.

Blades are crossed and red with gore,
Let us rise as those of yore,
From the mountain and the shore,
And relight their brands.

Heroes sleeping 'neath the sod,
Shall time waken unto God,
When 'tis only His the rod,
Then shall right abide.

He died in 1879, aged 65. Eleazer went to California at an early day, where he yet resides. Gilman B. has been for many years janitor of Bethany church.

Richard S. is the veteran of two wars. (See town military record of Mexican War and Rebellion.) At the battle of Chepultepec, Mexico, he was complimented by his officers for bravery in the storming of the fort. He was the first man to scale the walls, and when handing down the enemy's flag, received a bayonet wound in the face, which scar he carries to this day, as he does also several others received in action. When a boy he was dubbed with the title of "Shack," which he is familiarly known by to this day. To give all of the narrow escapes which he has passed through would fill a volume. He was never "dared" but what he made the "attempt," regardless of the result. The other two, Wm. and Joel, also reside in town. Jared died Mar. 1, 1859, in his 82d year, and his wife in Aug. 1877, in her 92d year.

Thomas married twice; had 4 children by his first marriage—1 son and 3 daughters,—Job Dodge, the son, died a year since, in Illinois, leaving a large estate;—his second wife was Abby S. (Cady) Grant, by whom he had two daughters. He was for several years a partner with Silas C. French, in the boot and shoe business. He died March 31, 1867, aged 78. His wife is now living, at the age of 79. He is credited as being the author of the quotation of "*A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.*" We are informed that the late U. S. Senator Jacob Collamer being informed of this, asked him for his picture, which upon receiving, had a portrait painted from it, and placed it in the National Art Gallery at Washington, D. C.

GEORGE LANGDON,

fourth son of Col. James H. Langdon, was born in Montpelier in 1815, and died there Nov. 10, 1870, aged 55 years. Educated in the schools of Montpelier, and having received a handsome patrimony, he early in life married Miss Sarah Sumner, oldest daughter of Senator William Upham. Mrs. Langdon inherited the remarkable graces of her mother, and from the moment Mr. and Mrs. Langdon established themselves in a home, their gracious hospitality at once attracted the best society, not only of Montpelier but of the State, and from other States. Mrs. Langdon had the advantage of experiences in the best society in the national capital, and thus with her qualities was admirably fitted to shine socially. But it was not in polite society alone that Mr. Langdon was distinguished. He had a genial and generous heart, and knew the blessedness of giving to the poor. The late Rev. Dr. Lord wrote of him as follows:

There are few of the prominent public men of Vermont who will not recall his genial presence and his modest and generous courtesy and kindness. Placed by inherited wealth above the necessity of toil, and beyond anxiety, he has made the pleasant amenities and courtesies and hospitalities of life his business. He was as kind to the poor as he was hospitable to his own class associates. We have known him to drive in a cold, stormy day in winter, six miles, to carry to a desolate and aged widow, whose situation accidentally became known to him, a load of provisions suited to her necessities. His heart was ever overflowing with neighborly kindness, and his hand ever quick to assist in any of the troubles of those around him. Few men will be more missed from our social life.



George Langdon

The tidings of his death will carry sorrow to many hearts, and few who knew him will not give the tribute of a warm and honest tear to his memory. The places that knew him will miss his accustomed face, and will mourn for one of their most gentle and welcome visitants, and his many friends and associates will never forget that presence, now made sacred by death, which always brought with it a most agreeable and genial atmosphere.

MRS. JAMES R. LANGDON.

[A brief of her funeral sermon by Dr. Lord, as the sweetest description that could be given, from this the sweetest of his printed sermons. We regret we have not space for the beautiful discourse entire.—ED.]

"*She hath done what she could.*"—Mark 14:3. It is a beautiful tribute to an affectionate woman. It was the simple acceptance by the Son of God of a humble and fragrant nature which had bloomed out in hearty love for her Divine Lord. . . . In this memorial service for one who has been the companion of "honorable women not a few" in this church and community, I may with propriety select these blessed words of our Saviour as most accurately descriptive of her character and work in life. I love not to lose from my sight the faces of my dear friends and parishioners. I love not to bid farewell to those endeared to me by a long and gentle ministration of kindness and help; but if I must, . . . it is with delight I may think and speak of them in such words as were consecrated by our Saviour to be the perpetual memorial . . . of those noble women who, however reserved and quiet and domestic, . . . have yet in their place . . . earned for themselves, by their sweet and patient devotion, the generous applause of the Son of God: "they have done what they could." . . . What is the work of women in this world as servants of the blessed Jesus? Have they influence peculiarly their own? . . . If they are unfaithful is any one else able to take their place, and make our societies, our homes, our churches more and more like Heaven? . . . When I look upon such pure, gentle, unostentatious women as Mrs. Langdon was; upon those beautiful, honorable Christian women, not a few, who have lived among us, . . . I cannot doubt how such questions will have their answer. Such women as have lived in this village as Christian mothers, wives and sisters, . . . whose names are embalmed with the spices of their own modesty and purity and love, with the fragrance of their own faith and charities, give us some idea of the saintly work which Christ has given to women to do in this world, and of their surprising fitness to do it; both to soften its asperities, to subdue its roughest and worst characters, and to carry the self-sacrificing ministry of the Son of Man into all of our human abodes. . . . I love to think that our Saviour places the seal of his benison . . . on the qualities of spiritual sincerity and gentleness; on the possible graces of a quiet Christian life; on the offerings of self-denying love. She hath done what she could. She hath adorned her station with the precious graces of tenderness and love. This is the central and most decisive test of the excellence of all character, especially of those whose lives seem, but seem only, to be confined to a narrower sphere than pertains to manly life, secluded within the walls of domestic care and duty and love. . . . We all know how great loveliness and sweetness there are in personal offices of love. We are familiar with the . . . supremacy of personal relationship and bonds. The personality of affection just suits itself to our natural wants. A religion that did not provide for the exercise of the domestic and personal offices of love would lack hold on our human sympathies, and Christ has blessed the sex with which his incarnated human life was alone positively affiliated and related, by bestowing a peculiar honor upon the quiet duties of personal love. . . . The kindness which watches over our earliest steps, the voice which directs our first prayers and songs, the love which surrounds home with the charms of a regained Paradise, and fills the air of the household with the scent of violets and lilies, and with the perfume of personal service to the sick, the dying and the dead: these are the qualities and offices that meet the full benediction of Christ's word.

Our Saviour had a very blessed personal relation with many noble women when he was here. His personal influence on the womanly hearts around him can be clearly traced as His work went on. She whom all the generations will call blessed, who is the only human medium of the assumption of our nature by the Infinite God, gave Him his first caress and received his last words of human love. What a wonderful relation! In which her heart glowed with incomparable love, adding the sacredness of a religious feeling to the wealth of a mother's affection; in which his heart beat with an unwonted pulse, adding the tenderness of human dependence, gratitude and trust, to the sentiments of celestial pity and love. Sacred type of all blessed

maternal and filial love; which is ever divested of all the usual qualities of human passion and selfishness, and blends everything that is best and purest in the human with everything that is sweetest and holiest in the Divine. What her happiness must have been in the more than thirty years in which she had Him to herself as a deep wellspring of delight, watching over Him, waiting on Him, beholding His glory and believing that glad, prophetic hymn which her own lips had sung before He was born, as to "how her soul rejoiced in God her Saviour." And what a happiness there must have been in his long troubled heart for her sake, we have some glimpses in the words which broke from his dying lips to the dearest disciple and the legacy He gives to the beloved John, "Son, behold thy mother." The domestic life of Christ is veiled, but if that veil were lifted, doubtless we should see how much his pure heart was strengthened by a ministry more sympathetic than that of the angels, how much a woman's hand soothed his spirit, and a mother's love solaced and helped his sorrows. We should see some of the blessed interchanges between the human mother and the Divine Son.

But not from her alone did He have the ministry of personal kindness. A few devoted, grateful women waited upon Him all through his journeys. They gave him their enthusiastic sympathy in his work until the close of his life, and when He finished his suffering career on the cross, "Many women were there beholding and ministering unto Him." . . . Blessed were those daughters of Jerusalem, . . . who bewailed their King as he trod the wine-press alone. But did these women alone have the honor? The service of Christ was not their monopoly. They were the first fruits; they were examples . . . not to be envied; but to be imitated, by all their sisters who desire to know the unspeakable joy of Christian service, and they have been imitated. Faith works by love, . . . and its power has not failed since "Holy women," . . . in all the relations of life, in the lowly offices of Christian ministration, have filled the houses which they adorned as wives, mothers and sisters, with the outpoured fragrance of the graces of Christ, . . . and refreshed the hearts that trusted in them. Many sons have crowned their heads with blessings. Their husbands have praised them in the gates of the city. They have made the deserts of this rough and arid life green as the land of Elim, and woven their precious golden threads through the whole fabric of society till it has brightened with the warmest and deepest colors. Eternity alone can measure the influence of a virtuous woman; a true-hearted daughter; a loving sister; a faithful wife; a devoted mother. Her price is above rubies. The heart of her husband safely trusts in her. She stretcheth her hand to the poor. . . . .

I need not say the memories I cherish of Mrs. Langdon have colored and impressed all these thoughts which I have spoken to-day. . . . She was a Christian wife and mother, who consecrated her life to her holy domestic mission. . . . She made her home fragrant with the perfume of piety and love. . . . . The thanks of the poor she has blessed; the tributes of the sick she has visited; the sweetness of the charities she has bestowed throng to make the fading light of her evening tranquil and beautiful.

Mrs. Langdon has resided here 38 years. She was the daughter of Mr. Charles Bowen, of Middlebury, whose life has not been unknown to us, and who, at his great age, remains to mourn over his daughter and to look for the welcome she will give him to his long looked for home. She was married Dec. 22, 1836. Not long after, she united with the church whose welfare she has never for a moment forgotten. . . . To those who die in the Lord, death is only the gate; its iron side turned toward us, its golden side turned the other way. W. H. L.

Mrs. Langdon was Lucy Pomeroy Bowen, born Sept. 29, 1814, at Northfield, Mass., and died Aug. 1, 1873. Her children were Lucy Robbins, born Apr. 10, 1841; Harriet Frances, February 2, 1845; Elizabeth Whitcomb, Apr. 6, 1847; James Henry, Apr. 9, 1851.

THE GEORGE W. BAILEY FAMILY.

I think no couple have ever contributed to Montpelier more stalwart, energetic, successful and popular men than did the late Hon. Geo. W. Bailey and his wife, a sister of Hon. Abel K. Warren of Berlin. They were both natives of Berlin, but spent most of their active life in Elmore where their children were born, but, until the senior Bailey's death, resided in Middlesex, on the border of Montpelier.

GEORGE W. BAILEY, JR., was the first to depart, in early manhood. He had adopted the law as his profession, was Secretary of State for four years, which attested his fidelity in that office, married Georgiana, daughter of the late Col. Thom

as Reed, but was soon stricken down by consumption, dying in Montpelier, July 13, 1864.

CHARLES W. BAILEY was one of the firm of Bailey Brothers, active and shrewd business men of Montpelier, engaged mainly in furnishing horses, cattle and sheep to Boston markets, where his attendance was regular, and by his fine personal presence and bluff but genial manners he was a favorite. While attending personally to the care of sheep on a freight train at Essex Junction, he was instantly killed, Sept. 23, 1876. More than a thousand people honored him, when his remains were brought to Montpelier to be borne to his home. Mr. Bailey left a widow, two sons and a daughter. His age was 45.

J. WARREN BAILEY, the oldest of the brothers, was also a member of the firm for several years, and was also largely employed in civil offices in the town, in which, as in his own business, he was very efficient. He died of a brief illness, April 21, 1880, aged 56. He left a widow and two daughters.

The *Boston Journal* said:

He was a brother of T. O. Bailey of the Pavilion, a member of the firm of Bailey, Bullock & Co., commission merchants, Chicago, and of V. W. Bullock & Co., Burlington, Iowa, grain dealers. Mr. Bailey was in the grain business at Montpelier, a Director in the savings bank, and has held several town offices. He was universally liked and was very liberal in the use of his large property. He was the eldest of six brothers, three of whom now survive him, and was widely known.

The *Watchman & State Journal* said:

Born in Elmore May 1, 1824, he was near the completion of his 56th year. About 25 years ago he came to Montpelier and engaged with John Peck in a general produce business in the store west of the "arch." The following year Mr. Peck withdrew, and the firm of Bailey Brothers was formed by the admission of Charles Bailey,—a partnership that was destined to achieve a widespread reputation for the extent and fearlessness of its operations and the combination of business acumen and high sense of commercial honor it displayed. In 1846, the brothers gave up the store and confined their operations to a general live-stock business. At the dissolution of the partnership in 1872, each continued to employ in distinct operations the comfortable fortunes their united efforts had secured. Five years ago Mr. Bailey engaged with V. W. Bullock, Esq., in the grain business at Burlington, Iowa, and about a year ago his operations in that direction led to the formation of the firm of Bailey, Bullock & Co., in Chicago, his brother, E. W. Bailey, Esq., of Montpelier, moving to Chicago to assume the active management of the business of this company. In 1855, Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Harriet Guyer of Wolcott, who survives him with the daughters, Misses Ella and Clara. The funeral was largely attended on Saturday, the citizens, representing every class of the community, forming an honorary escort to the cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Hincks, assisted by Rev. N. Fellows of Trinity church. Among the mourning relatives was the venerable mother of the deceased, now verging on four score years, who has survived to follow to the grave the three eldest of her six sons, each dying under peculiarly afflicting circumstances. Mr. Bailey was distinguished for the native keenness and precision of his judgment in business transactions. It was eminently speculative, but tempered with an element of caution, that taught him to shun hazardous ventures. In this community and among his former associates his bluff ways and ready humor will be greatly missed; and his name will long survive in local anecdotes, illustrating his readiness at repartee and power of pungent expression. In the loss of their natural guardian and protector, the widow and daughters will have the unfeigned sympathy of this community, which will also extend to the aged mother, and to the surviving sister and brothers the assurance of its participation in their sorrow.

A fact but little known is that Warren and Charles Bailey furnished the United States with horses for a regiment in the war for the Union. It was a gift worthy of millionaires, but they were not that, though wealthy, patriotic and generous.

Both Warren and Charles also very largely aided their brother,

THERON O. BAILEY, in constructing and furnishing the Pavilion, which has won rank among the very best hotels in New England, has made himself thereby widely famous.

The other brothers are Doct. James, residing in Ticonderoga, N. Y., and Edward, who while retaining his business

interests in Montpelier, is largely engaged in the western states. A sister and the aged mother still reside in Elmore. E.P.W.

CHARLES GAMAGE EASTMAN,

born at Fryeburgh, Me., was brought to Barnard, the home of his father, at an early age, where amid the rural scenes of a town beautiful in mountain scenery, his early years were mostly passed.

"His mother, Rebecca Gamage of Fryeburgh, was a woman beautiful in mind, person and affections," in all which the son strongly resembled his mother.

Born to dependence, chiefly upon his own resources, Charles Gamage worked his way through the district schools and neighboring academies up to college, completing his preparation at the academy in Meriden, N. H.; he entered Burlington College, the University of Vermont, when about 18 years of age. Here he wrote for the old Burlington *Sentinel* first, and succeeding to the admiration of his party—he was a Democrat from his earliest years; "always a Democrat and never anything but a Democrat"—he soon was contributing to the other Democratic papers of the State. His articles for the newspapers winning immediate appreciation most flattering to a young author, his mind was soon turned to the after profession of his life, that of an editor, which he left college before graduating to adopt.

His first enterprise in opening his profession was the starting of a small journal in the interest of the Democratic party at Johnson, Lamoille Co., which obtained considerable attention, and was regarded a credit to the young editor, but not proving a money success, was relinquished, and in 1840, the no way discouraged editor established himself at Woodstock, the county town of old Windsor, and inaugurated "*The Spirit of the Age*," and his journal at once assumed a high position among the Democratic organs of the State. The earnest, skillful editor, still in flush of early manhood, confident of the strength of his principles, entered like an athlete the newspaper arena, giving battle with vigor in all the political contests on the *tapis*, and consequently soon became "a leader in the councils of his party throughout the State," and duly "a prominent director of its policy in national affairs."

In 1846, he sold out *The Spirit of the Age* at Woodstock, and came to Montpelier and bought out the *Vermont Patriot* of which he continued the editor and publisher for the remainder of his life. At the same time that he established himself in Montpelier, he established for himself also a home—how happily, he himself teaches in song. He married a daughter of Dr. John D. Powers of Woodstock, Mrs. Susan S. Havens, whose fairest praise is in that song from their domestic hearth:

I touch my harp for one to me
Of all the world most dear,
Whose heart is like the golden sheaves
That crown the ripened year;
Whose cheek is fairer than the sky
When 't blushes into morn,
Whose voice was in the summer night
Of silver streamlets born;—

To one whose eye the brightest star
Might for a sister own,
Upon whose lip the honey-bee
Might build her waxen throne;
Whose breath is like the air that woos
The buds in April hours,
That stirs within the dreamy heart
A sense of opening flowers.

I touch my harp for one to me
Of all the world most dear,
Whose heart is like the clustering vine
That crowns the ripened year;
Whose love is like the living springs
The mountain travellers taste,
That stormy winter cannot chill,
Nor thirsty summer waste.

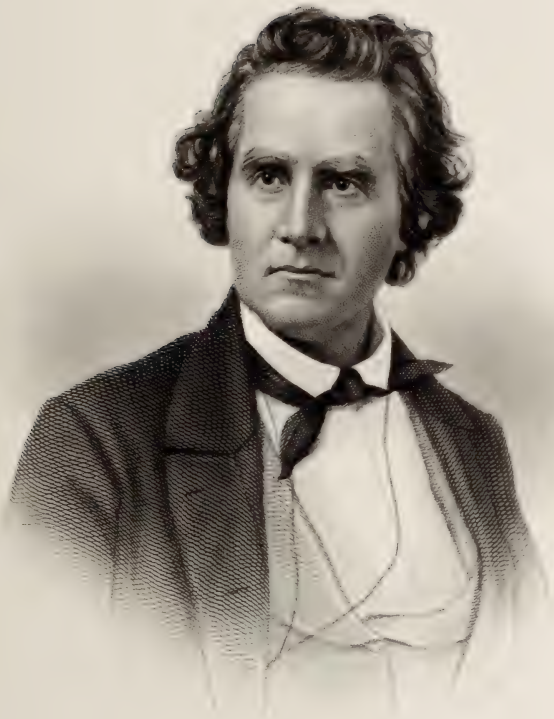
They had 2 sons and one daughter, born in Montpelier.

Eastman to his sleeping child:

SWEETLY SHE SLEEPS.

Sweetly she sleeps! her cheek so fair
Soft on the pillow pressed.
Sweetly, see! while her Saxon hair
Watches her heaving breast.
Hush! all low, thou moving breeze,
Breathe through her curtain white;
Golden birds, on the maple trees,
Let her sleep while her dreams are light.

Sweetly she sleeps, her cheek so fair
Soft on her white arm pressed.
Sweetly, see! and her childish care
Flies from her quiet rest.
Hush! the earliest rays of light
Their wings in the blue sea dip.
Let her sleep, sweet child, with her dreams bright,
And the smile that bewilders her lip.



Charles G. Eastman

Mr. Eastman continued to prosper in his newspaper and political affairs. His paper was the leading Democratic organ of the State. We quote from the George R. Thompson and Gilman biography, prefacing the last volume of his poems (1880.)

It is as the conductor of this journal that he is the most widely remembered among politicians; and he managed it with an ability and faithfulness that secured it a reputation and influence seldom possessed by a country newspaper. His writings in this paper were in accordance with the character of the man,—direct, incisive, and earnest. He never hesitated to say whatever was true, if it were proper to be said; and in his exposures of the errors or frauds of his opponents he employed intellectual weapons of the sharpest and most cutting kind. His arguments were convincing, his logic clear, and his convictions were stamped with truth. His paper was not in any way pre-eminent as a literary one. It might be supposed, judging from his almost idolatrous love of literary pursuits, that his journal would have been more prominent in that respect; but he never seemed ambitious to make it so. These inclinations were gratified in another way. Though a member of a political party never in the ascendancy in Vermont, he occupied many influential official positions. He was a leading member of the Democratic National Conventions of 1848, '52, '56 and '60, and at the time of his death was a prominent member of the National Democratic Committee.

In 1852, '53, he was a senator of Washington County; "a laborious and useful one," and twice candidate of his party for a member of Congress, and postmaster of Montpelier about 6 years.

In person, he was inclined to be large—not too large,—very handsomely formed, with open, magnetic, beautiful countenance, that drew almost at will hosts of friends to his cordial heart. The idol of his party, he had a multitude of friends, also out of it. True to a poet nature, abstracted, rapt, fitful, sombre at times, even; now and then November,—probably, at a December tide—the height of the weird, when he traced that "scene in a Vermont winter," that "fearful night in the winter time, as cold as it ever can be"—when "the moon is full but the wings of the furious blast dash out her light."

"All day had the snows come down—all day,"
. . . . . .
"The fence was lost and the wall of stone."
——— "on the mountain peak
How the old trees writhe and shriek."

"Such a night as this to be found abroad." The "shivering dog" "by the road." "See him crouch and growl" "and shut his eyes with a dismal howl." "And old man from the town to-night," that "lost the travelled way." "The midnight past," "the moon looks out," the Morgan mare "that at last o'er a log had floundered down," the old traveller "in coat and buffalo," stark and stiff in his sleigh in the snow-piled mountain hollow!

But an occasional mood; he had the heart of June in his nature—the spirit of spring in his spirit—whose verse oftener trailed over, one line blossoming into another, like a trailing arbutus in May woods. The old liked him. He was so genial; young men and women liked him; little children loved him. Long by those who were children in Montpelier in his time, will "his contagious laugh be remembered," and the charming hilarity with which he would push forward their innocent sports. It is said of him that no young man ever sought encouragement from him in vain. He had wide and generous views of life, an ample charity for thoughtlessness or "repented erring." As the head of a family, we may quote the words of Dr. Lord to his mourning family at his funeral:

You will remember him first and longest for what he was to you personally,—for what he was in his domestic and social relations. You will not forget the kindness of his heart, the amenity and cheerfulness of his manners, the liveliness of fancy and wit with which he cheered the household. . . . You will not lose the recollection of his kind words, of his considerate attentions, of his fatherly acts and affections. You will remember the melody of his flute as it led the voices of his children in their songs and hymns; the written prayers, which I am told he composed for them, to be used morning and evening in their devotions. And so long as love has a place in your hearts, this household will not cease to have a shrine where his memory shall be kept green and sacred.

The favorite of his party, as a politician, a lovely family and society man, it is still

as a poet that Eastman has been the widest known and his memory will be most perennial. Fluent in composing, laborious in revision—from his college days, or a little before, he wrote and pruned, and pruned and rewrought, and pruned again, refining and changing almost *ad infinitum* till the day of his death. The result: "As a lyrical poet there is no American writer who can be called his superior." He was the first American poet named with praise in the *Edinburgh Review;* the old Scotchman, wary of American poets, broke through the ice and praised Eastman handsomely over 20 years since, while he yet lived to catch the beautiful over-the-ocean-glow coming from the fire he had kindled. Facile, agreeable, amusing, as a poet, but not confident. Strange! Did he not know his own powers? It seems he did not;—"sensitive and doubtful as to their reception"—when his poems were committed to the press, when his book appeared and was winning golden laurels, "almost sorry he had published it." The writer remembers to have heard him say, he had made up his mind, he believed, to never publish any poem until it had been written seven years and he had revised it every year.

Mr. Eastman brought out his first volume of poems in 1848; from which he contributed with manifold retouchings, to the poems, ten pages to Miss Hemenway's First Edition of the Poets and Poetry of Vermont in 1858, including: "A Picture."

> The farmer sat in his easy chair
> Smoking his pipe of clay—,

Eastman's "Dirge":

> "Softly!
> She is lying
> With her lips apart;
> Softly!
> She is dying
> Of a broken heart."

"I see her not"—"Uncle Jerry," and other pieces; and in the same work, revised and enlarged, "A scene in the Vermont Winter," specially for the volume, and other poems; as many pages in this second volume as in the first.

Mr. Eastman's health began steadily to fail from May, 1860. "An obstinate and painful disease burdened his spirit and wasted his frame." Never man needed rest more; "but his pride and sympathi were enlisted in the business of his party and too faithful to the complicated respo sibilities identified with and accumulate upon him, he unwisely, but most unse fishly, (says Mr. Thompson in his sketch made secondary his own interest of heal and life. "But he was at home in t bosom of his family when his eyes clos to the scenes he loved so well; and h last moments, painless and calm, we brightened by the love of family a friends, and cheered with the substanti hope of eternal happiness and joy." H died at his residence in Montpelier, Se 16, 1860.

MARY AVERY EASTMAN, the last a only living descendant, was born in Mo pelier, in 1849. She married, 1872, Eld J. Hartshorn, son of Hon. John W. Hart horn of this State, and now resides Emmetsburg, Iowa, where her husband practicing his profession of the law; h been State Senator, &c.

JOHN G. EASTMAN, eldest son of Cha G., died in Montpelier in his 20th yea May 30, 1870.

EDWARD S., second son of Charles G died in Montpelier in his 19th year, O 2, 1875.

Mrs. Eastman, for several years aft her husband's decease, until after t death of her two sons, continued to resi at Montpelier, spending a part of ea year with her daughter at the West; b within a few years has again taken up h residence in Woodstock.

To the first and sweetest of our Poets- pre-eminently our State bard, we must—w could not satisfy Montpelier otherwise, n yet ourself, though crowding to a close make space for yet a cluster from his poe to lay at the foot of his biography at t Capital:

THE FIRST SETTLER.

> His hair is white as the winter snow,
> His years are many, as you may know,—
> Some eighty-two or three;
> Yet a hale old man, still strong and stout,
> And able when 'tis fair to go out
> His friends in the street to see;
> And all who see his face still pray
> That for many a long and quiet day
> He may live, by the Lord's mercy.

He came to the State when the town was new,
When the lordly pine and the hemlock grew
In the place where the court house stands;
When the stunted ash and the alder black,
The slender fir and the tamarack,
Stood thick on the meadow lands;
And the brook, that now so feebly flows,
Covered the soil where the farmer hoes
The corn with his hardy hands.

He built in the town the first log hut;
And he is the man, they say, who cut
The first old forest oak;
His axe was the first, with its echoes rude,
To startle the ear of the solitude,
With its steady and rapid stroke.
From his high log-heap through the trees arose,
First, on the hills, mid the winter snows,
The fire and the curling smoke.

On the land he cleared the first hard year,
When he trapped the beaver and shot the deer,
Swings the sign of the great hotel;
By the path where he drove his ox to drink
The mill-dam roars and the hammers clink,
And the factory rings its bell.
And where the main street comes up from the south
Was the road he "blazed" from the river's mouth,
As the books of the town will tell.

In the village, here, where the trees are seen,
Circling 'round the beautiful Green,
He planted his hills of corn;
And there, where you see that long brick row,
Swelling with silk and calico,
Stood the hut he built one morn;
Old Central street was his pasture lane,
And down by the church he will put his cane
On the spot where his boys were born.

For many an hour I have heard him tell
Of the time, he says, he remembers well,
When high on the rock he stood,
And nothing met his wandering eye
Above, but the clouds and the broad blue sky,
And below, the waving wood;
And how, at night, the wolf would howl
Round his huge log fire, and the panther growl,
And the black fox bark by the road.

He looks with pride on the village grown
So large on the land that he used to own;
And still as he sees the wall
Of huge blocks built, in less than the time
It took, when he was fresh in his prime,
To gather his crops in the fall;
He thinks, with the work that, somehow, he
Is identified, and must oversee
And superintend it all.

His hair is white as the winter snow,
And his years are many, as you may know,—
Some eighty-two or three;
Yet all who see his face will pray,
For many a long and quiet day
By the Lord's good grace, that he
May be left in the land, still hale and stout,
And able still when 'tis fair, to go out
His friends in the street to see.

THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH.

He who has still left of his two hands but one,
With that let him grapple a sword;
And he who has two, let him handle a gun;
And forward, boys! forward! the word.

The murmuring sound of the fierce battle-tide
Already resounds from afar;
Forward, boys! forward, on every side,
For Vermont and her glittering star!

Who lingers behind when the word has passed down
That the enemy swarm o'er the line?
When he knows in the heart of a North border town
Their glittering bayonets shine?
Push on to the North; the fierce battle-tide
Already resounds from afar;
Push on to the North from every side,
For Vermont and her glittering star!

Forward! the State that was first in the fight
When Allen and Warner were here,
Should not be the last now to strike for the right,
Should never be found in the rear!
Then, on to the North! the fierce battle-tide
Already resounds from afar;
Push on to the North from every side,
For Vermont and her glittering star!

Hark! booms from the lake, and resounds from the land,
The roar of the conflict. Push on!
Push on to the North! on every hand
Our boys to the rescue have gone;
Forward! the State that was first in the fight
When Allen and Warner were here,
Should not be the last now to strike for the right,
Should never be found in the rear.

OF LOVE AND WINE.

Of love and wine old poets sung,
Old poets rich and rare,—
Of wine with red and ruby heart,
And love with golden hair;
Of wine that winged the poet's thought,
And woke the slumbering lyre;
Of love that through the poet's line
Ran like a flash of fire.

But wine, when those old poets sung
Its praises long ago,
Was something subtler than the bards
Of modern ages know;—
Ay, wine was wine when Teian girls,
Flushed with the rosy dew,
To old Anacreon's fiery strains
Through wanton dances flew.

And love, when those old poets sung
Its praises long ago,
Was something warmer than the bards
Of modern ages know;—
Ay, love was love when Teian girls,
Flushed with the melting fire,
With roses crowned Anacreon's brow,
With kisses paid his lyre.

PURER THAN SNOW.

Purer than snow
Is a girl I know;
Purer than snow is she;
Her heart is light,
And her cheek is bright,—
Ah! who do you think she can be?

I know very well,
But I never shall tell,
'Twould spoil all the fun, you see;
Her eye is blue;
And her lip, like dew,
And red as a mulberry.

. . . . . .

THE APPLE BLOSSOM.

Here's an apple blossom, Mary;
See how delicate and fair!
Here's an apple blossom, Mary;
Let me weave it in your hair!

Ah! thy hair is raven, Mary,
And the curls are thick and bright;
And this apple blossom, Mary,
Is so beautifully white!

There! the apple blossom, Mary,
Looks so sweet among your curls!
And the apple blossom, Mary,
Crowns the sweetest of the girls.

But the apple blossom, Mary,
You must have a little care
Not to tell your mother, Mary,
That *I* wove it in your hair!

HON. RAWSEL R. KEITH,

oldest son of Hon. Chapin Keith, born in Uxbridge, Mass., Nov. 21, 1790, died in Montpelier Oct. 25, 1874. Coming to Barre with his father in 1793, he remained there until 1817, when he came to Montpelier as deputy sheriff, and held that office and the shrievalty until 1831. He was Judge of Probate 1833 to 36, and long a director and finally president of the Bank of Montpelier, retiring voluntarily from these positions. He was a man of firmness and integrity, and highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. He married Mary T. Wheeler of Barre, who bore him 2 sons; R. D. W. Keith, now of Chicago, and Alonzo T. Keith, now of Montpelier.

LUTHER NEWCOMB, ESQ.

BY H. A. HUSE.

Luther Newcomb, for many years the county clerk of Washington County, was born in Derby, Apr. 10, 1826, and died from Bright's disease, at his home in Montpelier, Jan. 2, 1876. His father was Dr. Luther Newcomb, whose wife was Lucretia Martin. Dr. Newcomb was the first physician to locate in that part of northern Vermont, and was eminent in his profession; among his students was Dr. Colby, the father of Stoddard B. Colby. Dr. Newcomb died when Luther was 5 years old, and the boy remained with his mother 6 years after his father's death.

The family was intimate with Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, and when Luther was 11 years old, he came to Montpelier and became the same as a member of Judge Redfield's family. He studied under the direction of the Judge and entered Wash. Co. Grammar School, where he pursued his studies until prepared to enter college. He then read law under the direction of Judge Redfield, and was for a time a student in the office of O. H. Smith, Esq. Though fitted for admission to the bar, he did not apply for it, but receiving an appointment in the customs service he was 2 years a revenue officer on Lake Champlain.

Jan. 1, 1849, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of Wash. Co. Court under Shubael Wheeler. He was in Dec., 1857, appointed Clerk and held the position during the rest of hislife. He was a model officer, and had not only the respect and affection of the Washington County bar and the court but as the general term of the Supreme Court was held here, that of members of the bar of the whole State.

Mr. Newcomb married June 25, 1857, Amanda Thomas, only daughter of Gen. Stephen Thomas. His wife and 3 sons, Charles, Luther, and Stephen T., survive him.

Mr. J. W. Wheelock, who died the month after Mr. Newcomb, on the death of the latter wrote for his paper, from his own sick bed, a few words concerning his old friend, and among them were the following:

He was in many respects a remarkable man. Beneath a business-like and, to the casual observer, almost stern exterior, was hidden a heart tender as that of a woman, and one ever prompting him to those kindly thoughts and acts which so ennoble and exalt human nature. Unobtrusive, and apparently concerned only about the proper performance of his duties as clerk of the court, he yet possessed so comprehensive and discriminating powers of mind that he took in almost intuitively the bearings and consequences of matters brought before him; and many a sentence of crisp brevity has contained, as in a nut-shell, the law and wisdom of it, and the decision at which the learned judge arrives after most elaborate and exhaustive review . . . He was always ready to aid and encourage the inexperienced or timid, and many a success has been achieved through a timely word of advice and aid from him. He was judicious as a counsellor, valuable



P. D. Smith

and safe as an adviser, and faithful, even unto death, in his friendships.

The funeral of Mr. Newcomb was in the Court House, Rev. J. E. Wright conducting the services, and Hon. Charles W. Willard making an address. Mr. Willard in his address spoke not only as the representative of the bar, but, indeed, as the nearest friend, and said that the friendship of Luther Newcomb had been *the* friendship of his manhood and his life.

CHARLES CLARK, M. D.,

son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Perry) Clark, was born in what is now known as East Montpelier, Jan. 31, 1800. His parents were among the early settlers of the town, and had come from Rochester, Mass. It is claimed by some members of the Clark family still residing in Rochester, that they are descended from Thomas Clark, mate on the Mayflower, who returned on the brig Anne, and settled in the Plymouth colony in 1623. One of the oldest stones in the cemetery at Plymouth bears the name of Nathaniel Clark, who died in 1714, at 74.

Charles was the second son in a family of 6 children. An injury of his left knee, in his fourth year, caused its amputation 3 years after. This was before the day of anæsthetics. As illustrative of the spirit of the boy, when the surgeon, Dr. Nathan Smith of Hanover, proposed to bind him, as was usual in such cases, the child refused, placed himself on the table, submitted to the painful operation without the quivering of a muscle, without a word or any sign of pain.

His father died when he was but 10 years of age, and from that time on, with an indomitable courage characteristic of his whole life, he supported himself by his own labor.

The record of the next 20 years is a story of trials and privations, which a less brave spirit would not have overcome. His educational advantages were limited to the common school and a few terms in the Washington County Grammar School. He studied his profession with Dr. Edward Lamb, of Montpelier, and as early as 1819, attended lectures at Castleton Medical College. He began the practice of medicine with Dr. N. C. King, of North Montpelier, in 1821, and removed to Calais 2 years later, where he purchased a small farm of 20 acres, and set up for himself. He was soon after married to Clarissa Boyden, daughter of Darius Boyden, Esq., of Montpelier, where he resided 14 years. In speaking of these early days he used to say, "Medical practice in these days of warm wraps and nice robes is quite another thing from my experience in the dead of winter on horseback, or at best in a bare sleigh, with insufficient clothing."

In 1837, he removed to Montpelier, purchasing the Boyden homestead, where he resided for 12 years, securing an extensive practice not only in Montpelier, but in surrounding towns, winning public confidence and affection wherever known.

In 1849, he moved into the village of Montpelier, both for the better education of his children and the more convenient practice of his profession, in which he continued actively engaged till 1865, when he met with an accident resulting in a severe and protracted illness, from which he never wholly recovered. After this, he retired from general practice, retaining only office and consultation business. In 1868, he was again severely injured by being thrown from his carriage. From this he had partially recovered, when a year later he was stricken with paralysis. With patient endurance he lingered through 5 years more of suffering and prostration till his death, June 21, 1874.

Dr. Clark was a man of more than ordinary natural gifts, or he would never have accomplished what he did—left poor in this world's goods, crippled by his physical infirmity, and with but very limited opportunities of education. In person he was 6 feet of stature and fine presence and great physical endurance. He was remarkable for his keen observation of men and things, and was rarely mistaken in his judgment. His genial manners, generous sympathies, and fund of anecdote, made him always welcome at the bedside of his patients, and contributed not a little to his

success. He was thoroughly devoted to his profession, kept himself well informed of the progress of the science through standard medical journals, and was always ready to accept and try new methods. But his own experience and observation served him better than books. He compounded his medicines with little regard to received formulas, and more from his judgment in each particular case. Those best acquainted with him, greatly regret that he did not write out for the benefit of the profession the results of his large and varied experience.

As a man and a citizen, it is not too much to say that he was universally esteemed—a man of public spirit, interested in every movement and enterprise that looked to the welfare of society. Though not a professor of religion till late in life, he started and superintended a Sabbath-school during his short residence at North Montpelier, was one of the earliest and staunchest advocates of temperance, and was always urging improvements in methods and opportunities of education. He spared no self-denial and sacrifice to give his own children advantages which were denied to himself, and in the same generous spirit sought the welfare of others. He was for 12 years president of the board of trustees and chairman of the prudential committee of the Washington County Grammar School, and for many years treasurer of the Vermont Medical Society, of which he was an active member. He was too much given to his own special work to engage in political life, yet he yielded to the wishes of his friends, and served as representative of Montpelier in the Legislature in 1846, '47. He was not a public speaker, as he felt the need of proper culture for this, but was esteemed as a very useful working man on committees. His judgment was always valued in practical questions of politics. One incident, however, he was wont to recall with a good deal of satisfaction in later years. A bill for a license law was being pushed through the legislature, and was likely to pass, greatly to the regret of friends of temperance. Just at the last moment wh an amendment was possible, Dr. Cla rose to his place without previous co sultation with others, presented a bri amendment, urged it home with a fe chosen words, and secured its prom passage by the House. A leading poli cian who had been interested in carryi the measure, rushed across the hall once, and said to him with much excit ment, "Your amendment has killed t bill." "Just what I intended," was t reply. He was warmly congratulated friends of temperance at once and f years after on the defeat of a measu which he felt would have been attend with serious injury to the best interests the State.

The following tribute was rendered hi by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lord: "H life began with suffering, it closed in s fering, but its long intermediate years we filled with hard work, with brave labo irradiated by a warm, genial spirit, by d votion to the best interests of his fello men, with zeal for education, good mor and religion, by professional skill, fideli and enthusiasm. He received, as he e inently merited, the respect, confiden and love of all who knew him."

—*From the Family*

DEA. CONSTANT W. STORRS

was born in Royalton in 1801, came Montpelier in 1822, and from that ti until his death was engaged in mercha dise—more than half a century. In 18 he became a member of the First Cong gational Church, and in 1835 was elect one of its deacons—an office which he tri to magnify as long as he lived. For years he was treasurer of the Vermont D mestic Missionary Society. He was gre ly interested in religious matters, and bored incessantly in season and out season. Early in life he married a dau ter of Wyllis I. Cadwell, who bore him t sons and a daughter, the beautiful daugh dying when about to reach maturity. T widow and son survive. Dea. Storrs d Mar. 23, 1872. E. P. W



Charles Hurd

HON. CHARLES REED.

BY REV. J. EDWARD WRIGHT.

Charles Reed was born in Thetford, Nov. 24, 1814, and died in Montpelier, after a sickness of less than three days, Mar. 7, 1873. He was the oldest child of Hon. Joseph Reed, and his second wife, Elizabeth Burnap, daughter of Rev. Jacob Burnap, of Merrimac, N. H., and sister of the scholarly Unitarian minister long settled in Baltimore, Md., Rev. George W. Burnap, D. D. Montpelier was Mr. Reed's home from 1827, when his father came here to reside. He pursued his preparatory studies at the Washington County Grammar School, entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1835. Among his classmates and intimate friends there was the late Governor Peter T. Washburn. He studied law in Montpelier, in the office of Hon. William Upham, and afterwards for 2 years in the Dane Law School, Harvard University, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1839. He was admitted to the Washington County Bar in 1838, and in Sept., 1839, formed a partnership with Hon. Homer W. Heaton, which continued for a third of a century without change in the location of the office, being only dissolved by Mr. Reed's death. He married Emily Eliza, eldest daughter of Hon. Daniel Baldwin of Montpelier, June 5, 1842, by whom he had five children; two of whom, Elizabeth Burnap, wife of Col. J. H. Lucia of Vergennes, and Maria S., with their mother, survived him. (Mrs. Lucia died, leaving husband and 3 children, Jan. 5, 1881.)

From time to time Mr. Reed's fellow citizens honored themselves in honoring him with positions of trust. He was chosen justice of the peace for a number of years; was elected state's attorney in 1847, and again in 1848, and was appointed register of probate in the latter year,—performing the duties of the office by deputy. For some 5 years he was one of the selectmen of Montpelier. In 1858, he was chosen trustee and librarian of the State library, and also a member of the Vt. Historical Society, in whose work he was deeply interested, serving as one of its curators, and publishing committee, and also as its librarian. He represented Montpelier in the Legislatures of 1862 and 1863, and for the three following years occupied a seat in the Senate chamber. While in the Senate, he interested himself ardently in the institution of the Vermont Reform School, now located in Vergennes, and became chairman of its first board of trustees, which position he retained till his death. At the establishment of Green Mount Cemtery in Montpelier, Mr. Reed was chosen one of its commissioners, and was re-elected to that trust, which he had held for many years, on the last day of his active business life. He was one of the four far-sighted men who advocated and secured that change in the school system of Montpelier, which brought the Washington County Grammar School and the district schools into harmonious relations under the same board of management and in the same building; and he was repeatedly elected chairman of the united committees. In 1869, he was chosen a member of the Council of Censors, and in that capacity advocated extending the right of suffrage to women. Politically he was a democrat in early life, but from the breaking out of the rebellion, he took sides with the republican party. His last illness was occasioned by a cold taken in the chilly air of the unwarmed State Library, while he was investigating some historical topic. This was increased by exposure a few days later, at the March meeting, which his interest in Temperance Reform led him to attend; and thus were developed, in a constitution originally strong, but weakened by overwork, the pleuro-pneumonia and congestion which ended his earthly career.

Mr. Reed was, first of all, a man of *integrity*. This appeared in his business relations with others, and won for him their utmost confidence; and it was shown also in his faithfulness to his own convictions. He never seemed to stop to ask if the course contemplated would gain for him profit and applause or involve loss and unpopularity. Among those of a different faith, he adhered steadfastly to the Unitarian views with which he was imbued in

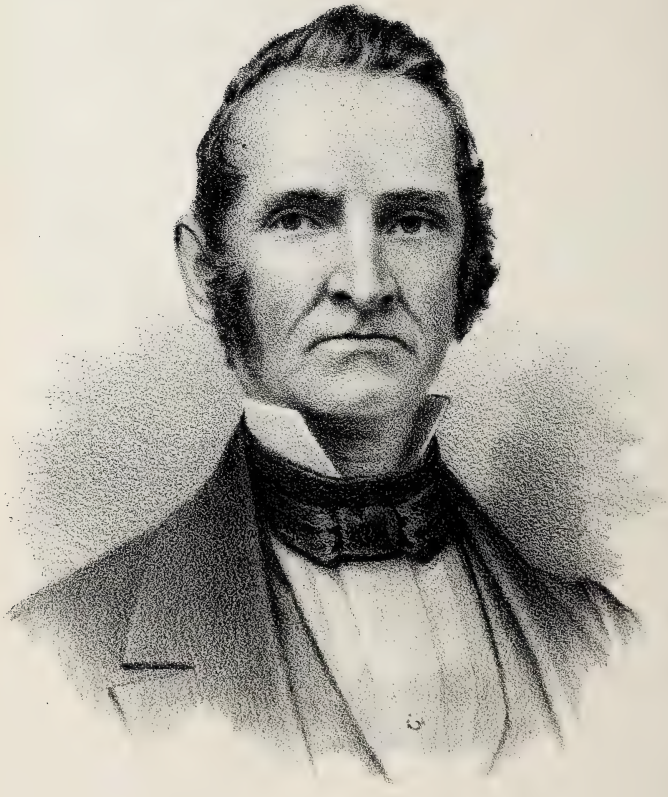
his childhood; and, when opportunity offered, entered zealously into the work of establishing in Montpelier a church that should represent what he thought to be the truth in religious doctrine. He was among the foremost in the organization of the Church of the Messiah, and was indefatigable in laboring to promote its interests. He acted with like decision, energy, and straight-forwardness in regard to the Temperance agitation, and the Woman Suffrage Reform.

He was also a man of marked public spirit. With private cares that were by no means small, he undertook a great variety and amount of work for the general welfare—work for which he received little or no remuneration, direct or indirect. The value of the services he rendered to his town and State, in his devotion to educational interests, the Reform School, the State Library, and the Historical Society, cannot be estimated in money, and can be appreciated in its full extent by very few. Rarely, indeed, does any philanthropist contribute so freely from his purse to charitable objects, as did Mr. Reed lavish from the wealth of his time, and physical and mental strength, for the public good.

Further, he was ever loyal to his native State. In the words of another, "As a *Vermonter*, believing in Vermont and the genuine Vermont character, deeply interested in the past history of the State, and its present prosperity, Mr. Reed will be much missed. He was one of the noblest and truest of loyal Vermonters. As an officer of the State Historical Society he rendered invaluable service in getting up and putting in form for preservation much of the early history. . . . The State has not another—if we except those who have been associated with him in this work, Hons. Hiland Hall and E. P. Walton—to fill his place."

In his chosen profession, Mr. Reed reached a proud eminence, (yet singularly without pride,) and gained a handsome property. H. A. Huse, Esq., a fellow-member of the bar, at one time his assistant, and later his successor in the charge of the State Library, said of him, in a memorial sketch read before the Vermo Historical Society, "Charles Reed was true lawyer, taking pride in his professio and loving the law as a science where reason has her most perfect work, and b cause his knowledge of it enabled him to truly a counsellor to those in troub Grounded by severe study in the founc tion principles, his directness and the i patience with which he viewed worthle and irrelevant matter made him a go pleader. His papers always gave him standing in court. . . . . Mr Ree on trial of a case, presented clearly court or jury the facts proved and the l applicable to them. This was done not the use of rounded periods, impassion gesture, or appeal to the emotional natu His imagination supplied him neither w facts not in the case, nor with the colori and magnifying power which often disto things from their true relation, and gi what is unimportant undue prominen But it was, I think, in the court of ch cery, and perhaps still more in the supre court, that Mr. Reed showed the quali most clearly that stamped him as one the leaders of the bar. In the court last resort the premises were fixed and changing, and from them he worked m unerringly to the conclusion. The b method of statement, the condensed ar ment, had there their true sphere and ways their due weight. While it was given to him to charm by silvery spee it was given him to convince by the cl ness of his logic. The clear-cut intell trained by careful study, made him valuable as a legislator. During his t of service the laws passed received m careful scrutiny, and were more caref framed from the very fact of his preser and much of the intelligible legislatio the last few years owes its shape to skill, as well since as during his occupa of a seat in the law-making body.

"In yet another direction was his ab as a lawyer called into activity. Be 1858, the State Library was a mass of islative documents without form, and of any use. A few law reports were i mingled, and formed a stock from w



Luther Cross

impecunious and conscience-lacking men plundered at will. To make this one of the best libraries in the Union in the Department of American Law, without large expense to the State, was a labor of years with Mr. Reed. His success, with the means at his command, has, I am sure, not been paralleled. The bar and bench of the county and State owe a great debt to him for the thoroughness of the work."

Charles Reed was no courtier, nor trimmer. He could not cajole, he could not flatter, he could not fawn and curry favor. His sincerity appeared often as bluntness, and sometimes gave offence. But those who were acquainted with him had in their minds an ever ready explanation of his occasional roughness of speech and manner, in the knowledge that they were dealing with an upright, downright honest man, who, under an exterior somewhat hard, carried a heart throbbing with devotion to the welfare of all, a man of Roman firmness, and of Jacksonian willingness to assume the responsibility in an emergency; a man whose record, whether public or private, had always been singularly free from stain; a man whose very presence strengthened the worthy purposes of the timid and hesitating about him, a man whose

> . . . "Daily prayer, far better understood
> In acts than words, was simply *doing good*."

JAMES G. FRENCH,

son of Micah French, of Barre, was born in Peru, N. Y., in 1824, and died in Montpelier, suddenly, Aug. 8, 1878. Employed for a while as a clerk, he opened a clothing store in Montpelier, in which he was quite successful. He was postmaster 8 years under President Lincoln, and subsequently entered into the construction of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad. He was also very energetic, and even daring, in real estate operations, and to him, more than to any one man, Montpelier owes the construction of its spacious and elegant stores. Mr. French married a daughter of the late Joel Goldsbury, of Barre, and she, with an only daughter, Mrs. W. T. Dewey, survive him.

LUTHER CROSS,

born in Swanzey, N. H., 1802, established himself in mercantile business in Montpelier in 1827. In the same year he married Miss Polly M. Day, of Woodstock, who bore him four children: Gustavus T., who died March 13, 1867, aged 33 years; Luther Burnell, now of Montpelier; Royal D., now in the West; and Lucia D., now wife of Marcus A. Farwell, of Chicago. Mr. Cross was interested in politics, and personally very popular; hence he was often the Whig candidate for representative in the old town of Montpelier, and always received more than his party vote; but the town was so strongly Democratic that success was impossible. He was, however, a magistrate many years in succession, and by the Legislature was repeatedly elected sergeant-at-arms. He built three brick dwellings, which were the best in Montpelier in his day, and two of them are the best of the brick houses now. The three are the two houses on State street now occupied by Hons. John A. Page and B. F. Fifield, and the Cross homestead on Elm street. He also built the "Willard block" on Main, at the head of State street. He died, suddenly, Mar. 9, 1873, aged 71 years.

CHARLES AND TIMOTHY CROSS

came to Montpelier about the time of the advent of Richard W. Hyde, and with him started the first bakery in town.

Charles Cross was born in Tilton, N. H., Feb. 13, 1812, and his wife was born an hour or two before him. He is highly esteemed, a staunch Methodist, and a liberal contributor to that church and its educational institution on Seminary Hill. He is still engaged in a large bakery and confectionary business with his eldest and well-known son, Levi Bartlett Cross.

Timothy Cross died some years ago. His house was destroyed in the last great fire, and his widow and children removed to Cambridgeport, Mass.

[To Charles Cross the Methodist church are also indebted chiefly for the fine wood engraving of their church building.—ED.]

DANIEL BALDWIN

(BY REV. J. EDWARD WRIGHT.)

Was born in Norwich, Vt., July 21, 1792, and died in Montpelier, Aug. 3, 1881. He was the youngest of the seven children of Daniel and Hannah (Havens) Baldwin. His mother was a daughter of Robert Havens, of Royalton, whose house was the first entered by the Indians when Royalton was burned. He was orphaned before he was two years old, and the destitute brood was scattered. He came to Montpelier in 1806, and remained till he was of age under the guardianship of his older brother, Sylvanus, a man of prominence and marked ability. With him he learned the carpenter's trade, availing himself also of some brief opportunities for attending school; but, from the time of attaining his majority for many years, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, with gratifying success. He relinquished these in 1848, to devote himself more exclusively to his duties as president of the Vt. Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of which he was the original projector, and in which he took the first policy, March 31, 1828. He was president of this Company from 1841 to 1874, and regarded with a well-grounded satisfaction the remarkable prosperity and growth of the Company during his administration. While cautious and conservative, he was eminently progressive both early and late in life. In 1827, he led in the effort to establish salt works in Montpelier. "He was called again and again into the direction of the Bank of Montpelier and the Montpelier National Bank, and was a director in the latter at the time of his decease. He was among the first to advocate and further the building of the Vermont Central Railroad, and agitated the subject from 1830 until the desired end was attained. . . . . He was also one of the first board of directors of the Vermont Central, but retained that position only a year, having always strenuously maintained, in opposition to the Northfield interest which prevailed, that the route should be by way of the Williamstown Gulf. As long ago as 1850, he was one of a committee of eight, of which the Hon. J. A. Wing was chairman, wl raised a subscription, and procured at co siderable expense to themselves a surv of a route for a railroad from Montpeli to Wells River."* He was also one of t originators and the general manager, du ing the early years of its existence, of t Montpelier Gaslight Co. "He was to treasurer in 1828, and then again for consecutive years from 1835. . . . From 1837 to 1847 he was trustee of t 'Surplus Fund.' For many years fr and after 1837, he was the chief engine of the fire department. During the yea 1846 and 1847, he occupied the bench associate judge of the Washington Coun Court, but from 1850 on, with the exce tion of one year's service as lister, he u formly avoided public office."* In ea life he held high position in the Maso Order. "He was connected with t Vermont Colonization Society during its active existence, a large part of t time as its treasurer, and then as its pr ident."* In politics he was a democra during the rebellion a "war democra voting more than once for the republic candidate—and in religion he was e phatically a "*liberal* Christian," avowi deep interest in "Spiritualism," but c tributing generously to churches of vari creeds, and joining most heartily w Unitarians and Universalists in the org ization and support of the Montpel Independent Meeting-House Society, whose board of trustees he was chairm from the establishment of the board 1866 to the day of his death. In his v he manifested his undying interest Montpelier, by bequeathing $2,000, to used under certain conditions in secur a suitable water supply for the village.

He married, in 1820, Emily Wheelo grand-daughter of the first president Dartmouth College. She died in 18 A son and four daughters were born them, all of whom reached maturity were married; but only two, the first second daughters, Mrs. Charles Reed Mrs. Marcus D. Gilman, have survi their parents. The society of their grand-children was a delight to Ju

*Memorial Sermon by Rev. J. Edward Wright.



Daniel Baldwin

Baldwin during the last summer of his life.

He was a man extensively known in the State, and universally esteemed for his probity, his sound judgment, his public spirit and his benevolence. Deliberate in planning and moderate in moving, he was yet positive in his decisions and energetic in his actions. A man of a peculiarly placid and even temper, and sustained by a Christian trust, he bore earth's trials with great calmness, and his declining years furnished the community an impressive illustration of what it is to "grow old beautifully." Though not free from all the infirmities which commonly attend old age, he was wonderfully vigorous in mind and body, and found life enjoyable down to his last day; when suddenly his powers all collapsed, and with a brief struggle he passed on, leaving an honored name and a blessed memory. It is rare that a life is more entirely successful in both ts material and moral aspects. J. E. W.

[Lucia L., wife of W. C. D. Grannis, of Chicago, and daughter of Hon. Daniel Baldwin, died in Chicago, aged 28.]

From the records of Aurora Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M., we take the following:

IN MEMORIAM.

BRO. DANIEL BALDWIN,

Born in Norwich, Vt., July 21, 1792,
Died at Montpelier, Vt., August 3, 1881;
Aged 89 years and 13 days.

Initiated in Aurora Lodge, No. 9, at Montpelier, January 3, 1814;
Passed January 31, 1814;
Raised in Columbian Lodge, Boston, Mass., May 14, 1814.
Affiliated with Aurora Lodge, No. 22, July 11, 1881.

Bro. BALDWIN was an old time Mason, one of those who passed through the fiery trials of the anti-masonic period, and that he was unyielding in his devotion to the fraternity is evinced by the fact that he and Wor. Bro. Joseph Howes opposed to the bitter end the surrender of the charter of old Aurora Lodge, No. 9. In this, however, he was unsuccessful, and the Lodge succumbed to what was probably inevitable, and it was voted, Sept. 19, 1834, to surrender the charter.

He successively filled all the offices of the Lodge from that of Tyler to Worshipful Master, to which latter office he was elected June 26, 1820.

He was also a prominent officer in King Solomon R. A. Chapter, No. 5, and a member of Montpelier Council, R. & S. M.

Bro. BALDWIN was a just and upright Mason, ever generous and liberal in dispensing Masonic charity, and was always ready to whisper good counsel in the ear of a brother.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS

Of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

At the first meeting of the directors of the Vt. Mu. Fire Ins. Co. after the death of Mr. Baldwin, Aug. 3, 1881, the President offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have learned with profound regret of the death of Hon. Daniel Baldwin, so long connected with this Company, and identified with the best interests of the town for three fourths of a century. We duly appreciate his eminent services as an officer of this company, and his usefulness as a citizen.

Resolved, That we extend to his family the sympathy of this Board in the loss of one who has so long been a kind friend and able counselor.

And a committee was chosen to prepare a memorial address to be read at the Annual Meeting of the Company, which was prepared and read by Dr. HIRAM A. CUTTING, of Lunenburgh.

"The Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company" is a name so familiar to every Vermonter, in fact, so woven into the affairs and interests of the people of this State, that when its originator, Daniel Baldwin, died upon the 3d day of August, in his 90th year, it sent a thrill of sorrow through the hearts of thousands. It was his foresight which planned a system of insurance that recommended itself for its cheapness, and won for itself golden opinions, supplying, as it did, the unfortunate with means to reconstruct their homes promptly when the fire-fiend had swept them away. Rightly has it been said of this company, "That it has clothed the naked, fed the hungry and supplied the destitute," and just was the sorrow for the departed man, for he was both the father and patron of this most beneficial association in our State. It was a happy inspiration which induced George Bliss, a canvasser for the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, about the year 1818, to call upon Daniel Baldwin, who was temporarily stopping in Boston, for the purpose of soliciting his insurance. Mr. Baldwin was at that time a prosperous young merchant. He investigated the

subject carefully, was pleased with the idea, had his property insured, and accepted the agency of the company for this section, which he retained for 2 years, receiving premiums to the amount of over $4,000, with only $2,000 in losses. It was during this period that the idea of cheaper insurance, based upon the mutual plan, suggested itself to Mr. Baldwin. He counseled with a number of the business men of that day, but could get little encouragement from any, with the exception of Thomas Reed, Jr., James H. Langdon, Joshua Y. Vail, and Chester Hubbard. With these coadjutors, at a second trial, Nov. 10, 1827, the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company was chartered; yet not without great opposition. The member from Middlebury, one of its opposers, moved an amendment of the bill, granting a charter, requiring the company to pay 6 per cent. of the profits into the State treasury annually. This shows that that member of our Legislature, at least, knew little of mutual insurance.

Under this grant the company was organized, Jan. 21, 1828. As Daniel Baldwin originated the charter, he was elected president of the meeting, but declined, and J. H. Langdon was elected in his stead. There were but six persons present. A board of directors was chosen, and that board, of which Hon. Mr. Baldwin was an active member, elected Chapin Keith of Barre, president, J. Y. Vail, secretary, and George Worthington treasurer, both of Montpelier. Their first policy was issued in March, 1828, to Daniel Baldwin.

In October, 1828, the directors reported 186 policies issued, and that the company was gaining in strength and popularity. A small beginning, truly, for a company that now issues between 5,000 and 6,000 policies annually.

Mr. Keith was succeeded at the end of the year by Israel P. Dana of Danville, as president, who held the office until 1838, to be followed by John Spalding of Montpelier, who held the office until 1841, when the subject of this sketch was elected, holding office as president for 33 years. During this time, he administered the affairs of the corporation as its head. H had around him trusty men, tried and true yet he has probably traveled more mile on insurance business, and talked insuranc with more persons than any other 50 me in the State. His heart and soul were i the work, and with him that meant succes He understood the principles and rules insurance as few ever do. He adjuste equitable rates for various classes of pro erty with a truly wonderful precision. H devotion to the duties of his office we both conscientious and enthusiastic. A an adjustor, he was almost without a equal; while he settled closely and ec nomically for the company, he gained t respect and good will of the insured, f he was frank and honest, dealing as l would have others deal with him. Few, any, ever felt aggrieved, and many we the testimonials showered upon him later years, for his honest dealing wi them, when they through loss were rende ed almost powerless to contest the validi of their insurance, had they been forc so to do.

The prosperity of the Vermont Mutu Fire Insurance Company is the proude testimonial he can have of his zeal a well-directed services, and those who p take of the benefits of that organizati cannot fail to gratefully remember the ma who more than any other one has made t strong and reliable concern what it That its progress may be the more evide I would say that the number of policies force in 1831 was 1,869; in 1841, 12,01 in 1851, 11,790; in 1861, 22,237; in 18 27,488; and in 1881, 29,413. Such an crease in business is without precedent any mutual company in our Union, a shows definitely that the true and unw ering course of all connected with it, h gained the confidence of the people, a the company is an honor to our State, a it is fitting that we should honor the m who originated the philanthropic schen and with untiring zeal pushed it to grand success.

Age creeps stealthily on us all, and Judge Baldwin felt the pressure upon hi and looked with a just pride upon an in-

tution, almost his own; and surrounded by helpers in the insurance business which he had himself educated, he thought that they had better allow him to retire; and so after his election as president for the 31st year, he sent in the following resignation, in March, 1871:

To the Directors of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company:

GENTLEMEN:—Owing to infirmities in consequence of old age, I do not feel competent to discharge the duties of president of this company as they should be, and therefore resign the office, to take place as soon as some person shall be elected to fill the responsible place I have so long occupied. D. BALDWIN.

Montpelier, March 1st, 1871

No action was, however, taken upon this, and he was again re-elected in October. He immediately resigned, but was over-persuaded, and consented to serve one year more by having a Vice President to relieve him of some of the duties which now rested quite heavily upon him. James T. Thurston was elected Vice President, and thus he was continued until Oct. 14, 1874, when Mr. Thurston was elected President; but Hon. Mr. Baldwin was retained as director, so that his counsel and advice might rightly be available. Judge Baldwin, however, soon withdrew almost wholly from the office, but still retaining his mental faculties in a remarkable degree up to the day of his death.

All honor to the departed, and may his valuable counsels and noble example live with the company; and his original and true principles of insurance be carried out by the insurer, and the household word of Vermont continue to be the "Old Vermont Mutual." Let us here to-day, as officers of this company, pledge ourselves anew to the duties, and thus we may hope to retain with our prosperity, which seems assured, the good will and honor of our patrons, that we may, in part, share in the tributes of praise so justly given to the departed.

W. H. H. BINGHAM,
L. G. HINCKLEY,
HIRAM A. CUTTING, } *Com.*

ABRAHAM G. D. TUTHILL

was born at Oyster Pond, Long Island, and in due time chose to become an artist. To perfect himself, he spent seven years as a pupil of the great painter, Benjamin West, in London, and one year in Paris. Returning to this country, he spent a few years in Montpelier, where a sister resided, and where now there are to be found many beautiful specimens of his work. His artist life was mainly spent at Buffalo, Detroit, and other western cities; but he returned to Montpelier, and died there, June 12, 1843, aged 67.

JOSHUA Y. VAIL

was one of the very early lawyers of Montpelier. He served awhile as Preceptor of Washington County Grammar School, and was County Clerk 1819–1839, 18 years. He was also Secretary of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company from the organization in 1828 until 1850, and member and Secretary of the Council of Censors in 1820. His wife was a devoted christian mother, Mary M., sister of the artist Tuthill, and all of her children have been well connected. Two of her sons, Solon J. Y. and Oscar J., still reside in Montpelier, and two daughters survive, one at Newbury and one in the West—four out of nine children. Mr. Vail died in 1854, in his 70th year; and his wife in 1876, aged 90. Both were born on Long Island.

THE WOOD FAMILY.

Late in the last century three brothers were born in Leominster, Mass., the eldest of whom spent half of his life in Montpelier, and the others much the largest part. They were Cyrus, John, and Zenas Wood. They were all of Puritan stock, and members of the first Congregational church in Montpelier.

CYRUS WOOD settled in Lebanon, N. H., about 1809, taking his brother John with him, who was then about 20 years of age. In 1814, both came to Montpelier and entered into partnership in the cabinet-making business, which was continued until the death of Cyrus, Nov. 25, 1840.

JOHN WOOD, born July 20, 1788, married Miss Mary Waterman, of Lebanon,

N. H., who was truly a helpmeet for him, an industrious, pious and prudent woman. Bearing his share in the military burdens of his time, he became captain of Washington Artillery, which was a high honor. But it was in the churches that he was most conspicuous. Long a deacon in the first Congregational church, he went to the Free church on its organization, and ou its dissolution, to the Methodist church. In all he was an earnest worker, instant and earnest in prayer and exhortation, and his pure, honest and loving life attested the sincerity of his religious convictions. He died Jan. 14, 1872, in his 84th year, leaving a son and daughter, the son being Thomas W. Wood, the now highly distinguished artist.

ZENAS WOOD, born Jan. 1, 1793, came to Montpelier at a somewhat later date, and engaged in the stove and tin-ware business, in which he was quite successful. He had all the excellent characteristics of his brother John, but was somewhat less demonstrative. He sympathized keenly with the sick and suffering, as the writer of this note had occasion to know by personal experience. Mr. Wood was a prudent business man, and for some years was a director in the old Bank of Montpelier. In the last great fire here his real estate was destroyed, and he went, a lone and sad man, to his affectionate daughters in St. Johnsbury, where he died Oct. 29, 1876, in his 84th year. E. P. W.

For notice of THOMAS W. WOOD, see *post*.

THE COTTRILL FAMILY—*Corrections.*

Mahlon Cottrill, born in Bridport, Vt., Aug. 29, 1797; died in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 20, 1864.

Catherine Smith Couch, his wife, born in Landaff, N. H., April 1, 1792; died in Montpelier, April 28, 1861.

Their children were: William H., born June 6, 1823, now a very popular hotel-keeper at Appleton, Wis. Lyman Hawley, born May 16, 1825, and died in Oregon, Nov., 1877. Charles Edward Huntington, born July 11, 1826; died Feb. 3, 1833. George Washington, born May 18, 1828; now a lawyer in N. Y. City. Henry Clay, born June 26, 1830; died Feb. 12, 1833. Jedd Philo C., born Apr. 15, 1832; now a lawyer in Milwaukee, Wis. Charles Mahlon, born Oct. 20, 1834; now in Milwaukee, Wis., and a prosperous man.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—MONTPELIER.

COL. NATHAN LORD, Jr., commissioned colonel of the 6th Vt. regt., Sept. 16, 1861; resigned Dec. 16, 1862. Now resides in Cleaveland, Ohio.

COL. FRANCIS V. RANDALL, commissioned capt. of Co. F. 2d regt., May 25, 1861, promoted col. of the 13th regt. Sept. 24, 1862; mustered out of service July 21, 1863; enlisted and commissioned col. of the 17th regt. Feb. 10, 1864; mustered out of service July 17, 1865; removed from Montpelier to Brookfield in 1877.

COL. PERLEY P. PITKIN, commissioned quartermaster of the 2d regt. June 6, 1861, promoted captain and assistant quartermaster of U. S. vols. Apr. 3, 1862, and subsequently to the rank of colonel and quartermaster of the depot department of the army of the Potomac; was chosen quartermaster general of Vt. after the close of the war, which office he held several years, and has since remained a resident of Montpelier.

LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD M. BROWN, adj. 5 regt. Sept. 16, 1861; promoted lieut.-col. of the 8th regt., Jan. 9, 1862; resigned Dec. 23, 1863. Col. Brown now resides in Bismarck, Dakota, receiving the appointment of U. S. land agent, and removing thenre in 1873.

LIEUT.-COL. ANDREW C. BROWN, commissioned lieut.-col. of the 13th regt Aug. 25, 1862; resigned May 5, 1863, and continues to reside in Montpelier.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN H. EDSON, commissioned lieut.-col. of the 10th regt. Aug. 27, 1862; resigned Oct. 16, 1862; resided elsewhere.

MAJ. JOHN D. BARTLETT, commissioned capt. of Co. C., 1st regt., Vt. cav., Oct. 14, 1861; promoted to major Nov. 1, 1861; resigned Apr. 25, 1862; removed to Mass. in 1870.

MAJ. JAMES S. PECK, commissioned 2d lieut. of Co. I. 13th regt., Aug. 2, 1862; promoted to adj't. Jan. 1863; mustered out July 21, 1863; enlisted as private in Co. E. 17 regt., Dec. 3, 1863; commissioned adj't. of the regt. Apr. 12, 186 promoted major July 10, 1865; muster



MRS. MAHLON COTTRILL.

out July 25, 1865; was chosen adj't. and inspector-gen. of the State in 1871, holding the office ten years, receiving re-election, and resigning in 1881, receiving the appointment of postmaster of this town in April, 1881.

ADJ'T. J. MONROE POLAND, commissioned adjutant of the 15th regt. Oct. 2, 1862; mustered out of service Aug. 5, 1863, and continues to reside in town.

CAPT. WILLIAM T. BURNHAM, commissioned captain of Co. H. 2d regt., May 23, 1861; resigned Oct. 25, 1861; died in Montpelier, June 20, 1862.

CAPT. HORACE H. CROSSMAN, commissioned 2d lieut. of Co. F. 2d regt., May 20, 1861; promoted 1st lieut. Jan. 24, 1862; capt. Oct. 1, 1862; honorably discharged Oct. 30, 1863, for wounds received in battle, necessitating the amputation of his leg. He died in Washington, D. C., a few years after.

CAPT. DAYTON P. CLARK enlisted as private in Co. F. 2d regt. May 7, 1861; promoted to sergt. June 20, 1861; commissioned 1st lieut. Jan. 29, 1862; promoted to capt. Nov. 3, 1863; was acting adjutant of the regt. for some months, and at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, was in command of the regt.; mustered out of service June 29, 1864, and continues to reside in Montpelier.

CAPT. JOSEPH P. AIKENS enlisted from Barnard as private in Co. D 4th regt. Aug. 28, 1861, receiving promotions to corp. and sergt.; re-enlisted from Montpelier Dec. 15, 1863; commissioned 1st lieut. of Co. C. May 6, 1864; promoted capt. Aug. 9, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged Mar. 8, 1865, for wounds received.

CAPT. CHARLES H. ANSON, enlisted and appointed to quartermaster-serg. of the 11th regt. Sept. 1, 1862; commissioned 2d lieut. of Co. E. Aug. 11, 1863; promoted to 1st lieut. Dec. 28, 1863, and to captain Apr. 2, 1865, for gallantry in the assault on Petersburgh, Va.; mustered out of service June 24, 1865; now resides in Milwaukee, Wis., where he is engaged in business.

CAPT. JAMES RICE enlisted Aug. 24, 1861, as leader of the 5th regt. band; discharged April 11, 1862; enlisted in Co. F. 11th regt., and commissioned as capt. Aug. 12, 1862; honorably discharged for disability, Apr. 28, 1865; now a resident of Pueblo, New Mexico, where he removed to soon after the war, and has held the office of mayor of that city since his residence there for some years.

CAPT. GEORGE S. ROBINSON of Montpelier, as a credit from Berlin, commissioned 1st lieut. of Co. C. 13th regt., Aug. 29, 1862; resigned Feb. 16, 1863; enlisted and commissioned capt. of Co. E. 17th regt., Apr. 12, 1864; wounded April 12, 1865; mustered out June 14, 1865, and continues to reside in Montpelier.

CAPT. ALFRED L. CARLTON, commissioned regt. quartermaster of the 11th regt. Aug. 14. 1862; promoted to 2d lieut. of Co. C. Dec. 12, 1862; to captain and commissary of subsistence of U. S. vols., Mar. 11, 1863; mustered out in 1865; died in Montpelier, May 29, 1874.

CAPT. JOHN W. CLARK, commissioned quartermaster of the 6th regt. Sept. 28, 1861; promoted to capt. and assist. quartermaster of the U. S. vols., Apr. 11, 1864; resigned Dec. 7, 1864; appointed postmaster of Montpelier, Mar. 1869, holding the office 12 years, retiring July 1, 1881.

CAPT. FRED E. SMITH, commissioned as quartermaster of the 8th regt., Nov. 23, 1861; honorably discharged Nov. 30, 1863, and continues to reside in Montpelier.

CAPT. EDWARD DEWEY, commissioned quartermaster of the 8th regt., Jan. 12, 1864; promoted capt. and assist. quartermaster of U. S. vols., Feb. 11, 1865, and continues to reside in Montpelier.

Q. M. NELSON A. TAYLOR, commissioned quartermaster of the 13th regt., Nov. 28, 1862; mustered out July 21, '63; residence Nov. 1, 1881, Council Bluffs, Ia.

SURGEON CHARLES M. CHANDLER, commissioned assist. surgeon of the 6th regt., Oct. 10, 1861; promoted to surgeon Oct. 29, 1861; resigned Oct. 7, 1863, and resumed his practice in Montpelier, where he continues to reside.

1st LIEUT. WALTER A. PHILLIPS, commissioned 1st lieut. Co. F. 2d regt., May

21, 1861; discharged Dec. 31, 1861; enlisted as a credit from Calais, as private of Co. H. 13th regt., Aug., 1862; promoted corp. and sergt., and com. as 1st lieut., June 4, 1863; mustered out July 21, 1863; enlisted and com. as 2d lieut. of 3d battery, Dec. 12, 1863; promoted to 1st lieut. Jan. 2, 1864, honorably discharged Feb. 3, 1865, for disability, and now resides in Peoria, Ill., where he is engaged in business.

1st Lieut. Russell T. Chamberlain, enlisted as private in Co. G. 4th regt., Aug. 27, 1861; promoted corp. March 3, 1862; re-enlisted; promoted sergt. June 10, 1864; regt'l com. sergt., Jan. 1, 1865; 2d lieut. Co. A. Feb. 27, 1865; 1st lieut. June 4, 1865; mustered out July 13, 1865; was taken prisoner, and in confinement several months; he now resides in Oregon.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Spalding, commissioned sergt.-maj. of the 5th regt., Sept. 16, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut. of Co. D. Nov. 5, 1861; honorably discharged for disability Oct. 10, 1862; died in Boston, Jan. 19, 1877.

1st Lieut. George H. Hatch, regt'l com. sergt. Oct. 15, 1861, of the 6th regt.; promoted 2d lieut. of Co. H. Oct. 22; 1862; 1st lieut. May 4, 1863; mustered out of service Oct. 28, 1863; now resides in Nashua, N. H.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Abbott, enlisted Nov. 9, 1861, as private in Co. C. 8th regt; promoted 1st lieut. in 2d Louisiana regt. Sept. 1, 1862.

1st Lieut. William B. Burbank, enlisted in Co. E. 17th regt.; com. 2d lieut. April 9, 1864; promoted 1st lieut. Aug. 22, 1864; mustered out of service July 25, 1865; died in Montpelier, Nov. 5, 1870.

1st Lieut. James C. Lamb, enlisted as private in Co. E. 17th regt., Dec. 23, '63; promoted quartermaster sergt. Oct. 17 '64; 1st lieut. Co. B. July 1, '65; mustered out July 14, '65; died in Montpelier, March 18, 1869.

1st Lieut. George D. Howard, commissioned 1st lieut. Co. M. frontier cavalry, Jan. 3, 1865; resigned Mar. 16, '65; now resides elsewhere.

1st Lieut. Frank Anson, enlisted as a credit from Halifax as private in Co. I 11th regt., Jan. 5, 1864; regt'l com. serg Jan. 17, 1864; regt'l quartermaster serg Sept. 1, 1864; promoted 2d lieut. Co. May 13, 1865; 1st lieut. May 23, 186 mustered out of service Aug. 25, 186 now resides in Milwaukee, Wis., where is engaged in business.

1st Lieut. Ezra Stetson, commissio ed 1st lieut. Co. B. 10th regt., Aug. 4, '6 killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.

1st Lieut. Edward J. Stickney, listed as private of Co. B. July 30, 18 promoted corp. Mar. 27, 1864; sergt. Se 1, 1864; 2d lieut. Dec. 19, 1864; 1st lie March 22, 1865; mustered out July 1865; died in Montpelier, Jan. 12, 187

1st Lieut. Charles W. Clark, pointed as regt'l com. sergt. 11th re Sept. 1, 1862; promoted 2d lieut. Co. March 29, 1863; 1st lieut. Nov. 2, 18 mustered out of service June 24, 1865; sides at present in Montpelier.

1st Lieut. John R. Willson, enlis as private of Co. I. 11th Vt. July 15, 18 promoted corp. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. Se 22, 1864; 2d lieut. Dec. 2, 1864; woun March 27, 1865; promoted 1st lieut. J 1865, mustered out of service June 24, and now resides in Malden, Mass.

1st. Lieut. Albert Clark, enliste private in Co. I. 13th regt. Aug. 25, 18 promoted sergt. Oct. 10, 1862; 1st li Co. G. Jan. 22, 1863; mustered out 21, 1863; now resides in Boston, Mas

1st Lieut. Samuel F. Prentiss, en ed as private in Co. I. Aug. 25, 18 promoted 1st lieut. Feb. 23, 1863; mus ed out July 21, 1863; now resides in York city, where he is successfully enga in the practice of law.

2d Lieut. Charles W. Randall, pointed sergt. maj. of the 13th regt. Oct 1862; promoted 2d lieut. Co. G. Jan. mustered out July 21, '63; enlisted com. 2d lieut. of Co. C. 17th regt., 23, '64; honorably discharged for dis ity March 9, 1865; died in Montpelier 20, 1868.

2d Lieut. James B. Riker, enli Dec. 31, 1861, as private in 1st batt quartermaster sergt. Sept. 20, 1862;

noted sergt.-maj. Sept. 1863; 2d lieut. April 4, 1864; mustered out of service Aug. 10, 1864; now resides in New York.

2d LIEUT. EBEN TAPLIN, enlisted as private in 3d battery, Dec. 16, 1863; promoted corp. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded Aug. 3, '64; promoted Aug. 23, 1864, quartermaster sergt.; 2d lieut. Feb. 28, 1865; mustered out June 15, 1865; now resides in Burlington, Vt. C. DE F. BANCROFT.

Dec. 1, 1881.

MILITARY NECROLOGY.

Soldiers who have died in town since the war.

(See military table, pp. 342–349.)

Thos. C. Alexander, Nov. 27, '69, age 39, 13th reg.

Sam'l. Andrews, Aug. 27, '70, age 25, 2d Vt. bat.

Lieut. Chas. E. Bancroft, Feb. 1, '79, age 49, Co. I, 13th reg. (Waterbury.)

Lieut. Wm. B. Burbank, Nov. 5, '70, age 33, 17th reg.

Capt. Wm. T. Burnham, June 20, '62, age 51, 2d reg.

Maj. Alfred L. Carlton, May 29, '74, age 45, 11th reg.

John S. Collins, Nov. 27, '67, age 30, F. C. cav.

L. M. Collins, Dec. 8, '71, age 26, 17th reg. (East Montpelier.)

Solomon Dodge, Dec. 11, '64, age 39, Ohio reg.

Lorenzo Dow, Dec. 1, '69, age 25, 2d Vt. bat. (Berlin.)

William Dow, Sept. 18, '71, age 33, 2d Vt. bat. (Berlin.)

Olin French, Sept. 29, '68, age 28, 1st cav. reg. (Barre.)

John C. Hackett, Oct. 13, '75, age 56, 5th reg. (Berlin.)

Orlena Hoyt, June 30, '78, age 72, 5th reg.

Timothy Hornbrook, Dec. 24, '74, age 82, 2d reg. (Berlin.)

John W. Ladd, Dec. 4, '70, age 34, 13th reg.

Lieut. James C. Lamb, Mar. 16, '69, age 38, 13th and 17th reg.

Lieut. Chas. S. Loomis, Dec. 8, '68, age 38, on Gen. McPherson's staff.

Peter Lemoine, Apr. 3, '67, age 22, 1st Vt. bat. (Plainfield.)

Chas. W. Randall, Oct. 20, '68, age 22, 13th and 17th reg.

Benj. Spinard, May 21, '79, age 39, 11th reg. (Albany, Vt.)

Louis Seymour, Dec. 29, '72, age 39, Co, M, 1st Vt. cav.

Lieut. Edward J. Stickney, Jan. 12, '75, age 30, 10th reg.

Andrew St. John, Jan. 5, '77, age 57, 17th reg.

Cyril Wheeler, Mar. 18, '76, age 47, 2d reg. (East Montpelier.)

Alfred Whitney, July 30, '76, age 48, 11th reg. (Berlin.)

Surgeon Jas. B. Woodward, Oct. 4, '79, age 55. (Kansas reg.)

Edwin C. Cummins, Feb. 27, '73, age 34, 4th reg. (East Montpelier.)

Montpelier soldiers who have died elsewhere since the war.

Jerome E. Ballou, Jan. 25, '75, age 32, 13th reg., at Cincinnati.

Henry M. Bradley, Nov. 12, '65, age 24, 10th reg., at Williston.

Curtis A. Coburn, Nov. 7, '66, age 25, 10th reg., at New Orleans.

Capt. Horace F. Crossman, 2d reg., at Washington, D. C.

Franklin S. French, 1st cav., at Chicago.

Alfred Girard, 17th reg., at Coaticook, Que., Apr. 9, 1875.

Frank J. Brunell, in 1864.

Wm. Guinan, Nov. 6, '74, age 44, 2d and 17th reg., at Springfield, Mass.

David Goodwin, Feb. 27, '73, age 33, 5th reg., at Hartford, Conn.

Thos. H. McCaulley, Mar. 26, '67, age 24, 2d reg., at Hanover, N. H.

Chas. D. Swasey, died June, '65, age 31, 13th reg., at Minneapolis, Minn.

George S. Severance, 3d reg., killed in railroad accident in Illinois, 1869.

Curtis H. Seaver, June 29, '72, age 32, 13th reg., at Richmond, Vt.

Robert Patterson, Dec. 27, '74, age 57, 10th reg., at Fitchburg, Mass.

Hiram D. Sinclair, Aug. 25, '71, age 58, 8th reg.

Lieut. Chas. C. Spalding, Jan. 19, '77, age 50, 5th reg., at Boston.

Peter Tebo, 1st cav., died in Plainfield a few years since. C. DE F. B.

GREEN MOUNT CEMETERY.

Revolutionary War.—Elder Ziba Woodworth died in 1826, aged 66. Eliakim D. Persons died in 1846, aged 81.

War of 1812.—George W. Bailey, Sr., died in 1868, aged 70. William Bennett in 1878, aged 85. Darius Boyden, 1850, aged 85. Abel Carter in 1869, aged 83. Col. Parley Davis, '48, aged 82. Jacob F. Dodge in 1838, aged 56. Amos Farley in 1836, aged 59. Lieut. Joseph Howes in 1863, aged 80. Abijah Howard in 1840, aged 62. Capt. Timothy Hubbard in 1840, aged 66. Roger Hubbard in 1848, aged 65. Azro Loomis in 1831. Jonathan P. Miller in 1847, aged 50. Lieut. Thomas Reed in 1864, aged 71. Capt. Isaac Ricker in 1837, aged 53. Jonathan Shepard in 1863, aged 91. Cyrus Ware in 1849, aged 80. Araunah Waterman in 1859, aged 80. Daniel Wilson in 1875, aged 70.

War of the Rebellion.—1st Lieut. Chas. E. Bancroft, Jerome E. Ballou.

Henry Black, member of 2d Maine regt., died at Sloan hospital, Montpelier July 9, 1864. Capt. Lucius H. Bostwick, Co. F 13th Vt. regt., died June 4, '63, age 25.

Capt. William T. Burnham, Lieut. Wm. B. Burbank, Maj. Alfred L. Carlton, John S. Collins, Luther M. Collins, Wm. Dow.

Surgeon Elihu Foster, surgeon of the 7th regt., died in Hydepark, Jan. 9, 1867. John Fisk, 11th regt., died in Hydepark, Oct. 4, 1863.

John C. Hackett, Thomas Hand, 2d Vt. regt., died at Sloan Hospital, Jan. 8, 1865.

John W. Ladd, Lieut. James C. Lamb, Lieut. Charles S. Loomis.

Vernon L. Loomis, member Co. H 3d. regt., died Feb. 3, 1863, aged 19 years. Arthur M. Pearson, member Co. F 2d regt., died in Berlin, Sept. 15, 1876, age 40. Philander A. Preston, Co. C 1st cav., died in Florence, S. C., Jan. 20, 1865, age 31. Harlan P. Sargent, Co. I 9th Vt., died at Fortress Monroe, Nov. 30, 1863, age 25.

Lieut. Charles C. Spalding, Lieut. Edward J. Stickney, Charles D. Swasey.

Wallace H. Whitney, Co. M 1st cav., died at Sloan hospital, Montpelier, Jan. 27, 1865. Alfred Whitney.

ELM STREET CEMETERY.

Revolutionary War.—Col Jacob Davis died Feb., 1814, age 75. Aaron Griswold died in 1847, age 95. Luther King died in 1842, age 88.

War of 1812.—Stukeley Angell died in 1870, age 73. David Barton in 1839, age 57; Silas Burbank in 1847, age 78. Joseph Buzzell in 1833, age 68. Simeon Cummins in 1836, aged 55. Thomas Hazard in 1856, aged 75. Capt. Eben Morse in 1858, age 85. Samuel Mead in 1827, age 40. Iram Nye in 18—, age —. Ira Owen in 1836, age 48. George Rich in 1834 age 48. Diah Richardson in 1866, age 72 Harry Richardson in 1862, age 70.

War of Rebellion, 1861.—Selden B Harran, Co F 2d regt., died at Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 14, 1861, age 20. Sergt Omri S. Atherton, Co. C 17th regt., die Nov. 6, 1864, age 23. Sergt. Thoma McCaulley.

CENTER CEMETERY.

War of 1812.—James Arbuckle died i 1844, age 61. Moses Parmenter in 186 age 85. Benjamin Phinney in 1831, ag 61. Nathaniel Proctor in 1866, age 8 Josiah Wing in 1849, aged 73. Joh Young in 1876, age 89.

Mexican War.—Capt. George W. Est of the navy died in 1871, aged 60.

War of 1861.—Samuel Andrews, E win C. Cummins. Lorenzo D. Cutler, C C 13th regt., died July 24, 1863, age 2 Lorenzo Dow. Andrew H. Emerson, C E 17th regt., died July 27, 1864, aged 1 Albert N. Mann, Co. I 9th regt., di Sept. 8, 1872, age 28. Orvis Ormsbe Co. G 4th regt., died in Virginia, Jan. 1 1862, age 21. Hiram D. Sinclair. W lard Snow, Co. C 13th regt., died July 1 1863, age 23. Cyril Wheeler. Lemuel Wing, 2d Co. Sharpshooters, died in 186 age 22.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

War of 1861.—William Blair, Co. 13th regt., died in Berlin, June 7, 187 age 28. Walter Burke, Co. H 13th reg died at Wolf's Run Shoals, March 4, 18 age 23. Frank Lanier, Co. C 11th reg died in Berlin. Abraham Leazer, Co.

3th regt., died in Virginia, March 16, '63, ged 45. Rock Lemwin, Co. E 17th regt., March 11, 1864, age 43. Peter Lemoine, Frank Sanchargrin, died at Sloan hospital, Montpelier, in 1864. Louis Seymour. Joseph Shontell, 3d Battery, died n Washington, D. C., March 13, 1864, ge 19. Andrew St. John, Peter Tebo.

ON STATE ARSENAL GROUNDS.

Seminary Hill.—William Whitney, 3d egt., died at Sloan hospital, Jan. 27, 1865, ge 27.

Monuments in Green Mount Cemetery of hose buried elsewhere.—Charles W. Storrs, Co. K 7th regt., died of wounds at Mobile, Ala., April 10, 1865, age 23. Gilman D. Storrs, Co. B 10th regt., killed at Orange Grove, Nov. 27, 1863, age 20. Oscar Maxham, Co. E 8th regt., died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864, age 27. Orrin Maxham, Co. E 8th regt., died in Louisiana, Feb. 6, 1863, age 23.

Eliphalet Bryant, 11th U. S. A. regulars, died in Richmond, Va.

May, 1881, there were 28 headstones furnished by the government, and erected for the soldiers buried in the different cemeteries of Montpelier.

BURIED IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

James M. Carr, 10th regt. Co B. John H. Brown, 3d Battery. Ezekiel S. Waldron, 10th regt. Co B, City Point.

Tuffield Cayhue, 10th regt. Co. B, Cold Harbor, Va. Joseph Ladue, 4th regt. Co. G, Culpepper Court House.

Robert Brooks, 10th regt. Co. B, Danville, Va.

Felix H. Kennedy, 10th regt. Co. B. Benjamin F. Taylor, 2d regt. Co. F, Cypress Hill, N. Y.

Benjamin N. Wright, 13 regt. Co. I, Gettysburgh, Penn.

James E. Thayer, 8th regt. Co. E, Chalemette, near New Orleans.

Sydney A. Gilman, 4th regt. Co. G, Andersonville, Ga.

Charles Storrs, 7th regt, Co. K, Mobile, Ala.

Roswell Franklin, 3d regt. Co. H. Allen Greeley, 10th regt. Co. B, Alexandria, Va.

Harris Buxton, 11th regt. Co. H. Harmon O. Kent, 4th regt. Co. G. Albert J. Ayer, 10th regt. Co. B, Asylum, Washington, D. C.

C. DE F. B.

ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF MONTPELIER SOLDIERS.

The first man to offer his services to his country from Montpelier was Robert J. Coffey, who at the age of 19 years enlisted in Co. F, 1st Vt. regt., which was mustered into service May 2, 1861. Five more boys from the town responded to the call and enlisted in the same company within a few hours after. On being mustered out with the regiment, Aug. 15, 1861, Sergt. Coffey enlisted Sept. 5, 1861, in Co. K, 4th regiment. At the battle of Banks' Ford, Va., May 2, 1863, one incident occurred, it being the next day after the 6th Army Corps had charged and captured Mary's Heights. During the battle, Co. K, 4th regiment was deployed as skirmishers. After making a charge and capturing a number of prisoners, and withdrawing back towards the rear, 1st Lieut. Chas. Carter who was in the command of the company, shouted "come on boys; we will get more of them yet." Sergt. Coffey went forward with the lieutenant a short distance, when spying a rebel taking aim at the lieutenant from behind a tree, he fired, the ball taking effect in the rebel's arm, when he advanced and gave himself up a prisoner, and was sent to the rear. They then advanced to the brow of a small hill. The bullets coming thick, they crawled behind an old tree-top for protection. Sergt. Coffey reloaded his rifle here, an Enfield, and as they were rising up to take their departure,—things getting a little warm there—when they were fronted by three rebels, an officer and two men, who upon the demand made by the serggeant and lieutenant, surrendered and threw down their arms. As Lieut. Carter started with the prisoners to the rear, Sergt. Coffey heard the clanking of a sword, and ran around the tree-top, and was met by a large, fine looking rebel officer. The reply to the demand of surrender made by Sergt. Coffey was a blow across the sergeant's bayonet from the sword of the officer, which was parried off. As the rebel drew his revolver to fire, the sergeant discharged his rifle at him from a position of charge bayonets. The officer fell dead,

being shot through the head. At this moment Lieut. Carter called on Sergt. Coffey to come back with him. As the sergeant started to go, he saw a rebel captain and six men just below him, which was on the bank of a small stream. At this moment, when the captain was giving an order to his men, the sergeant pointed his empty rifle into his face and ordered him to surrender. The captain thinking that they were surrounded exclaimed, "don't shoot," and ordered his men, who were in the rear of him several feet, to surrender. The captain gave himself up; the other six men came upon the bank, five of them privates, all armed with Enfield rifles, and the other, a lieutenant, also well armed. Dropping their guns, the sergeant threw them into the stream below. As they advanced towards where the captain stood, the lieutenant says to the captain, "what are we a doing here? he is all alone." The sergeant pointed his rifle into the lieutenant's face and cocked it, and told him to march on. As they advanced a squad of Co. A boys, who were forming a skirmish line on the right, came in sight; the sergeant called on them for assistance, as they were but a few rods off; which call they responded to by coming. Taking the swords from the captain and lieutenant, the sergeant marched them in the direction of his regiment, which had just formed a line of battle on a little rise of ground several rods in the rear. The sergeant delivered them over to Col. Stoughton in the presence of the regiment. The colonel directed him to take them to the rear and deliver them to the prevost guard. On their way the rebel captain informed Sergt. Coffey that his name was Carpenter, and that he was captain of a company in the 21st North Carolina regiment, that the lieutenant belonged to the same regiment, and also that the officer whom he killed, was a major of the same regiment. The five privates belonged to the 8th Louisiana regiment. There being no vacancy for promotion at that time, Sergt. Coffey was detailed with six other deserving men to go to Vermont and assist in making out the draft. Six days after he rejoined his regiment; he was wounded at Fairfa Court house, Va., in such a manner as t further disable him for service in the wa The above narration is authenticated b several comrades of his regiment as a tru narrative.

In addition to this narrative might b added many more of the daring deeds pe formed by Montpelier "boys" in the army Among them that performed by privat Wallace W. Noyes of Co. F, 2d regimen who received special mention from th commanding officer at the battle of Spot sylvania, May 12, 1864. He mounted th enemy's breast works and fired some 3 rifles down into the enemy in rapid succes sion, they being loaded and passed up t him by his comrades from below; the bu lets passing like rain above him, but h escaped unhurt, although a bullet passe through his cap and was knocked off; h was afterwards severely wounded, but r covered, and now resides in Montpelie

Another deed which is credited in histo from his commanding officer, was by Co poral William L. Washburn of the 3d V battery, at the engagement before Peter burgh, Va., in April, 1865. At one sta in the engagement, the severe firing fro the enemy's guns compelled the 3d batte boys to leave their guns and retire behi some breast-works in the rear. Cor Washburn remained by his gun, a pounder, and loaded and fired alone, th the battery might not be silenced. The he continued until the "boys" returned the guns. He escaped without a scratc

NOTES AND NECROLOGY.

Samuel Abbott, engaged in the jewel business for many years in town, died M 4, 1861, aged 70.

Aaron Bancroft, Jr., an excellent m chanic at several trades, and in early l engaged in the jewelry business, was great "wag," always full of jokes. I was commissioned captain of a mili company in town, which office he h several years from 1833. He died Mar 23, 1869, aged 60 years.

Chas. E. Bancroft, for some years enga ed in the stove and tin business in t

own; was a man of mechanical genius, having taken out several patents, principally on tinman's tools. He died Feb. 1, 1879, aged 49, leaving one son, Chas. De F., and one daughter, Alice D.

Cornelius Watrous Bancroft, (see biography of Carlos Bancroft,) was engaged many years in the mercantile business; an excellent business man and citizen, died Jan. 22, 1856, aged 48, leaving a son, Howard, now residing in Columbus, O.

Arthur D. Bancroft died April 11, 1881, aged 37, (see biog. page 497.)

James Boyden came about 1830; was for some years engaged in preaching the Universalist faith, but giving this up, followed his trade, that of cabinet maker, until his death, Jan. 22, 1875, aged 77.

Milton Brown, Esq., son of Amasa Brown, was born April, 1801, in Winchendon, Mass.; came to Montpelier with his father in 1807, resided in Worcester, representing that town 7 years in the legislature, and removing to Montpelier, was high sheriff several years. He died July 3, 1853, aged 54.

Geo. P. Blake, a merchant, died suddenly, Aug. 1, 1854, aged 51.

Silas Burbank, a native of Montpelier, for many years successfully engaged in business in town, died Aug. 14, 1872, aged 55 years.

Hon. Augustine Clark, who had held the office of state treasurer while a resident of this town, but was for many years previous a resident of Danville, holding many offices in that town and county, died June 17, 1841, aged 59.

Wyllys I. Cadwell, who came to this town in 1799, and was successfully engaged in business, died in 1823, aged about 45.

Wm. W. Cadwell, son of Wyllys I., for many years engaged in business, and also holding various town offices—justice of peace, overseer of the poor—died Dec. 17, 1877, aged 78.

Col. Abel Carter, a leading citizen of this town, born in Lancaster, Mass., died Jan. 9, 1869, aged 83, in Lowell, Mass.

Lyman G. Camp, who came about 1830, was a contractor and builder, and Washington County jailor many years. He died May 15, 1879, aged 84, leaving 5 daughters and 3 sons.

Zebina C. Camp came in 1820; was a contractor and builder of railroads, held the office of sergeant-at-arms of the State for several years, and the town office of road commissioner many years; died Jan. 3, 1881, aged 76.

Geo. W. Collamer represented the town in the Legislature; was extensively engaged in manufacturing, and accumulated a large property; died October 15, 1865, aged 62.

Jacob Davis, Jr., son of Col. Jacob Davis, the first settler of the town, who came with his father at the age of 19 years, died May 4, 1851, aged 83.

Thomas Davis, who was the youngest son of Col. Davis, was 17 at the time of its settlement. He was the builder and owner of the first Pavilion, and died Dec. 17, 1864, aged 95 years.

Anson Davis, son of Thomas, held various town offices, and was some years sheriff; died Sept. 11, 1880, aged 71, leaving one son, James, residing in New York city.

Simeon Dewey, one of the first settlers of the town of Berlin, but for the last 20 years of his life residing in this village with his son, Dr. Julius Y. Dewey, died Jan. 11, 1863, aged 92.

Osman Dewey, son of Simeon, a worthy citizen, died Feb. 5, 1863, aged 68 years, leaving four sons, Frank, now a wealthy merchant of Boston; Denison, Simeon and Orville, of Montpelier; two daughters, Mrs. John W. Clark, of this village, and Mrs. H. I. Proctor, residing in Iowa.

Amos Farley, a member of Montpelier Co. at Plattsburgh, in 1812, and for many years foreman of the *Watchman* office, died Feb. 5, 1836, aged 59.

Gen. Shubael B. Flint was Brig. Gen. of the State militia several years, was engaged in the harness business some years, and died Dec. 18, 1856, aged 57.

Stephen Freeman, engaged in the jewelry business in town from 1864 until death, was an excellent citizen; died Apr. 13, 1872, aged 54.

Silas C. French, for many years engaged in the boot and shoe business in town, died Aug. 28, 1863, aged 79.

Geo. P. Foster, for 15 years proprietor of the Union House, from 1865, an energetic citizen, died Jan. 1, 1881, aged 48, leaving one son, Chas. O. Foster.

Fernando C. Gilman, a son of Jehial Gilman, born in Montpelier, was engaged many years in the manufacturing of carriages in town, until his death, Nov. 26, 1880, aged 56, leaving one son, Septimus C., now residing in Boston.

David Gray, one of the early citizens of Montpelier, a member of Montpelier Co. at Plattsburgh, died Nov. 16, 1865, aged 83. Two sons, men of property, William and David R., reside in town.

John Gray came to Montpelier with his father in 1974, at the age of 8 years; was a farmer, and accumulated a large property, in speculations, being an active business man. He died in the village, Dec. 14, 1877, aged 91.

Nehemiah Harvey came here in 1810; was a partner of Silas C. French in the shoe business many years, and died April 22, 1869, aged 75. His two sons, Howard died in the West, and Alonzo K. in Montpelier.

Robert Hargin, born in Ireland, came to Montpelier in 1832, was many years connected with the old Pavilion in Cottrill's day; was constable of the town several years, and an active member of the Methodist church, died Aug. 17, 1878, aged 64.

Chester W. Houghton, proprietor many years of the old Union House, also engaged several years in the tin business. died May 26, 1826, aged 47.

Abijah Howard came in an early day, held various town offices, was a much-respected citizen, a member of the Montpelier Co. at the battle of Plattsburgh, and died Dec. 30, 1840, aged 62.

Edwin C. Holmes came to Montpelier in 1826, when a boy; became a successful merchant; was a partner of Carlos Bancroft about 20 years; married a daughter of Capt. Isaac Riker; died May 17, 1871, aged 59, leaving a son, Edwin C., now residing in Texas, and a daughter, Helen wife of Geo. Howes.

Roger Hubbard, a brother of Captain Timothy Hubbard, came at an early day and was engaged in business many years. He was a member of the Montpelier Co at Plattsburgh, and died Nov. 1848, aged 65, leaving three sons, Erastus, Gustavus and George, the two former residing in town, and a daughter, Fanny, who married Martin Kellogg, and resides in New York.

Chester Hubbard, another brother of Capt. Timothy, also came at an early day was a successful business man, and died Aug. 27, 1832, aged 44, leaving one son Timothy J., and a daughter, who married Anderson D. Dieter, a merchant of New Orleans, since a resident of Montpelier and now deceased.

Timothy J. Hubbard, who accumulated a handsome property in real estate speculations, died Nov. 7, 1880, aged 57.

William B. Hubbard came here in 183 accumulated a large property in business and died Nov. 21, 1871, aged 70 years leaving one son, Wm. E., residing in town Two daughters, Mrs. Geo. Wilder and Mrs. Kinsman, are both deceased.

John Barnard Langdon, eldest son of Col. James H. Langdon, engaged in business in early life, died July 2, 1868, aged 57, leaving one son, John B. Jr., now Montpelier.

Azro Loomis, merchant, of an early date, died in 1831. Left one son, Horatio S., of this town.

Edwin C. Lewis, a boot and shoe merchant, died May 13, 1867, aged 57 years.

Joel Mead came to Montpelier at an early day, and married Lucy, sister of Col. James H. Langdon; was engaged in business; on the 10th of March, 1838, was drowned by the breaking of the ice while crossing Lake Champlain, aged 53 years. He left four sons, Almon A., of this town, James and Joel, now in the West, and Lucius, deceased, and a daughter, who married Harry S. Boutwell, of this town. His widow is yet living, aged 92.

Levi Pierce, druggist and apothecary, a worthy young man, died at the age of

Jan. 19, 1864, leaving two sons, Clarence C. and John C.

Addison L. Paige, for many years in the livery business, and also held the office of sheriff, died April 4, 1865, aged 55.

Loomis Palmer came in 1829, was engaged in business several years, and died Apr. 9, 1875, aged 63.

Dea. Alfred Pitkin, who was engaged in trade many years from about 1820, died Oct. 26, 1855, aged 64. His only son, Alfred Jr., died Oct. 8, 1846, aged 22.

Orrin Pitkin, engaged in the meat business for about 50 years, from 1820, died April 25, 1879, aged 76. His youngest son Charles C., died in Montpelier, Sept. 11, 1872, aged 19.

Nathaniel Proctor came at an early day, was a member of the Montpelier Co. at the battle of Plattsburgh, and died Mar 31, 1866, aged 88.

Dr. Chas. R. Pell, an excellent citizen, who opened a dental office in town in 1871, died Mar. 4, 1881, aged 35, leaving four sons all in their teens.

Luther Poland, father of the Hons. Luke P. and Joseph Poland, came in 1850; was engaged in lumbering, and died June 16, 1880, aged 90.

Luman Rublee came in 1818, was engaged in the hat manufacturing business many years, and dled May 12, 1879, aged 86. (See biography ofDr. C. M. Rublee.)

Barnabas Snow, an esteemed resident of the town, born in Montpelier, 1797, died June 30, 1873; married a sister of Carlos Bancroft, by whom he had 3 daughters, Mrs. N. C. Tabor, Mrs. Luther Cree, of Montpelier, and Mrs. Watson of Mass.

Philip Sprague, son of the Hon. Wooster Sprague, who was president of the horticultural society of Boston, died Aug. 6, 1874, aged 44.

Isaiah Silver, for many years a leading merchant in town, died May 5, 1865, aged 74, leaving five sons, George, William, Albert, Charles E., and Henry D., a sergt. of Co. F of 1st U. S. artillery, who had the honor of planting the American flag on the bloody hill of Cerro Gordo, in the Mexican war. He died at San Juan de Ulloa, Mexico, June 7, 1848.

William S. Smith came in 1841; was engaged in the produce business until his death, Mar. 19, 1870, aged 62, leaving one son, Carlos L., and two daughters, one, now wife of Wm. O. Standish, all of Montpelier.

Peter G. Smith, colored, came to Montpelier in 1832, and opened hair-dressing rooms, which business he continued in until death; was a citizen of the highest character, respected by all of his townsmen. He died Dec. 7, 1878, aged 71.

Wm. S. Storrs came in 1823, was engaged in business many years, and died Mar. 5, 1870, aged 65. His two sons were killed in the Rebellion. (See war record, page 350.)

Josiah Town came in 1810, and commenced business, which he continued until his death, March 30, 1826, aged 49, leaving two sons, Josiah, who died Sept. 20, 1832, aged 31, and Ira S., a jeweler of this village.

Preston Trow came in 1830, was engaged in house building, and accumulated a handsome property. He died Oct. 1, 1879, aged 69.

Dr. B. O. Tyler came to Montpelier in 1852, and engaged in the druggist business for some years; died May 21, 1878, aged 80.

Elisha Town, an inventor of considerable note, taking out several patents, died Apr, 12, 1844, aged 63, leaving five sons, Snow, Samuel, Benjamin, Barnard, and a physician residing in Marshfield. The first four, whose ages are from 60 to 76, all reside in town, within a few rods of where they were born, each being a few rods from each other.

John Taplin, Esq., one of the first and leading settlers of the town of Berlin, (see Berlin,) but residing the last years of his life in Montpelier with his children, was married twice. By his first wife he had 12 children; by his second, 9, all but one living—that being accidentally scalded in infancy—to maturity, marrying, and settling down as the heads of families, thus furnishing an instance of family fruitfulness and health which perhaps never had a

parallel in the State of Vermont. He died Nov. 1835, aged 87.

Jackson A. Vail, Esq., son of Joshua Y. Vail, represented the town in the Legislature, (see Washington Co. Bar,) and died Apr. 16, 1871, aged 56.

Col. Asahel Washburn, a highly esteemed citizen, being the originator of Sunday-schools in Vermont, died Apr. 9, 1856, aged 84.

Gamaliel Washburn, for upwards of 30 years a worthy resident of Montpelier, and for several holding the office of sheriff and jailor, was a Mason of the highest degrees in the Masonic order. He died Dec. 28, 1868, aged 66, leaving three sons, Miles, now of Boston; Geo. C., a physician of Waterbury; and Justus W. F., of Montpelier; and two daughters, Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, of this town, and Mrs. Emory Bailey, of Boston.

Chas. Wood, son of Cyrus Wood, engaged in the tin business several years, and died Feb. 5, 1864, aged 54, leaving one son, Charles E.

Jonathan E. Wright, a most esteemed citizen, son of Rev. Chester Wright, was several years engaged in business in town, removed to Boston, where he continued in business about 20 years, and returned to Montpelier, where he died, May 9, 1872, aged 61, leaving one son, Rev. J. Edward Wright, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Fanny, a daughter, having deceased some years since.

ADDITIONAL CITIZENS' NECROLOGY.

1857 Abbott, Christopher.....29
1875 Abbott, Timothy.....49
1880 Ainsworth, Nathaniel D.....52
1827 Bacon, Samuel.....27
1838 Bancroft, Henry.....24
1848 Bancroft, Azro.....29
1845 Bancier, Ambrosie Jr.....24
1847 Bancier, Ambrosie.....67
1862 Bancier, Louis.....52
1834 Baldwin, Edward.....33
1839 Barton, David.....57
1867 Bickford, Ebenezer.....57
1875 Bixby, Luther.....59
1837 Bigelow, Silas.....37
1880 Bisconers, John.....45
1877 Benway, Eli.....59
1872 Belair, Edward.....55
1878 Braley, Andrew J.....50
1853 Bryant, Jeremiah.....56
1870 Bryant, Henry.....32
1846 Brooks, Zolates.....22
1828 Brooks, Lorenzo D.....23
1866 Brockway, Abner.....49
1874 Brown, Josiah L.....64
1844 Brown, Stewart.....65
1849 Broody, Mathew.....22
1843 Buckley, Francis.....56
1874 Burnham, Lewis.....68
1874 Buswell, George M.....51
1833 Buzzel, Joseph.....68
1874 Butterfly, Napoleon.....19
1880 Buck, Dana.....62
1828 Campbell, Henry.....49
1830 Campbell, David.....18
1833 Carr, Samuel.....4c
1836 Carrigan, John.....48
1836 Caravan, John.....27
1866 Carpenter, David.....5
1844 Cartemarche, David.....4
1881 Carson, Thomas.....3
1862 Chase, Austin.....2
1842 Clark, Ira.....2
1873 Clark, Bradley M.....5
1839 Cleaves, Charles R.....4
1868 Clifford, Thomas.....6
1872 Clough, Moses.....5
1874 Coffey, Richard.....2
1831 Collins, Salvin.....6
1875 Cowdry, Daniel.....6
1852 Conners, James.....5
1859 Cree, George.....
1849 Crosby, Nicholas.....6
1867 Cross, Gustavus.....3
1852 Cross, Albert A.....3
1853 Culver, John W.....3
1837 Cutler, Miles.....4
1841 Cutler, Prentiss.....3
1875 Cutler, Timothy B.....6
1828 Cutler, Jonathan.....5
1854 Culver, D. W.....3
1865 Currier, John Q.....4
1865 Cutting, Israel.....6
1845 Day, Benjamin.....2
1854 Darling, Joseph.....3
1863 Dewey, Osman.....6
1864 Dewey, Samuel.....4
1878 Dieter, Anderson D.....
1841 Doty, H.....
1861 Doty, John.....6
1838 Dodge, Jacob F.....
1879 Dodge, Theodore A.....
1866 Ducharme, Francis.....
1834 Dugar, Horace.....
1842 Dumas, Joseph.....
1853 Dumas, Edward.....
1835 Dunning, Mr.....
1843 Eaton, Leonard.....
1848 Emerson, Orin.....
1875 Edgerly, Albert W.....
1871 Estis, Capt. Geo. W.....
1872 Fales, Chas. H.....
1844 Foster, Deacon.....
1847 Foster, Douglas.....

1868 Fish, Orville E.....21
1878 Finn, John.....33
1879 Frasier, Daniel.....32
1831 French, Henry O.....28
1850 Fuller, David.....64
1826 Gaylord, Thomas.....67
1871 Gauthier, James.....25
1842 Gilman, J. D.....29
1851 Gilman, Jehial.....60
1865 Gireaux, John B.....68
1877 Gerard, Peter.....19
1877 Gerard, Joseph.....18
1877 Gary, Ephraim.....67
1877 Gary, William H.....30
1841 Gravlin, Peter.....54
1857 Gravlin, Joseph.....28
1841 Gleason, Dr. Jacob.....34
1839 Greenough, Ira.....34
1842 Green, Wesley.....21
1869 Gould, Rodney.....55
1875 Gould, Lorenzo D.....48
1878 Gould, Orlando.....28
1871 Gray, James.....57
1875 Gray, William.....21
1875 Gray, Mark W.....28
1866 Guernsey, Madison.....57
1877 Guernsey, Lorenzo D.....66
1847 Guernsey, Mr.....47
1833 Hall, George.....35
1826 Hatch, Timothy.....36
1830 Hatch, Enoch.....38
1840 Hatch, Jeremiah.....52
1843 Hatch, Ira.....29
1842 Hall, Moses E.....35
1843 Hayward, R. B.....34
1871 Harvey, Alonzo K.....41
1867 Harran, John.....41
1873 Hawley, George P.....60
1869 Haskins, Curtis.....50
1880 Hazard, George.....64
1873 Hersey, Heman F.....50
1854 Hersey, Elijah.....68
1853 Heaton, Volney.....37
1879 Heath, Theron H.....18
1879 Haven, William T.....46
1876 Hibbard, Edwin S.....37
1880 Hines, John N.....48
1869 Hollis, Charles H.....46
1848 Holmes, Ebenezer.....85
1852 Holmes, Barzillai.....44
1844 Hopkins, Nathaniel.....55
1841 Howes, Solon.....22
1880 Houghton, Rev. James C.....69
1836 Houghton, Lucius.....36
1859 Horne, William.....29
1859 Howland, James.....60
1853 Hyde, George.....22
1856 Hubbard, Elijah.....
1868 Hubbard, Zadock.....25
1851 Hubbard, William L.....34
1845 Hutchins, James.....39
1835 Hutchins, William.....38
1851 Hutchins, Orison.....39
1841 Jacques, Thomas.....20
1835 Jenkins, James.....33
1841 Jennings, Solomon.....31
1848 Jones, Watson.....57
1860 Jones, James.....40
1872 Jones, Elmer.....21
1848 Jones, William.....18
1840 Johnson, D. P.....28
1863 Johnson, Willis.....63
1867 Johonnott, Peter.....68
1881 Kane, Moses.....48
1828 Kimball, Jacob F.....46
1846 Kimball, Seth.....42
1854 Kilbourne, Ralph.....57
1855 Kilbourne, Dr. G. H.....32
1856 Kilbourne, Edward R.....20
1858 Kinsman, Newell.....63
1878 Kinsman, John A.....
1863 Kinson, William R.....56
1869 Keeler, Andrew.....42
1873 Kent, Hermon G.....69
1873 Ladd, Ezra W.....41
1872 Ladam, Joseph.....42
1842 Lamb, Center.....40
1828 Lamphere, Mr.....65
1840 Lawrence, David.....35
1842 Lawrence, Isaac.....63
1871 Lawrence, Charles.....65
1873 Lease, Gerdin.....65
1880 Leland, James.....64
1872 Lewis, David.....65
1835 Littleton, Samuel.....56
1849 Luce, Hubbard.....25
1855 Lyman, Simeon.....45
1835 Marsh, Lewis.....31
1861 Marsh, William D.....41
1874 Marsh, Ezra.....67
1868 Marsh, Emerson.....18
1831 Marsh, Julian.....29
1832 Marsh, John.....35
1839 Mathieu, Edmund.....22
1870 Mailhot, Eustache.....61
1848 Mathieu, James.....80
1827 Mead, Samuel.....40
1872 Medler, Patrick.....62
1844 McKay, Alba.....36
1863 McCaully, James.....62
1869 McClure, William F.....19
1876 McCue, John.....56
1848 McIntire, Timothy.....25
1876 McFarland, James.....56
1839 Miller, Albert.....38
1873 Miller, John.....47
1857 Milliken, Dr. Edward.....29
1849 Morse, Almon C.....28
1874 Mosely, Harmon G.....45
1872 Myers, Leslie.....21
1874 Neveaux, Dieu D.....41
1858 Newton, Jeduthan.....38
1872 Newhall, Joseph.....42
1873 O'Niel, Thomas.....21
1836 Owen, Ira.....47
1837 Parker, John.....45
1869 Parker, Josiah L.....35
1875 Parker, Temple W.....57

1869	Park, William	63
1859	Patterson, James	64
1865	Paine, Richard	74
1838	Paddock, James	67
1877	Pitkin, William L.	38
1846	Pitkin, Alfred	22
1872	Pitkin, Charles C	20
1834	Peck, Ichabod	62
1851	Peck, Moses	68
1831	Percival, Thomas	35
1852	Phinney, Elisha	
1855	Phinney, Jay	26
1845	Potter, Luther	20
1856	Prescott, Enoch H	31
1875	Poland, Charles F	28
1833	Prentiss, George	24
1879	Reed, James M	48
1838	Reynolds, Elisha	52
1865	Redfield, Frederick	22
1863	Rice, Thomas P	60
1876	Rich, George	46
1862	Richardson, James M	45
1870	Richardson, Redfield J	21
1851	Rivers, Paul	60
1860	Rivers, Felix	35
1852	Ripley, Franklin	24
1853	Rowell, Hiram	26
1867	Robinson, Geo. W	34
1874	Robinson, Charles C	22
1875	Robinson, Nelson A	63
1840	Safford, Charles	37
1837	Sanders, Otis	29
1889	Sargent, John P	35
1841	Sanborn, Lucius L	32
1880	Scott, Samuel P	70
1840	Shepard, Leander	40
1844	Sherburne, Enoch	18
1843	Sherburne, Henry	67
1871	Simonds, George	22
1830	Slade, Thomas	50
1865	Smalley, Waters B	48
1838	Smith, Dr. Hart	33
1868	Smith, George H	35
1867	Smith, Leander W	37
1876	Smith, Alexander	55
1881	Smith, Walter J	19
1840	Stearns, Lewis	63
1855	Staples, John W	69
1868	Sterling, Henry	31
1848	Stickney, Orin	37
1853	Stickney, Asa	34
1830	Stickney, William	55
1874	St. John, Andrew, Jr	27
1868	St. Onge, Mitchell	67
1880	Skinner, Ephraim C	39
1875	Sullivan, Timothy	64
1846	Taplin, Guy C	42
1839	Thombury, Philip	19
1832	Town, Josiah	31
1876	True, Ziba R	62
1881	True, Charles B	35
1868	Tyler, Lorenzo D	62
1826	Tuller, Martin	21
1831	Tuthill, William	60
1852	Wainwright, Alfred	62
1846	Warner, M. D	
1850	Walsh, William	42
1851	Wilder, A. W. Sr	57
1846	Washburn, Judah	58
1844	Washburn, Ephraim	45
1840	Walton, Edward	
1850	Walton, John	56
1862	Weed, Nathan	41
1843	Whiten, David	37
1849	Whitney, Levi	45
1849	Wheelock, Loomis	42
1849	Witherell, Elijah	32
1862	Wing, David	45
1856	Wing, A. Sidney	61
1867	Wing, Christopher C	33
1856	Wing, Lemuel B	36
1850	Wing, Myron	27
1854	Wing, Melvin	
1830	Worcester, William	2
1872	Wright, Jerome	2
1839	York, Chester	2
1834	Young, James	3

C. DE F. BANCROFT.

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GREEN MOUNT CEMETERY.

History from: Services at the Dedication of Gree Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 15, 185 Published by order of the Commissioners. *Montp lier: E. P. Walton, Jr., printer*, 1855.

CALVIN J. KEITH, (see page 47) wh died in 1853, left a bequest of $1000 in h will for "purchasing a suitable place for burying-ground in Montpelier, and inclo ing and planting trees in the same," ar named Constant W. Storrs with the trus ees of his estate to "lay out the ground in lots and dispose of the same at a reason ble price, reserving a portion to be giv gratuitously to the poor. The amount r ceived for lots to be used by said trustees improving said ground and in planting t same thickly with trees." To the liberali and public spirit of this gift, "the to responded equally liberal, and at the ne annual meeting appointed Hezekiah Reed, James T. Thurston and Stodd B. Colby a committee to act on the beh of the town" with the trustees. The jo committee purchased of Isaiah Silver a cost of $2210 about 40 acres, which now inclosed and constitute Green Mo Cemetery, work on which was commen in the Autumn of 1854. By act of Legislature that same year, the whole m agement was vested in five commission to be chosen by the town; Elisha P. J ett, Hezekiah H. Reed, Charles Re

ames T. Thurston and George Langdon ere elected at the annual March meeting 855, the first board of commissioners. he town at the same time placing at their isposal to defray the expenses of the Cemtery $5000. The grounds were so far ompleted as to be dedicated with the sual forms and exercises Sept. 15, 1855.

Dedication Services.—Chant, written for he occasion, by Col. H. D. Hopkins, performed by the Union Choir Association, vords, Psalm 90, adapted; reading of the Scriptures by Rev. F. D. Hemmenway:

Man that is born of a woman is of few lays and full of trouble. He cometh forth is a flower and is cut down—*Job.* . . . And Abraham stood up from before his lead, and spake unto the sons of Heth, saying: I am a stranger and a sojourner with you, give me a possession of a burying-place, that I may bury my dead. . . . And the field of Ephron, . . . the field and the cave which was therein and all the trees that were in the field, that were in all the borders round about were made sure unto Abraham for a possession in the presence of the children of Heth.—*Genesis.* . . Behold I show you a mystery; we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed. In a moment in the twinkling of an eye at the last trump.—*1st Cor.* . . .

Prayer—By Rev. Wm. H. Lord:

Almighty and most merciful God, the Father of our spirits and Framer of our bodies: it becometh us to recognize Thee at this time, and adore thy glorious Majesty. Thou hast formed us out of the dust of the earth, and passed upon us the irreversible sentence of Thy holiness; dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return. We acknowledge the justice of the decree which consigns these earthly tabernacles of our spirits to the darkness and silence of the grave. And as we contemplate the multitudes of successive generations, who have all returned to the earth from whence they sprang, our hearts are impressed with the reality of Thy government over us, and with the solemnity of our present condition and future destiny. And most Holy Father, as we are now assembled in this place, to consecrate to our own use, and to the use of the generations that shall follow us, this burial place for the dead, we beseech Thee, that serious thoughts of the greatness and majesty of Thine administration, and of our own weakness and frailty, may take possession of us. Remind us, we pray Thee, of our personal relations to thy moral law, and to the future before us. Let not the ceremony, in which we engage, be merely listless and formal; but enlisting our minds and hearts, may it send them forth to the contemplation of that promised inheritance of Thy people, where there is neither death nor the grave, and where no funeral monument and no consecrated sepulchre shall ever be seen to indicate the mortality and to mark the corruption of its inhabitants. For however beautiful and attractive we may make this place of sepulture, we yet confess, Great God, that it is, in all its parts, significant of our transitory and perishing estate, and that its various attractions cannot conceal from our thoughts the solemn use to which it is devoted, and the still more solemn fact that makes its use imperative. We beseech Thee, that as often as we visit this spot, it may suggest the most serious and salutary reflections, and lead to the most earnest and holy purposes. And while we may here attest our considerate and generous affection for the dead, let this common home of us all, teach us most impressively our duties to the living. As we here discover the certain destination to which we are all tending, may we learn wisdom to guide us amid the various relations of life, and find fresh and strong incentives to the performance of every duty, and to the cultivation of every grace. May we look to Him, Who, from out of the darkness of the grave, has brought life and immortality to light, and in His gospel spoken to us of a resurrection from the dust of the earth. May we here learn to cherish and to value the hope of a better life, revealed in Thy Word, and to believe heartily in Him, Who will soon destroy death and rob the grave of its victims. And when we commit the bodies of our friends to this consecrated earth, may it be with the lively and assured hope, that through the blood of Jesus Christ, appropriated by faith, we may all be reunited in Thy kingdom of blessedness, to go no more out forever.

Hear this our prayer, and unto Thy name, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, be everlasting praises; Amen.

Address—By Rev. F. W. Shelton:

We stand upon a hill-side which, almost yesterday, lay unreclaimed in its original wildness, and now already it begins to look like an embellished garden. Art has redeemed it from its rude estate, with an almost magic transformation. It has its winding walks, and will have its shady avenues. It is the most choice position in this valley, and its natural surface presents the charm of great variety. There is no stretch of landscape, in this neighborhood, around the abodes of the living, which can vie in beauty with this Paradise which you

now dedicate, as the resting place of your beloved dead. And it is easy to predict what its aspect will be in a few years, when its remaining roughness shall have been assuaged; when every returning summer shall bring with it a richer shadow, and an added bloom;—when affection shall have beautified it in every nook, and watered its flowers with tears.

On this occasion, so fraught with solemn, yet not unpleasing suggestion, your thoughts will naturally recur to one whose hand was always open with a generous largess, and who devised a portion of his wealth for so benevolent an end. The heart is cold in death which lately throbbed with sympathy for the living, but if no chiselled shaft should rise in gratitude upon the height to bear the record of his virtues, this spot shall be his noblest monument. Peace to his ashes.

You, too, have done well, and have responded to a true sentiment in consecrating these acres to a purpose so hallowed. Here, indeed, the husbandman shall not put in the grain, nor shall the plough-boy carol, nor shall the waving corn be seen upon these hills. They shall receive the germs of a richer harvest in their bosom. This land shall not change hands. It is the inalienable heritage of the dead forever. It is their riches, their right, their possession;—theirs, with all its abundant variety of hill and dale, and rocks, and flowing water;—a little dust, but it is enough to satisfy the wants of many. It will be protected with a jealous care, and none will be so rude in instinct as to pluck a flower. The winds alone shall rifle the buds which grow in this garden, and the frosts of heaven shall nip their heads. The laws which truly guard it, are not the statutes inscribed on pillars; they are those which are graven deep in human nature: and the sentinels which keep watch over the tomb, are the most delicate sensibilities of the heart. Thus shall it descend as a burial place from generation to generation, till it shall become so rich and holy with beloved dust, that all the treasures upon earth would not wrest it from your possession. It is now offered, with all its boundaries which lie beneath these skies. The deeds will be presented by your commissioners.

> "This fairest spot of hill and glade,
> Where blooms the flower and waves the tree,
> And silver streams delight the shade,
> We consecrate, O Death, to Thee."

An innate sentiment teaches us to have respect to the ashes of the departed. Thus when the spark of life is fled, the mourner stands long to gaze upon the casket which contained the jewel. Tenderly does he close the eyes which shall know no more "their wonted fires," and imprints a last kiss on the lips which Death has sealed. He scatters flowers upon the silent bosom. He enrobes the form of the sleeper in fair and white habiliments, and at last in silence and in sorrow commits it to the purifying mould;—earth to earth,—ashes to ashes —dust to dust. Nor does he rest content when he has put it from his sight with the latest ceremonials which decency requires. He guards the sacred spot from each profane intrusion, and there he lingers long, if he has loved well.

We find a care for sepulture existing by the proof of earliest records.

"ABRAHAM stood up, and bowed himself to the people of the land, even to the children of Heth. And he communed with them, saying, 'If it be your mind that I should bury my dead out of my sight, hear me, and intreat for me to Ephon the son of Zohar, that he may give me the cave of Machpelah, which he hath which is in the end of his field; for as much money as it is worth he shall give it me, for a possession of a burial place among you.'"—*Gen.* 23, 7–9.

All people have exhibited the like trait of humanity, The dreamy Turk will leave the living crowd which is by the Bosphorus and sit all day beside the graves of his kindred. The red man of the forest cherishes within him the same germ and attribute of a higher civilization: for as a hard fate drives the tribes still onward to the "Father of Waters," the last thoughts of their hearts is directed towards the spot where rest the bones of their fathers.

He who does violence to such a sentiment, lacks even the refinement of the savage. It is the tendency of the age to disregard in some things that which the past held sacred, and to bear them down by a vast development of physical means and physical energy. That utility is short-sighted which shall ever trample on the dictates of a genuine decency. The pyramids shall rise sublime, with no better base than the sands of the desert; but we must only look for ruins where Mammon builds his altars on a dead man's bones.

When we gaze upon this crowd, in connection with the object which has brought them here, and consider how large a part of it shall, at some time or other, be resolved and mingle with this surrounding dust, it awakens a throb of feeling to which words cannot do justice. There is a poetry, it is true, connected with the cultivation of rural cemeteries; but I think that it is something better than the sentimentalism which is without depth and vapid. For it is not the charm, which we may throw around these melancholy pla-

hat can deprive death of its sting, or often one shadow on the brow of the King of Terrors. It is not that the darkness of the grave can be mitigated, because he outside of it is beautified like a garden, or that the sleeper will rest more softly on bed which is perfumed with violets. It will be as cold and hard and dark beneath he clod, as if no garlands were above t. But the teachings of a holy faith can give a meaning to such adornments, and surround them with a tender solace, as the emblems of an immortal bloom.

It is because of the effect which they will have upon ourselves, and not for any good which they will do the silent sleepers. To be occupied in such pious rites, is to disengage us a little from the world's incrustations; to break asunder from the bonds of a prevailing selfishness; to pay hat which is due to memory, and raise our eyes to the halo which invests the future. It is to gain strength for ourselves to look down fearlessly into the portals of the solemn tomb; to pay in thought, and study, and reflection, something of what we owe to the characters of the good and noble. We know that man but poorly, whom we have only known when he was living. The best may be said only to begin to live when he grave has closed upon them. I speak not this of their own destiny, but their major influence is given forth, only when they have ceased to be. It is the memory of their lives, more than their very lives, which can sink at last into our hearts, or fully exhibit their own. They are like those things which we might not have noticed, if they had not passed by. So, the river rolls on over an arid landscape, but when its chiefest volume has left the banks, then the vegetation springs up. It is from the past, the past, hat we gather all our wisdom, and live a housand years in a day. Thus we see hat it springs from a refined motive, and hat its tendency is salutary, when we seek o adorn a spot like this. It is to cherish he memory of those who have gone before us, and to show that love is not an empty name.

> "How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
> By all their country's wishes blest!
> When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
> Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
> She there shall dress a sweeter sod
> Than Fancy's feet have ever trod."

In surveying this spot, and the uses for which it is designed, some might be disposed to inquire—what need of these extensive domains? At a little distance from where we are now standing, among these wild Green Mountains, there is a humble village in the valley. It is full of thrift and industry, yet when centuries shall have passed away,—from its location by nature, it will be only a village still.

This place shall be a city; the youngest here present may live to see how it shall outstrip the other, in the number of its inhabitants. There will be no such compact masses and ranks of men in yonder streets as shall be assembled here. Thus death gains upon life in all places, until life shall gain the final victory over death.

On the border of that village there is already a cemetery of the dead, but it would soon be overcrowded. It clamors already for a larger domain. Thus necessity itself has coincided with feeling in selecting a more ample and eligible place. There are many tender and touching associations, no doubt, connected with that spot, for its consecration is coeval with the settlement of this village. How many tears have fallen on its hitherto untroubled and quiet graves. There the child slumbers, and the young man, cut down in the nobility of his strength; there the blossoms of the almond tree have fallen; there the lovely daughter has been borne away, when bursting into the grace of womanhood, and when

> Consumption, like a worm in the bud,
> Preyed on her damask cheek."

There, truly, are deposited the richest treasures which you had on earth.

But if in love and tenderness you shall disturb those ashes, to bring them here, it will be only as when one shall rearrange a couch, that they may rest more sweetly and securely and quietly forever. Here you will come afterward to smooth their narrow bed, to recall their virtues, to renew your vows of constancy, and to say,—"My Father! my Mother! my Brother! my Sister! my Child! forget thee!—NEVER."

Hither will you come with every changing season of the year to renew your pilgrimage. Hither, when the winter is past, when the rain is over and gone, when the flowers appear on the earth, and the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land; hither, when the autumn dyes the foliage with mellow tints and hectic colors; and you will reflect upon it without a pang, and you yourselves will covet no better lot than at last to lie down with these sleepers.

Who ever thought these rocks and jagged hills, which Nature fashioned in her wildest moods, should so suggest the idea of quiet? No love of sordid weal could have accomplished that which you have this day achieved by your affection. Well may yon Mount,* which towers sublime, remove the blue veil from before his eyes,

* Camel's Hump.

to gaze on this assembled multidude. Here shall the rough rocks be transformed to snowy marble; but if no sculpture memorized the dead, these glorious hills would be a monument. Yon silver stream shall chant a constant requiem. What spot more silent and select than this among the gorgeous scenery of the mountains, where Summer paints her richest contrasts, and Winter strews her costliest jewelry around the realms of Death! There is an Echo here which mocks the ear, but wakes up sympathies within the heart. The chaunting voices and the rich harmonic chords, which just went up into the open sky, returned in undulations, fainter still to mortal sense, but never obsolete. Even now comes stealing back the soul of wild flowers on the soft, Septembral breeze. It is Death alone which dies. This is the Christian's solace. This shall cheer the mourning crowds which wind through yonder gateway, when they come to lay beneath the turf the loved and lost. All who are in the grave shall come forth, for this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on IMMORTALITY.

Presentation of the title deeds by H. H. Reed, Esq., in behalf of the commissioners.

Dedication.—By Rev. Dr. Lord.

SIR: We receive these Title Deeds as representing and describing these beautiful and extensive grounds, which have been selected with so much taste, and enclosed and arranged with so great propriety and beauty, for the purpose of a burial place for our dead. The munificent provision of one of our citizens, together with the unusual and noble liberality of the town, in furnishing the large means to procure and embellish such a spot as this, have been equalled only by the energy, the economy and discretion with which you have applied them. In reaching the close of your labors, you have far exceeded our anticipations; and now present to us a lot, in itself, and in all its arrangements, perfectly adapted to the use for which it was designed, and most fit to be consecrated forever to the purpose of christian sepulture.

It has ever been the practice, both of humanity and of religion, to commemorate the dead by material monuments, and to regard the spot, which furnished a resting place for their bodies, as peculiarly sacred. The enclosures wherein the spirit of love and mourning has perpetuated, by the planted flower, by the rude cross, by the simple stone, by the marble shaft, or by the magnificent massive monument, some traces of the affection of children, of parents and of friends, and which recall the images of youth and beauty, of wisdom and goodness, and relate their worth and varie excellence; are ever hallowed in the min of men. We do, then, give utterance the common sentiments of human natur when we comply with your request, a formally consecrate and set apart, to its d signed and appropriate uses, this Cem tery.

We do now, therefore, dedicate all t ground, herein described, stretching fr its rocky battlements on the east to flinty ramparts on the west; from its lo northern boundary, along down its slopi sides; with its central mounds, its alluv heart, and its interval reaching near to t banks of the beautiful river that flows at base; with all its trees and rocks, its v leys and hills, its springs and ravines; w all its arranged and still unfinished lots; be a perpetual possession unto us and our children, as a place where we m piously bury our dead, and rear over th ashes the symbols of our affection, a the mementoes of their worth. We de cate it, as a place of reverent and mou ful, yet sweet recollections, of the depart of high and solemn contemplation u the uncertainty of human life and its c tain destiny; of serious purposes of h living and preparation for death; of che ful and glorious anticipations of that ti when the graves shall be opened, and e dead, both small and great, shall co forth to the promised resurrection, and new, amid scenes far brighter than th the holy affections and the pious frie ships of their primeval abode. And w we consecrate it to the dead, we com it also to the generous care of the livi with the hope, that it may be preserve in its present loveliness; with the prayer, whenever its turf may be broken, it s be but to receive to its keeping the b of one who believes in our Lord and viour Jesus Christ, as the Resurrection the Life.

Hymn—By Charles G. Eastman.

This fairest spot of hill and glade,
Where blooms the flower and waves the tre
And silver streams delight the shade,
We consecrate, O Death, to thee.

Here all the months the year may know
Shall watch this "Eden of the Dead,"
To wreathe with flowers or crown with snow
The dreamless sleeper's narrow bed.

And when above its graves we kneel,
Resigning to the mouldering urn
The friends whose silent hearts shall feel
No balmy summer's glad return;

Each marble shaft our hands may rear,
To mark where dust to dust is given,
Shall lift its chiselled column, here,
To point our tearful eyes to Heaven.

Benediction—By Rev. F. D. Hemmenway.

Thus was this most beautiful inclosure dedicated to Montpelier's dead, just 27 years ago this fall. The number of interments to date, Dec. 24, 1881, is 999, Simon Lyman, a merchant, buried Oct. 3, 1855, aged 45 years, being the first.

A thousand times the turf has already been broken in Green Mount to receive the household props of this people, the treasures of its happy homes. We see on this spot how death takes toll. How many sleep around the monument of the benefient Keith, upon every side, who assisted in the beautiful consecration just portrayed: Constant W. Storrs, among the first, and all the commissioners, but one, who selected and prepared the grounds are here. The Pastor who offered the first prayer on this spot—by the side of his little Bessie. The Poet who wrote its hymn of beauty, the Poet of this cemetery still. Shelton of the lovely address, every paragraph like a cluster of precious stones, sleeps, also—in the bosom of the neighboring State upon the West.

Here are the graves of Thompson, Eastman, Lord, Samuel Goss, Daniel Baldwin, Charles Reed, Samuel Wells and a few others whose names are identified with our early acquaintance at Montpelier. Most of those whose biographies are written in this book rest here; even some buried in Old Elm Street Cemetery with their old sexton, have been brought up and reinterred here; whose histories have been so studied, though otherwise unknown, the names on the headstones look like old friends. It is but our second visit, and yet we cannot feel quite like a stranger here. What Vermonter could by Thompson's grave? by his grave as yet without monument or stone! the author of the Green Mountain Boys has built himself his own monument more enduring than of marble—"Pete Jones" is his monument more resonant than brass; "May Martin," a fairer headstone than another could raise. It is not doubted this grave will yet have the due commemorative stone. Only, we miss it here now—"D. P. Thompson" was so well known and endeared to the people of the State; in Montpelier so long-time and honorable a resident—her pleasant historian. An early friend to our Gazetteer; he was first engaged to write for it the chapters of Montpelier History; a few months before his death finding he would not be able, wrote "take therefore, anything I have ever written for Montpeler, or for Washington County, or for the State, whether printed or in manuscript, the whole or in part, as you would if it were your own, for I shall not be able to do as I had intended; and I would name to you the Hon. E. P. Walton, as the man the best qualified to aid you and to write the history of Montpelier." Having been so successful in the history of Montpelier, nearing its close, pleasant to-day is the remembrance of his intention—the thoughtful kindness of his last letter; and we shall be very happy if we may see, as we may if contributed by his friends, his portrait stand with his biography in this County volume, for which he would, no doubt, have written so much and so well, had he lived to this day; and where it may stand in the one town which has a prior claim, his own beloved Berlin, adjoining Montpelier on the pleasant south, where was his father's old farm, where he was born, just over the river.

A handsome monumental pile!—worthy the Sleeper below. A name in the marble, by author, man or woman, never forgotten—the first literary benefactor—the handsome and the gracious patron, who pruned till they gleamed almost like fresh poems, and sent his beautiful contributions with words of confidence to your first book in press, and when it came gave it notice through his newspaper at the capital, and sold many copies in his old book-store on State Street, and advised and contributed to its successor. The sight of this beautiful tomb swells our heart full;—glad for as proud of his fame, —talented, bland, witty, generous Eastman; the vigor, point, beauty and mazy grace of his poetry all seem concentrated and perpetuated here.

A granite stone; the tenant here that bluff, iorn-framed, but golden-hearted old

landlord at the Pavilion, the first time that we were at Montpelier, who declared promptly that he had no bill for a young woman who had given Vermont the handsomest book ever printed in the State. Poor book-makers might hope to live out their days were all landlords Col. Boutwells. Peace to the ashes, severely silent, of the every-inch-alive, stirring old host. His monument is just what it should be—granite—large. We would like his stout figure in bronze in the grounds of the Pavilion. We are very glad of his portrait in our book. Joint vote of praise from the State House, Levi Boutwell did better; bread is better than fame.

Here;—SAMUEL GOSS! FARLEY, WALTON, his *confreres*. Father Goss had one of those countenances it stirs the heart agreeably to look into, pleasant as intelligent, sensible as gracious. Gen. E. P. Walton we almost seem to know in his son, Hon. E. P.

The grave of the first lady with whom we became acquainted at Montpelier—the first wife of Dr. G. N. Brigham, who resided some 30 years in Montpelier village. Mrs. Brigham was a cheerful, active little woman, storing her home with the honey of comfort; but when we saw her last the rose of consumption was painted on her cheek. Never was her cordiality so touching. I could not pass her resting-place without pausing. I would plant one historical flower on her grave. It shall be the poetic hyacinth, that sweetest poem, to our thought, from the pen of her talented husband, and which was inspired by a scene connected with her death-bed.

SONG OF THE HYACINTH.

One lay with bright eyes looking for the Christ,
And so near to heaven it seemed that she could hear
The song of flowers. A purple hyacinth,
Which from a vase drank dew and shed it round
In fragance, played an interlude that called
Her half-flown spirit back. For when her eye
Was fixed on it, till all her face did smile,
She handed forth her pale white hand and asked
That it be given her. We never shall forget
That smile, the dainty way her fingers toyed
Among the petals; . . . . . .
. . . . . music cadences
Began, "How sweet!"—'t was even as a child
Sweet toys and grows aflame with joy. And as
We gazed and saw the dappled halo glow
And ripple over all her face, we said
It is the breaking light of heaven. That night
She died, the fragrance of the hyacinth
Upon her fingers, sweetest smile that e'er
Warmed human face yet lingering; and her
Low lullaby a song of that sweet flower.

SONG.

There is no death, no death, my dearest.
No death but death of pain;
The sleeping ones, my child, are nearest
To Aiden's rapturing strain.

. . . . . .

O, fold thy lids and drop thy sorrow,
And sleep thee free of pain;
And when thou wakest on the morrow
Thou wilt be born again.

O sleep the sleep past earth's sad waking,
This death is nature's rest;
And in the new morn that is breaking
Drift thee unto the blest.

The grave of Dr. Lord again; who words were poetry and whose sermo poems, though we knew him first histo cally. We had not been at Montpelier several years; standing at the clos doors of the Historical Society, "a priv session," as there told,—that is a busin meeting, the annual meeting having clos a half day earlier than we had expect Dr. Lord, hearing the name of the wom at the door, came down as she was turni to leave, and taking both hands—prince a man as he was in manners and court —would not suffer, saying as he led within, there was not any closed sess to her, or there should not be, and th within, were only all her brothers in same work, as she who had done m than them all, and having led her t seat, so easily and pleasantly introdu her, a woman alone with the assemb historical gentlemen of the State, felt awkwardness. He inquired if she wa member, and, informed "itwas contrar a by-law," by his motion, seconded by H Hiland Hall of Bennington, presiding, bar was immediately removed agains lady's admission to membership in the ciety; pronounced and made obsolete an unanimous vote of welcome to the woman admitted to the State Histo Society, in the old State House, and w coming at the capital, and thus natur never having been before asked, or exp ed by the receiver, but which came, v introduced by Rev. Dr. Lord—who

ade President of the Society the same ay—so whole and genially, it wiped away one moment, gracefully, all the exclu- veness of the past. For its being an hon- r received in Montpelier, pardon, the per- onal relation; as Montpelier is one of the w towns of the State which have given us ore roses than thorns, let us toy with one.

The resting-place of one of the patri- rchs of the village. On one of the ltriest days of a sultry summer—the op- ressive noon—winding out from the street f the Capital, down by the river—a vein f delicious coolness by the roadside—a entle south breath from over the river, rushing softly aside the heated atmos- here that beat down from above—the neral of the man who had lived the most ears in Montpelier came to Green Mount, radually ascending the hill-side to the hade of trees into which the carriages ound and stood while the venerable old an was laid in the evergreen-lined grave. he coffin resting deep down on the mosses t the bottom, the breath of the mourners nd of all the crowd stilled to listen to the ervice; all hearts touched to sympathy ith the cool, sweet pulse of nature here, ve thought, and it seemed the whole crowd hought with us, more beautiful is the gar- len of the dead than the home of the liv- ng; and a place not to lose its attractions, ow many will follow, drawn on, attracted hile they know not how. Where the old an and the young man lie down together, eautiful encampment-ground!—to-day, nd what may it be a hundred years from o-day? The descendants of the people f Montpelier no doubt may in a hun- lred years make this place more beauti- ul than now. He who may then come p to these grounds may find the en- rance, upon the south by the river, the ame as now, but an inclosure extended orthward and eastward and westward—a ity of the departed instead of a gar- len; walls in inscriptions, ornamentations, nossings. The ponderous gate lettered n the iron in bronze "WHERE THE WEARY ARE AT REST." Within, near the gate where the mourners go by a colossal ross from the granite of our mountains, in raised letters upon the body—"JESUS CHRIST DIED FOR ALL." All the streets longer—more streets, more graves in all the streets, and over every walk and grave, the beauty of age in nature. Nature never loses in beauty;—more leaves, more flow- ers, more tints, more mosses, richer paint- ed rocks. How beautiful the rocks grow old; softened, garnitured with moss, vine and flower, more and more every lapsing year. Man lives for a hundred years, na- ture for a hundred hundred. How beauti- ful in marble, too, its visitor may find this city, one hundred years more past.

And on the boldest cliff
Of these expanded grounds, swelling mountainward—
If we may look through the haze of future years—
What statue, grander than living man,
Stands, counting the multitude, slumbering
So long at his feet—trumpet in hand,
Waiting to summon up these long sleepers?

I note the change, as the years ran on
And art with the people grew, how the crevices
In this hillside showed, until this Eden
Of the dear departed was so fair and famed,
The traveller from over the seas called
It 'The Art Garden of the Departed'
Of this land; in every rural recess,
Scripture history was so put in marble:
So fair upon the hills and mounds and plains,
Within the dales and rocks and caves and woods
And lawns, beside the river and the rills—
Beseeming the cemeteries of the dead
In the capital of a State where the rocks
Are marble—the statues of the native sculptors:

Fair as the white rose growing by the grave,
The Ruler's daughter, standing by her couch,
Just risen—the dear Master of Life,
Holding the little damsel by the hand,
Over whose face new breath and beauty breaking.

Eastward—"in the rocky battlements," that cave
By tall trees, half-embowered, Lazarus statue,
Or figure, grave-swathed, coming forth—there!

Where the sun touches first the grave,
All shrubs and flowers of fragrancy crowding
To depict that garden of the resurrection—
Jesus Christ and Magdalene standing within.

The marble shaft, the massive monument,
The simple stone, shrubbery so surrounding,—tree
And flower and vine adorning,—each did seem,
As the eye gathered it in, more beautiful:
The chiseled column—the planted flower,
Rivaled by the pure lilies on the stone,—
The rose in the foliated marble:
The oldest stone, most mossed, most beautiful;
As the ancient rocky rampart, the brown moss
Clinging to, the golden moss, th' gray wand-moss
In every crumbling fissure, scarlet tipped.

Most fair country: for all the people thought
Affection could not make too fair the Eden
Of their Dead—deposited in hope.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF LIVING PERSONS.

TIMOTHY PARKER REDFIELD,

(BY B. F. FIFIELD, ESQ.)

the son of Dr. Peleg and Hannah (Parker) Redfield, was born at Coventry, Nov. 3, 1812. The father was born of sturdy English stock at Killingworth, Conn., the grandson of Capt. Peleg Redfield, who bravely fought through the revolutionary war. The mother was the daughter of Isaac and Bridget (Fletcher) Parker, born at Westford, Mass., in Nov., 1785, and married at Weathersfield, Vt., in March, 1803. They removed to Coventry, Vt., with two children, in the fall of 1807, and raised a family of 6 sons and 6 daughters, amid the perils and hardships of frontier life. [See Coventry, Vol. II, this work.] The subject of this sketch had the usual experience of Vermont boys born and brought up on a farm, but here were laid the rudiments of that industry, self-reliance, and independence, which have so much distinguished him and which is peculiar to the stock. At Dartmouth College he ranked among the first of his class, was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and graduated with high honors in the class of 1836. He immediately commenced the study of the law in the office of his brother, the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, was admitted to the bar in Orleans county in 1838, began the practice of his profession at Irasburgh, and continued it there until his removal to Montpelier in 1848. He was senator from Orleans county in 1848. He practiced his profession at Montpelier from 1848 to 1870, when he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, and has received successive elections from that time to the present, 1881. He was married to Helen W. Grannis of Stanstead, Province of Quebec, Feb. 6, 1840, by which marriage he had 4 children, three of whom sleep in Green Mount Cemetery at Montpelier, and the only surviving child, Alice, the wife of Andrew J. Phillips, now resides at St. Louis, Mo.

While in the practice of his profession at Montpelier, he became widely known through the State as one of the most reli able, painstaking and thoroughly well-rea lawyers in the profession. From 1856, t the time of his elevation to the bench h was a constant attendant upon the court in Orleans, Caledonia and Washingto counties, and it is no disparagement t others to say that he had no superio either in the knowledge of the law, or i practical adaptation to the complicate affairs of life. His sturdy independenc elevated character and fine legal attai ments, commanded respect and admir tion from all who knew him, and a ma who was once his client was always h client.

In 1870, a vacancy occurred on the s preme court bench. Mr. Redfield h always been a democrat in politics, but h fitness for the position was so generally a knowledged that he was elected to t place by a legislature overwhelmingly r publican, and against numerous compe tors. His dignified judicial bearing a acknowledged impartiality made him once a general favorite with the publ the bar and his associates. His fame m and will justly rest upon his judicial life.

His brother, Isaac F. Redfield, occup a seat upon the bench of Vermont for years, and he left it in 1860 only to exte his fame and establish it as one of the fo most jurists of the age, whether English American.

In each of the brothers is found in l degree that quality of all others the m rare, the judicial temperament, and in e is also found the intellectual grasp on the hand and fine sense of justice on the ot hand which is so essential to the just ministration of the law.

Judge Redfield is an excellent scho and while his bearing is reserved and nified, such as becomes his position, in social life he is one of the most charm of companions. His reminiscences of old bar and his fund of anecdotes are delight of those who enjoy his friends and will be long remembered by those come after him. He is a member of Episcopal church and a devoted christ not only in profession but also in prac



Wm. P. Penfield

In short, Judge Redfield is a model in all that constitutes a conscientious, christian gentleman, and an able, upright, impartial judge.

To speak thus of his record is but the "just meed of praise to acknowledged worth," and "to keep the memory of such men green is but to strengthen and stimulate public virtue."

HON. ELIAKIM PERSONS WALTON.

[From M. D. Gilman's Bibliography of Vermont, now in course of preparation.]

Eliakim Persons Walton was born in Montpelier, Feb. 17, 1812, and was the first-born son of the late Gen. Ezekiel Parker Walton and Prussia Persons. On the Walton side the genealogy goes back with almost absolute certainty, through Ezekiel P.'s father, who was the late Geo. Walton, of Peacham, born at New Market, N. H., in 1762, and married Mary Parker, of New Hampshire, to George Walton, a Quaker born in England, in whose house at Newcastle, N. H., in June, 1682, occurred the best authenticated case of witchcraft which has ever been recorded in New England. See Mather's *Magnalia Christi Americana*, edition of 1820, vol. 2, p. 393, and Brewster's *Rambles about Portsmouth*, second series, pp. 343–354. On the Persons side, all that can be asserted is that Eliakim Davis Persons was a native of Long Island, and his wife, Rebecca Dodge, was of Massachusetts, probably Northfield, who had numerous relatives, (one of them intermarried with a Houghton, uncle of the late Mrs. Samuel Prentiss, of Montpelier,) residing near the south-eastern line of Vermont. Her father and two of her brothers, Asa and John, settled in Barre, Vt., and a third, Daniel, in Northern Vermont. They have numerous descendants at this day in Eastern and Western Vermont, and in the Western States. It was and is a race of sterling virtues. The particular subject of this notice was educated first by his mother in letters and reading the notes of music; second, by an occasional attendance at the district school, in which he was specially noted for his habit of running away on every possible occasion; third, by many terms in Washington County Grammar School, in which he was fitted for college by one of the best principals that school ever had, the late Jonathan C. Southmayd. But the young E. P. was not permitted to go to college, and thereupon entered the law office of Samuel and Samuel B. Prentiss, when Judge Prentiss was in the United States Senate. Here he obtained the elements of the law, and moreover an insight into national politics, through the books and documents received by Judge Prentiss as senator. But largely he was educated in his father's printing office, and an excellent school every printing office is to any boy or girl who has obtained the elements of an English education, and will improve the opportunities of the office. From the time the lad was "knee-high to a toad," and had to stand in a chair to get up to the "case," this boy was put into the office, and kept there in vacations from schools. Another very useful school was the old Montpelier Lyceum, with its written essays and extemporaneous debates. In 1826–'7 he spent a year in Essex, N. Y., and there edited and printed his first newspaper, a single issue of the *Essex County Republican*. The editors and publishers were away, and had suspended publication for a week; but the young and ardent politician could not have it so. Without any authority from his masters, he got up a paper full of editorial matter—part of it written and part of it composed at the case—and took proof-sheets. The question, Shall it be printed? was a doubtful one. The proof-sheets were thereupon submitted to the late Gen. Henry H. Ross, of Essex, then a member of Congress, and a zealous Adams man. Bringing back the proof-sheets, the General came with his face beaming with smiles, put both hands on the boy's shoulders, and said, "Print it, boy! print it!" From that moment, though preferring the law, the business of printer and editor seemed to have been ordained for him. On becoming of age, in 1833, he became a partner with his father in the publication of the *Vermont Watchman and State Gazette*. Gen. Walton wrote occasionally for that paper, but other branches

of a very extensive business demanded his attention, and the newspaper and printing department were in the charge of E. P. Walton, Jr., as his signature commonly was during the life of his father, although not correct except when the initials of it were given. In 1853, the paper, then the *Vermont Watchman and State Journal*, came into his possession exclusively, and so continued until the sale to the Messrs. Poland, in 1868.

During all this period the editorship of *Walton's Vermont Register* was in his charge, as it still is in all except the Business Directory. The *Vermont Capitol*, 1857, consisted mainly of his reports; volume two of the collections of the Vermont Historical Society was edited by him; and also the eight volumes of the Records of the Governor and Council, together with documents touching the early history of the State. Although an active and zealous politician from his youth, and helping many men to high offices, he never sought offices for himself. Nevertheless in 1853 he was elected representative of Montpelier; and in 1856, greatly to his surprise, he was called upon by the late Senator Foot, and another member of the Vermont delegation still living, to become a candidate for Congress in the first congressional district, on the grounds that a change was absolutely necessary, and that the member then to be elected, according to the usual courtesy in such cases, should come from Washington County. Under the very delicate circumstances of the case, Mr. Walton was unwilling to be a candidate, and urged the late Ferrand F. Merrill to stand in his stead. Mr. Merrill refused, and ultimately Mr. Walton was nominated and received three elections, after which he declined further service. In 1870 he was the delegate of Montpelier in the Constitutional Convention; and he was also senator for Washington County, 1874 until 1878. The honorary degree of Master of Arts has been conferred upon Mr. Walton by the University of Vermont, and also by Middlebury College. He has been president of the Publishers' and Editors' Association of Vermont from its organization until 1881, and also of the Vermont Historica Society since the Rev. Dr. Lord retired Mr. Walton married, June 6, 1836, Sara Sophia, second daughter of the late Hon Joseph Howes, of Montpelier, who die Sept. 3, 1880.

For a list of Mr. Walton's publications see *ante*, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MONTPELIER

In addition to those referred to ther are the following printed papers by Mr Walton:

Oration delivered at Northfield, July 4 1837, and printed in the *Watchman an Journal* of July 24, by request of Charle Paine, chairman of the committee of a rangements.

Remarks on the death of Charles Pain delivered at Northfield, July 29, 185 Printed in the *Watchman and Journal* Aug. 4, and also in pamphlet form.

Speech delivered on the battle-field Hubbardton, July 7, 1859, on the inaug ration of the battle monument. Printe in the *Watchman and Journal* as an ed torial, and reprinted in pamphlet form Rutland.

Address on Hon. Nathaniel Chipma delivered on the unveiling of his mon ment at Tinmouth, Oct. 2, 1873. Print in some of the Rutland, Burlington a Montpelier newspapers.

Letter to Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, Ja 1872, with elaborate and carefully prepar tables on the apportionment of memb of Congress on the census of 1870. Pri ed by order of the United States Senat

The apportionment by the old rule unc the census of 1860 gave Vermont t members of the House instead of thr Mr. Walton had no personal interest the matter, as his last term in Congr was covered by the old apportionment; l he had a deep interest for his native Sta which he dearly loved and had long tr to serve. Both houses had passed a l reducing Vermont to two members, wh Mr. Walton carefully examined the su ject, and demonstrated that the bill d not fairly observe the national consti tion and was unjust to eight states. then explained the matter to Senator C lamer, and under his lead the Sen



E. P. Walton Jr.

passed a supplementary bill, and the result was that Vermont and the other seven states got the additional member. Under the census of 1870, precisely the same process was repeated. Mr. Walton again interfered, and Senators Edmunds of Vermont and Thurman of Ohio carried an amendment to the House bill, which saved the suffering states. It is but justice to say that Vermont is very largely indebted to Mr. Walton for saving her third member of Congress for twenty years.

HOMER WALLACE HEATON,

a member of the Washington County Bar, and now, and since 1832, a resident of Montpelier, was born in the adjoining town of Berlin, Aug. 25, 1811. His parents were Dr. Gershom Heaton and Polly Wallace, daughter of Matthew Wallace, one of the early settlers of Berlin.

Mr. Heaton's educational advantages were the common school, one year at the St. Lawrence Academy of Potsdam, N. Y., and two years at the Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier, of which J. C. Southmayd was the excellent principal.

In Aug. 1832, Mr. Heaton commenced the study of the law with Col. Jonathan P. Miller and Nicholas Baylies, Jr., of Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar of the Washington County Court, at the Nov. Term, 1835, when he commenced practice in company with Colonel Miller, and so continued until 1839, when from failing health Colonel Miller retired. In Sept. 1839, Mr. Heaton and Charles Reed entered into partnership for the practice of the law, as Heaton & Reed, which was continued until the death of Mr. Reed, Mar. 7, 1873. (See plate, p. 356.)

Mr. Heaton was the treasurer of the Vt. Mutual Fire Insurance Company for 2 years—1837 and 1838; and was state's attorney for Washington County 4 years—was elected by the Legislature at the October sessions, 1839 and 1841, and the annual Sept. elections in 1860 and 1861. Upon the retirement of Joshua Y. Vail, a long time county clerk, the office was tendered Mr. Heaton by Judge Isaac F. Redfield and the county Judges, which was declined.

July 1, 1841, Mr. Heaton married Miss Harriet Stearns, daughter of John Stearns, of Boston, Mass. She died April 26, 1859, at the age of 42 years. Of this marriage three sons are now living, Charles H., James S., and Homer W.

Mr. Heaton was the representative of the ori ginal town of Montpelier in the Legislature, at the October session, 1848, when the town was divided, and the towns of Montpelier and East Montpelier created. At that session Mr. Heaton was the candidate of the Democratic party for Speaker; there being three parties—the Whig, Democratic and Free Soil—and neither in a majority: there resulted a *dead lock*, which continued through four days' session, when the Whig candidate was elected on the 46th ballot.

At this session the National Life Ins. Co. was chartered. The bill for that purpose being referred to a select committee of three members—Mr. Heaton being one—was reported favorably and passed. Mr. Heaton was one of the directors of this company and a member of its finance committee for several years. He, at the same session, introduced a bill for the incorporation of the Vermont Bank, which was passed, and Mr. Heaton was one of its directors during its existence as a State Bank, and for 2 years its president.

Since the organization of the Montpelier Savings Bank & Trust Company in 1871, Mr. Heaton has been one of its trustees and the president.

In politics, he has always been a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson at his second election.

Mr. Heaton was the Democratic candidate for governor at the annual election in 1869, and the first biennial election in 1870. He was the Democratic candidate for member of Congress from the first District at the elections in 1872 and 1874. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1872, when Horace Greeley was nominated for President. He has also been a candidate of his party for Presidential Elector.

JAMES ROBBINS LANGDON,

third son of Col. James H. and Nabby Robbins Langdon, born Oct. 3, 1813, was educated in Washington County Grammar School, and then from choice entered his father's grist-mill, and applied himself to learn the miller's trade and the way to manage the business of a flouring-mill. This was in fact the turning point in his business life, but his father did not approve, and tempted him to leave the mill by offering to furnish capital and share the profits with his son in a promising speculation. At 15, then, the lad started out to scour New England and New York, and purchase Spanish coin, and sell it in Canada at a moderate profit. Persisting in this business until Spanish coin became scarce, he retired with a net profit of $3,400, which was divided between father and son. Spending a short time at Derby Line as a clerk, he, at 17, busied himself in settling his father's estate, and, after receiving his patrimony, invested part of it in a store at Greensboro; but the store and goods were soon burned, and then he entered upon his long and very successful career as flour merchant and manufacturer, in which, by doing an immense business at a small profit, he accumulated a very large fortune for a country merchant. Indeed, it is certain that no merchant of Montpelier has ever handled property to so great an amount as he has done, or with such uniform success. His rule has been to keep accurate accounts of every branch of his business, and to understand it all thoroughly, even to the smallest detail. Hence, by his sagacity and this perfect knowledge, success was unavoidable. But the profits of this large and successful business figure only as a part of his present fortune. Mr. Langdon has ever been a sagacious, prudent and fortunate financier. The profits of mercantile business have been invested in the stock of sound banks, not one of which ever failed or proved unfortunate, and in United States bonds. At 20 he was elected a director in the old Bank of Montpelier, and for 48 years he has been director, and for many years president, in three successive banks in Montpelier.

In another field, however, Mr. Langdon has rendered, and is still rendering, very important services: in the Vermont Central Railroad, and the succeeding Central Vermont Railroad. In preceding pages, 304–'5 Mr. Langdon's work for the Central road has been noted, but it is to be added that he was a director for the first 2 years. In 1873, he entered the Central Vermont road, and has been made vice president and chairman of the finance committee. In the last position he assumed a responsibility which few private citizens are ever called to; but nobody doubts his ability and his will to discharge it wisely and well.

Although Mr. Langdon has opinions of his own on the current political questions of the day, he has never put himself forward as a politician, or a candidate for office. There was, however, an unwise and long continued division among the Republicans of the town in 1868, which was, by common consent, settled by the election of Mr. Langdon as representative, and he was re-elected in 1869, doing good service, especially in financial matters.

In early life Mr. Langdon was by an accident disabled sufficiently to discourage most men from personal labors; but he has been content to do, patiently and persistently, greater work than most thoroughly endowed men, physically, are able to accomplish.

Mr. Langdon has two children: Lucy, formerly Mrs. Mansfield, of Nyack, N. Y., and now the wife of Mr. Schroeder, of Brooklyn, N. Y., first superintendent of the Astor Library; and Elizabeth W. The latter received a shock some years ago which has ever since made her an object of the tenderest solicitude and care, and nobly is her father doing his part. E. P. W.

For a notice of Mrs. James R. Langdon, see page ——.

HON. NICHOLAS BAYLIES resided here 25 years, 1810–1835, see, also, page 3, when he removed from Montpelier. We regret that we have no further notice of the Judge for these pages.



James R. Langdon

JOSEPH ADDISON WING,

son of Josiah and Polly (Gray) Wing, was born in the part of this town now known as East Montpelier, Dec. 26, 1810. He opened a law office one year before his admission to the bar, May 13, 1835, in Plainfield, this County, where he remained until June, 1838, when he removed to Montpelier village, where he has lived ever since. He married, Jan. 1, 1840, Samantha E. Webster, of Cabot, daughter of Jesse Webster, of that town. Mr. Wing has two sons, Geo. W., the eldest, a practicing attorney in the same office with himself on State street, and John G., his youngest son, also a lawyer in his office, and four daughters, Florence A., Annette M., Alice M. and Elizabeth B. Mr. Wing has for many years handled the pen, writing for the newspapers, paying to incidents and occasions of public interest the tribute of his verse, and in 1878, brought out a small 12 mo. vol. of 252 pp., printed in this village, of no little interest to the many friends to whom it was thus presented.

A few extracts from Mr. Wing's book, which is the second volume of poems published by a native of the town:

"Go forth my little book, devoid of pride;
. . . . . .
Go like the brooks that through the valleys glide,
And greener make the verdure by their side;
Go like the dew that silently doth fall
When o'er the earth night spreads her sable pall;
Go you, and zealously mankind entice
To seek for virtue and to flee from vice."

EXTRACTS FROM "PLUCK."

(Without pluck.)

"See yonder man with downcast look pass by,
Mark you his face—no fire is in his eye;
His coat is seedy, and his hat is old,
His pockets empty of both bills and gold,
Silent he passes through the busy throng;
No friend doth cheer him as he goes along,
No one is there that old man's hand to clasp
And warm his heart with friendship's kindly grasp
Onward, unnoticed, to his cot he goes,
Where from the world he buries all his woes;
There will he dwell unnoted and unknown
Till death's cold hand shall claim him as his own."

(With pluck.)

"Next view the great Napoleon,
When in its zenith glowed his sun;
. . . . . .
Napoleon wore as sweet a smile
When banished to fair Elba's isle,
As when in Russia's northern sky
He saw his eagles proudly fly."

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

What shall I do? what shall I do?
'Tis truth I can't decide,
So many smiling maids I view,
Which I shall make my bride.

I can't decide, I can't decide—
There's Ann, so gay and witty,
And lovely Sue, the village pride,
And Mary, young and pretty.

There's blooming Helen, Fan, and Prue,
With fairy forms and features,
And Lydia, Betsey, Esther too,
All lovely, charming creatures.

I can't decide, I can't decide,
'Mid eyes of every hue,
From Melvell's of the glistening black
To Kate's of melting blue.

A WAIL.

A wail is on the southern air,
A wail across the sea;
A rebel wail the breezes bear,
A wail of woe and fell despair
Wherever traitors be

A wail of fear, of want and pain,
A wail of grief and care;
It sweeps along each Southern plain,
'Tis heard from o'er the stormy main
From every traitor there.

It comes from Georgia's fertile land,
Where her broad rivers flow,
Where Sherman's gallant vet'ran band
Before Savannah made a stand
And humbled the proud foe.

'Tis heard from Charleston's burning halls,
Which late the world defied,
And from Columbia's blackened walls,
Where Sherman's host the foe appals
And spreads destruction wide.

It comes from Carolina's shore
As mourners at the grave;
The pride of Wilmington is o'er
The stripes and stars forevermore
Above her towers shall wave.

It comes from Richmond's crowded street,
Where Davis reigns in pride;
Where want and woe you constant meet,
And starving women oft entreat
With bread to be supplied.

But louder still that wail shall be
That floats along the air,
Until the starry flag you see
Float o'er a land from slavery free
And find no traitors there.

April 2, 1865.

Obit:—MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH BANCROFT, Mar. 16, 1859.

Upon her silent tomb
The sweetest flowers shall bloom
Of early spring;
The willow's branch shall wave,
And birds around her grave
Their matins sing.

CHARLES G. EASTMAN.

WRITTEN AT HIS GRAVE IN GREEN MOUNT CEMETERY, MONTPELIER, VT., 1860.

There is a void in bower and hall
And grief obscures the day,
A loved one from the circle small
Hath passed from earth away.

Death garnered here no whitened sheaf
Ripe for the sickle keen,
Be garnered here no bud or leaf
From Spring's fair fields so green.

A noble oak lies prostrate now,
It fell in all its pride;
Its trunk was sound and green each bough,
But still, alas! it died.

Ah, Eastman, ever kind and true,
Lies buried 'neath this sod;
His soul, we trust, in garments new
Has flown to meet his God.

He had not reached the noon of life,
His sun knew no decline;
His path of life was rendered gay
By fairest flower and vine.

His lyre, that late the soul could move
To smiles and tears at will
And warm the heart to faith and love,
Is tuneless now and still.

Now here within this sacred ground
He rests in death's cold sleep,
And often on this humble mound
His wife and children weep.

Bring flowers upon his grave to place,
And set the trees around;
He loved the flowers in all their grace—
He chose this sacred ground.

Here let him rest where first the sun
Its morning beams illume.
And when its glorious race is run
Last shines on Eastman's tomb.

NELSON A. CHASE

was born in Petersham, Mass., Feb. 18, 1802, and brought to Calais, Vt., in 1804. Dec. 13, 1827, he married Clarissa, daughter of Gideon Hicks, Esq., town clerk of Calais almost time out of mind. Mr. Chase was town clerk of Calais 16 years, town repreentative 2 years, and delegate to two Constitutional Conventions. He removed to Montpelier in 1836, and has resided here since, except Sept. 1841 to Sept. 1865, when he was again in Calais. He has been town clerk of Montpelier 3 years, Judge of Probate 2 years, Register of Probate 20 years, County Commissioner 3 years, and is widely known as a land-surveyor. He is highly esteemed for his capability and honesty.

HON. RODERICK RICHARDSON

(BY HON. T. P. REDFIELD.)

Was born at Stafford, Conn., Aug. 7, 1807. He was the second son of Roderick and Anna (Davis) Richardson; came to Waitsfield, Vt., with his parents, when 2 years old. When a boy he went into mercantile business with his father, and when 17 years of age, went to Boston, to do the routine duties of a country merchant. It was so well done, that he continued to do all that important and responsible business while thus connected with his father. When of full age, he went into business for himself, and continued in general and extensive business at Waitsfield until he removed to Montpelier in 1855. While at Waitsfield, he was elected for 5 successive years representative for said town in the legislature of the State, and for 4 years senator for the County; also associate judge of the County Court for one term, and declined a re-election. In all these various and responsible public trusts he was vigilant, influential and respected. While in the legislature, he was efficient in procuring the charter of the Vermont Bank at Montpelier; was a director of the bank from its organization; was the chosen agent of the bank to procure the re-organization under the National Bank System; was president of said bank for several years. Thus while at Waitsfield, he became largely interested in the public affairs of the County and the State, and the local public interests of Montpelier, and had the full confidence of his associates. After he came to Montpelier, his interest in all that concerned the public weal, not only continued, but was enlarged. Schools in Montpelier had become neglected, and his interest in them, seemingly, supplanted by other matters that engrossed public attention. Judge Richardson, with his accustomed energy, entered upon the plan of re-organizing the schools in Montpelier and devoted more than 2 years of gratuitous, hard labor to the building of the new school-house for the graded schools. And as a consequence of the effort and interest enlisted at that time, the whole school system at Montpelier has become



Rodrick Richardson

revolutionized, and educational interests have become cardinal.

He was a member of the Episcopal church, and was active and efficient in all the affairs of the diocese. He was three times elected from this diocese delegate to the National Triennial Conventions in New York city and Philadelphia, and one of the standing committee continuously until his removal to Boston. By his liberality, and two years of gratuitous personal labor, Christ church, Montpelier, was built. The obstacles in his way were many, and to the ordinary man, formidable; but his zeal did not flag until the capstone of the spire, in solid granite, had crowned his labor.

He was married to Harriet E. Taylor, Feb. 28, 1839. They had 4 sons; 3 of whom survive, are married, and in business. Mrs. Richardson still survives, and, in vigorous health, graces their hospitable mansion at Newton Highlands, Mass.

The subject of this sketch descended from vigorous Puritan stock. His ancestor, Amos Richardson, was resident and householder on Washington street, Boston, just north of the Old South Church, in 1640; removed to Stonington, Conn., in 1666, and was there elected representative to the General Court, and was the agent of Gov. Winthrop for New England. He will be remembered, and valued, not for any brilliant speech he has made, or for any beautiful scrap of poetry he has written; but as a man of affairs, of keen perception, and just discrimination, and of judgment so well balanced, and of such unfaltering energy of character, that in whatever he engaged, he enlisted his whole soul, and overcame all impediment; nor could subtlety delude or deceive him. In whatever undertaking, he is, therefore, necessarily, successful. And it will justly be said of him, that the world is better that he has lived; and for that he will be remembered.

The graded school system for which Mr. Richardson labored so well has been very successful in this place; combined with the old Washington County Grammar School, they take the children from the a b c up to prepared for college; on the tax of the grand list, every citizens's boy or girl may have a solid education.

Mr. Walton gives the first schoolhouse, on page 262,—a log-house, the second, a year or two after, 1793 or '4, a frame-house was "on the road to the hills on the Branch Falls, near the spot now occupied by the old burying-ground. The school in this house was taught by Abel Knapp, afterwards Judge Knapp of Berlin. In a few years this house was burned, and another was built near where the Methodist chapel now stands."—(*Thompson*, 1860.)

The act of the incorporation of the Washington County Grammar School was procured by the Hon. David Wing, Jr. Mr. Thompson says in 1800, (a print mistake). Mr. Walton's date, page 290, is correct. The first board of trustees, when incorporated, were Col. Jacob Davis, Hon. Charles Bulkley, David Wing, Jerahmel B. Wheeler and Thomas West, Jr. "In 1800–1–2, the school districts in town received a remodelling," and were then ten in number, four of which were formed into the present Union and Graded School, 1858–9, leaving 6 districts.

The number of scholars in town in 1802, was about 400—the present number 1882, about ——

TOWN TREASURERS.

Jonathan Cutler, first, 1792, 1 year; after Elnathan Pope, 1 year; Joseph Wing, alternately 29 years; Joshua Y. Vail, 1 year; John Barnard, 2 years; Daniel Baldwin, alternately, 12 years; H. N. Baylies, 1 year; Carlos Bancroft, 2 years; Timothy Cross, 1 year; J. A. Page, 6 years to 1856; R. Richardson, 1856–59; George W. Scott in 1860.—*Thompson.*

TOWN CLERKS.

Ziba Woodworth, first town clerk, 1791; Clark Stevens, 1792; David Wing, Jr., 1793–1807; Joseph Wing, 1807–1835; Lyman Briggs, 1835–1846; James T. Thurston, 1846–1851; Jona. E. Wright, 1851; W. W. Cadwell, 1852–1855; Geo. L. Kinsman, 1855 to 1859; Adams Kellogg, 1859.—*Thompson.*

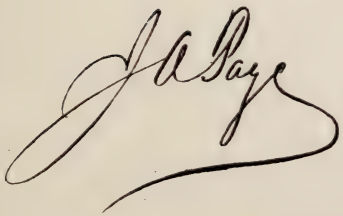
SELECTMEN.

James Hawkins, 1791, '92; James Taggart, Hiram Peck, 1791; Benj. I. Wheeler, 1792, '93, '94, '96–1802, '11 '12, '14 to '19; Rufus Wakefield, 1793; Parley Davis, 1794, '97 to 1801, '02, '03, '08, '23; Barnabas Doty, 1794, '95; Jacob Davis, 1795, '99; Joseph Woodworth, 1795, 1805 to 1813, '14; A. Nealey, J. Putman, 1795; Elnathan Pope, 1796; David Wing, Jr., 1797 to 1807; Arthur Daggett, 1801, 02; Paul Holbrook, 1803, '04; Clark Stevens, 1804, '05, '10; Jerahmel B. Wheeler, 1806 to '10, '13; Cyrus Ware, 1808; James H. Langdon, 1811, '20, '21, '22, '24; Ziba Woodworth, 1812; Jeduthan Loomis, 1813; Samuel Rich, 1813; Salvin Collins, 1814, '17, '18; Timothy Hubbard, 1815, '16, '19, '29; Nathaniel Davis, 1815, '16; Nahum Kelton, 1817 to 1822, '26, '27, '28; Joel Bassett, 1819; Isaac Putnam, 1820; Aranuah Waterman, 1821, 1830; Joseph Howes, 1822, '23, 1825 to 1829, '52, '53; Josiah Wing, 1822, 1825 to 1829, '31 '32; Joseph Wiggins, 1823; Thomas Reed, Jr., Andrew Sibley, 1824; Samuel Templeton, 1825, 1829, 1830; Stephen Foster, 1829; Apollos Metcalf, 1830; Royal Wheeler, 1831 to '36; Joseph Reed, 1831, '32; Jared Wheelock, 1833; Harry Richardson, 1833, '34, '35, '36; George Clark, 1834, '35; Isaac Cate, 1836, '37, '48; William Billings, 1836, '37; Lewis Sibley, Alfred Wainwright, 1837; John Gray, Joel Bassett, Alfred Pitkin, 1838; R. R. Keith, Larned Coburn, Cyrus Morse, 1839, 40; Charles Sibley, Ira S. Town, 1841, 42; John Vincent, 1841, '42, '43; Thomas Needham, L. A. Hathaway, 1843, '44; Hiram Sibley, 1844, '45; John J. Willard, Carlos Bancroft, 1845, 46; Charles Walling, 1846, '47; George S. Hubbard, 1847, '48; John I. Putnam, 1847; S. F. Stevens, 1848; Thomas Reed, 1849; C. W. Bancroft, 1849, '50, '55; C. H. Collins, William Howes, 1850; George Worthington, 1851; John Spalding, 1851, '54; B. F. Walker, 1851; Geo. C. Shepherd, 1852; Wm. N. Peck, 1852, '53, '54, '56, '57; Henry Nutt, 1853, '54; Charles Reed, 1855, '56, '57, '59; A. W. Wilder, 1855. [*See p.* 549,

HON. JOHN A. PAGE

was born at Haverhill, N. H., June 17, 1814, son of Gov. John Page and Hannah Merrill Page. Receiving an education at Haverhill, he at 15 became clerk in a dry goods store, and at 17 engaged in a wholesale dry goods store in Portland, Me., and was speedily put in charge of the counting-room, and made confidential and financial clerk. In 1832, in his 19th year, he accepted a partnership in a well established mercantile firm in Haverhill, N. H. In the spring of 1837, his business was closed and he intended to go to the West, but he accepted the cashiership of the Grafton Bank in Haverhill, which he held until the expiration of the charter, when he took the cashiership of the Caledonia Bank in Danville, Vt., and in September, 1848, was elected representative of Danville in the Legislature. While in that office he was prevailed upon by Gov. Erastus Fairbanks to become Financial Agent of the Passumpsic and Connecticut Rivers Railroad Co., and removed to Newbury. In March, 1849, he accepted the cashiership of the "Vermont Bank," and removed to Montpelier, where he has since resided. This brief resume of Mr. Page's experience and success as a financier sufficiently shows that he is admirably qualified for the positions of still higher responsibility, to which he was speedily called. In the autumn of 1853, he was elected State Treasurer by the Joint Assembly, there having been no election by the people. Mr. Page affiliated with the Democratic party, as his father had long done, and in 1854, he was superseded in the treasurer's office by the first treasurer elected by the Republian party. On the organization of the First National Bank of Montpelier, in 1865, Mr. Page was elected a director and president, and still holds these positions. In 1866 he was elected State Treasurer, and has been subsequently re-elected at every election. Mr. Page has been for several years an active member and deacon in Bethany Church, and a liberal supporter of it, and of kindred institutions, such as the Sabbath school, Bible Society, Foreign and Domestic Missionary Societies, &c. E. P. W.





David W. Wing, 1856, '57; R. W. Hyde, 1858, '59; Ebenezer Scribner, 1858,' 59; Joseph Poland, Joel Foster, Jacob Smith, 1860.—*Thompson's List.*

TOWN TREASURERS—1860 TO 1881.

George W. Scott, 1860–'61 –'62 –'63–64 –'65–'66–'67–'68–'69. L. Bart Cross, 1870 –'71 –'72 –'73. James C. Houghton, Jr., 1874–'75–'76–'77–'78–'79–'80–'81.

TOWN CLERKS—1860 TO 1881.

Adams Kellogg, 1860–'61–'62. W. E. Adams, 1863 –'64 –'65 –'66. Nelson A. Chase, 1867–'68–'69. George W. Wing, 1870–'71–'72. Timothy R. Merrill, 1873 –'74–'75–'76–'77–'78–'79–'80–'81.

OVERSEERS OF POOR—1860 TO 1881.

H. Y. Barnes, 1860–'61–'62. B. H. Snow, 1863-'64-'65-'66-'67. Henry Barnes, 1878, resigned, and Timothy Cross elected May 19, 1868, at a special meeting. Wm. W. Cadwell, 1869–'70–'71. Chester Clark, 1872. Wm. W. Cadwell, 1873–'74–'75 '76 –'77 (died.) Denison Taft filled remainder of 1877–'78 as overseer. Geo. S. Hubbard, 1878–'79–'80–'81.

SELECTMEN—1860 TO 1881.

Joseph Poland, 1860; Joel Foster, Jr., 1860, '61, '62, '65, '81; Jacob Smith, 1860, '61, '62; Carlos Bancroft, 1862, '66; Henry Nutt, 1863, '64, '66, '67; Jas. T. Thurston, 1865, '66, '67; Charles Reed, 1861, '67; Perley P. Pitkin, 1868, '74, '80; Samuel Wells, 1868, '69, '70; Albert Johonnott, 1868, '69, '70, '78, '79, '80; H. Bostwick, T. O. Bailey, E. F. Kimball, 1871, '72; Joel Foster, Jr., 1873, '81; Dennison Dewey, 1873; Dennis Lane, Homer W. Heaton, 1874, '75, '76, '77; J. Warren Bailey, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78; Sumner Kimball, 1877, '78; Arthur D. Bancroft, 1879, '80; Willard C. Walker, Clark King, 1881. T. R. M.

FROM THE RECORDS.—Town meeting, March 29, 1792: Caleb Bennett, sealer of leather; Truman West, pound keeper; David Parsons, tithing man.

Haywards.—Perley Davis, Isaac Putnam, Lemuel Brooks, Jacob Davis, Jr., Edmund Doty.

Grand Juror.—Nathaniel Parks.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.—Jonathan Cutler.

Auditors.—John Templeton. Rufus Wakefield, David Wing.

Town Meeting, March 8th, 1813, John Templeton, [first] Overseer of the Poor.

T. R. MERRILL, *Town Clerk.*

Dec. 1881.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

[THOMPSON TO 1860.]

In 1814, the first fire company was organized in town, the sum of $380 raised by subscription among the citizens of the village for the purpose, and an engine and hose purchased. In 1835, another company was formed, and a second engine purchased. And in 1837, a third engine was purchased, with about 800 feet of hose; and a third company was organized to man it, with a hook and ladder company to act generally. About this time the whole fire department was re-organized, and placed under the direction of the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, who was appointed chief engineer. Mr. Baldwin acted in this capacity many years, and, at length resigning the responsible post, was succeeded by Carlos Bancroft, who, in 1852, was succeeded by Capt. Almon A. Mead, who has ever since been the efficient chief engineer of the department. In January, 1860, "two large Button engines were purchased," the fire department having been re-organized in December, and companies organized to manage them. No. 4 engine arrived in February, and No. 5 in April. The Chief Engineers of the department from 1859 were Capt. A. A. Mead, from 1852 to '66; Samuel Wells 2 years from 1866; Jas. W. Brock, 2 years to 1870; Geo. C. Clark in 1871, and Gen. P. P. Pitkin from that date, 10 years, andnow continues to hold the office.

The Foremen of the several companies from the same date, are: No. 4. John W. Clark, 1860, '61, '62; Levi Pierce in 1863, who died in January, 1864; Denison Dewey in 1864; Edwin C. Lewis in 1866, who died in 1867; Freeman Bixby, 1867, '68; Lewis Wood, 1869, '70, '71, '76; now resides in Taunton, Mass.; Alex. Jan-

graw, 1872 to '77; Chas. F. Collins, 1877 to '81, inclusive. No. 5,—Henry Barnes, three mos. in 1860, now resides in Waveland, Iowa; Horace F. Crossman, the remaining 9 months of 1860. He died in Washington, D. C., about 1867. Geo. S. Robinson, 1861, '62; Oliver R. Dutton in 1863, now resides in Ohio; Robert J. Hargin in 1864; Geo. C. Clark, 1865 to '71. He died in Holland, Mich., Apr. 22, 1878. Isaac M. Wright, 1871, '72; A. O. Seabury, 1873, '74, '75, now resides in Boston; John W. Page, in 1876, now resides in Nebraska; Robert J. Coffey, 1877, '78, now resides in Richmond, Vt.; Chas. C. Ramsdell, 1879, '80, '81.

Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1: Geo. S. Hubbard in 1860; Adams Kellogg, 1861, '62; now resides in Louisiana. Isaac A. Lathrop in 1863; Curtis S. Newcomb, 1864, '65. He died in Springfield, Mass. in 1867. Lewis B. Huntington, 1866, '67; Andrew J. Howe, 1868, '69; John L. Tuttle, 1870, '71; Moses Kane, 1872 to '80. He died Oct. 2, 1881. Horace Mills in in 1880; Joseph B. Morse, 1881.

No. 2 was re-organized and was disbanded in December, 1875. Foremen: Lewis Wood, 1868; Samuel Wells, 1869; he died Jan. 1878; Wm. O. Standish, 1870 to '74; Geo. P. Foster in 1874—he died Jan. 1, 1881. Charles H. Carter, in 1875. All the ex-foremen of the companies are residing in town at the present date—Dec. 24, 1881, but those given as residing elsewhere.

The fire department of this village has been eminently successful, and has unquestionably already been instrumental in saving hundreds of thousands of dollars of property. And now, with its 5 engines, nearly 2000 feet of hose, ladders, and all other needful equipments, and with its almost three hundred firemen to work and manage them, is probably the best and most efficient fire department in the State.

There are now three companies in this village, officered for 1882 as follows:

Hook and Ladder Company—H. C. Lull, foreman; Wm. Goodwin, 1st assistant; John Portal, 2d assistant; M. C. Kinson, clerk; L. Rodney, steward.

Engine Company, No. 4—Chas. F. Collins, foreman; Samuel Luke, 1st assistant; Ed. Donwoodie, 2d assistant; C. W. Guernsey, clerk and collector; Hiram A. kins, treasurer; Otis G. Miles, steward.

Engine Company, No. 5—Moses Pea son, foreman; Janus Crossett, 1st assis ant; Marcus Lynch, foreman of hos Charles D. F. Bancroft, secretary and c lector; Robert J. Hargin, treasurer; L cius S. Goodwin, steward.

The Hook and Ladder has 60 me No. 4, 70 men; No. 5, 75 men. The are three other engines that have no co pany; but are never needed now as t village has four pumps. Theron O. B ley's steam pump at the Pavilion, Edw W. Bailey's mill-pump, water-power, cab shop pump, by water power and Lane Manufacturing Co. pump by wa power, and these pumps are so situated to be sufficient, with the present compani in all cases of fire that may occur here

A very handsome cart, cost about $10 was purchased for the Hook and Lad Company some 12 years since. The companies are all volunteer compan exempt from poll taxes for fire servic have a good business account, and we never in better condition than at present. [C. DE F. B.

[ADDITIONAL.]

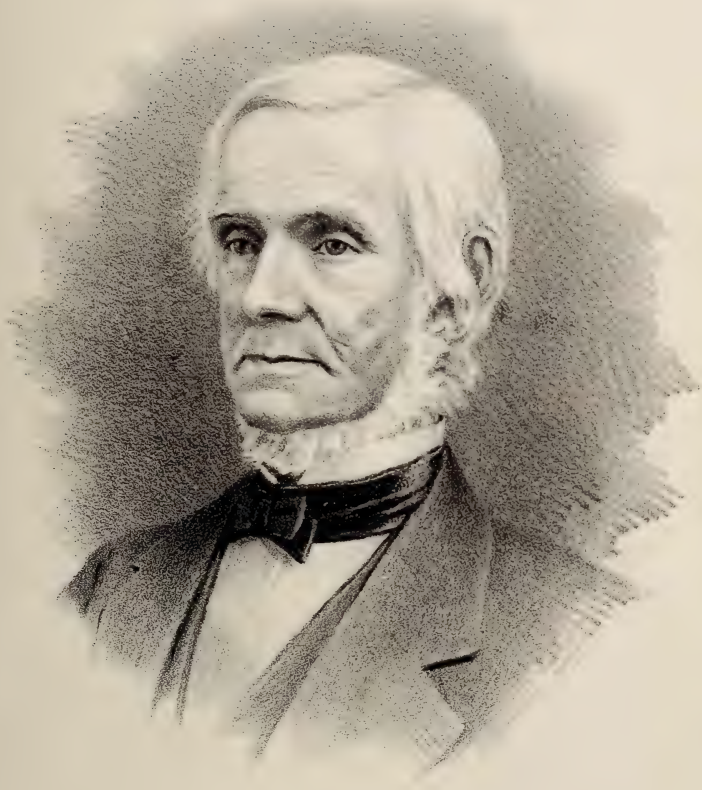
UNION MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

Mr. Walton's history of Montpelier was written nearly a dozen years ago, be the above-named company was organi and in hastily making it out that comp was accidentally omitted. It commenced business July 28, 1875, and Aug. 1, 1 it had $2,716,590.50 insured, with pr um notes to the amount of $163,10 The officers are W. G. Ferrin, Pres J. W. Brock, Vice Pres., A. C. Brown, S W. F. Braman, Treas.

PIONEER ABOLITIONISTS.

The first antislavery votes for Presi ever cast in Montpelier, were give to James G. Birney in 1840, and the h belongs to Zenas Wood, John W Henry Y. Barnes, Hezekiah Ward and Joseph Somerby. The whole numbe in the State was 319.

[See portrait of Zenas Wood, oppos



Lenas Wood

GRADUATES OF MONTPELIER.

Some of the graduates of Montpelier, to which further additions can be made in this work, in a supplementary form. From PRESIDENT BUCKHAM, of BURLINGTON COLLEGE, we have received the following account for this town of

GRADUATES FROM THE VT. UNIVERSITY:

LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF VT.,
BURLINGTON, Nov. 24, 1881.

To President Buckham:

My Dear Sir.—I beg to hand you below the information which I understood you to desire yesterday, regarding the graduates of the University who have entered from Montpelier. This list is necessarily very imperfect, from the fact that no annual catalogues were issued before 1808; and the further fact that we possess no copies of those of the following years: 1809 to 1821, 1824 to 1833, 1864 to 1865.

In 1824, George Washington Houghton was graduated; in 1827, Nicholas Baylies; 1838, George Washington Reed; 1840, James Reed Spalding; 1844, Carlos Allen Sprague; 1845, Charles Dewey and Nathaniel George Clark; 1846, James Prentiss and Jonathan Allen Wainwright; 1847, George Washington Cottrill; 1848, Edward Bingham Chamberlain and Geo. Sennott; 1847, Charles Carroll Spalding; 1849, Charles Loomis; 1852, Jedd Philo Clark Cottrill; 1853, George Robinson Thompson; 1856, Charles Colburn Prentiss, Geo. Bailey Spalding and Henry Lingan Lamb; 1858, Alfred Bowers Thompson; 1860, James Stevens Peck; 1861, John Pushee Demeritt and John Wright Norton; 1862, James Wilson Davis and J. Monroe Poland.

Besides these, I find record of William K. Upham as a sophomore in 1834 and Theodore Prentiss in 1839; John Barnard and George Bradshaw as juniors in 1840; Henry Lee Dodge, a senior in 1845; Alfred Washburn Pitkin, sophomore in 1843; Oscar Silver, freshman in 1842; Samuel Mosely Walton, sophomore in 1843; Timothy Abbott and Charles Warren Badger, freshmen in 1844.

From East Montpelier.—Lewis Larned Coburn and Milo Latimer Templeton in 1859; Salvin Collins Clark, freshmen in 1854.

If Montpelier is credited with A. B. Thompson, (1858,) I see not why Charles Wheeler Thompson, (1854,) should not be set down to the same town—though in point of fact both of them came from the same house on the Berlin side of the Winooski river, and C. W. T. called himself of Berlin, as he truly was. So, too, J. W. Norton, if I rightly recollect, was not really from Montpelier, but from Berlin or Middlesex.

The above is the best showing I can make, by reason of our lack of over 30 annual catalogues. J. E. G.

(Gov.) Asahel Peck was in college at Burlington in his senior term, and Charles G. Eastman entered and was for a time there, and Dr. Julius Y. Dewey graduated at the medical department in 1823. E. P. Walton and Hon. S. S. Kelton also, give as graduates at this college from Montpelier: David M. Camp, 1810; Charles Strong Smith, and Thomas Davis Strong, 1848; Charles H. Heath, 1854; Benjamin Franklin Fifield, 1855; Charles Daley Swazey, 1859, of Montpelier, and Geo. B. Nichols, now of Chicago; Henry Dodge, now in California; C. A. Sprague now in Watertown, Wis.; ——— Hollister, of East Montpelier.

GRADUATES AT MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Class of 1806.—Rev. CHESTER WRIGHT, first pastor of Bethany church; *ante*, page 388.

Class of 1807.—Jona. C. Southmayd.

Class of 1808.—Joshua Y. Vail.

Class of 1817.—CHARLES WATROUS, page 498.

Class of 1820.—MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO WING, and Daniel P. Thompson.

Class of 1825.—Asahel C. Washburn.

GRADUATES AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Class of 1825.—Rev. GEORGE BARNEY MANSER, first pastor of Christ Church; *ante*, see pages 411, 414, 415.

Class of 1832.—CHARLES WILLIAM PRENTISS, son of the Hon. Samuel and Lucretia (Houghton) Prentiss, was born at Montpelier, Oct. 18, 1812. He read law and commenced practice at Irasburg; represented it in the Vt. Legislature 2 years; removed his office to Montpelier. He married Caroline Kellogg, of Peacham.—*Alumni tablet.*

Class of 1835.—CHARLES REED, page 513, whose wife, says the record of Dartmouth, is grand-daughter of President Eleazer Wheelock.

Class of 1836.—REDFIELD and COLBY; Stoddard Colby, page 468; Judge Redfield, page 540.

TIMOTHY PARKER REDFIELD, A. M., the son of Dr. Peleg and Hannah (Parker) Redfield, was born at Coventry, Nov, 3, 1811. He read law and began practice at Irasburg, in 1837; represented it in the Vt. Legislature in 1839; was also a State senator in 1848; removed that year to Montpelier, and there continues, prominent in his profession. He married Helen W., daughter of Maj. William Granniss, of Stanstead, P. Q., Feb. 6, 1840. Isaac Redfield, D. C. 1825, is his brother.—*Alumni tablet.*

STODDARD BENHAM COLBY, A. M., the son of Capt. Nehemiah and Melinda (Larrabee) Colby, was born at Derby, Feb. 3, 1816. He read law at Lyndon; began practice at Derby; represented it in the Legislature of Vt.; removed to Montpelier, and remained until 1864; was State's Attorney for Washington Co. in 1851 and 1852; became register of the U. S. Treasury in Aug. 1864. He married, 1st, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Jabez Proctor, of Proctorsville, Feb. 11, 1840; 2d, Ellen Cornelia, daughter of Caleb Hunt, of Haverhill, N. H., July 12, 1855.—*Alumni tablet.*

Class of 1843.—Rev. WILLIAM HAYES LORD, pastor of Bethany church, p. 393.

Class of 1847.—OZIAS CORNWALL PITKIN, the son of Dea. Alfred and Orpha W. Pitkin, was born at Montpelier, May 2, 1827. He taught at Morrisville 2 years; was head of the high school at Taunton, Mass., 5 years; removed to Chelsea Mass., in 1854. He married Caroline M., dau. of Wm. Muenscher, of Taunton, Mar. 1852. —*Alumni tablet.*

Class of 1851.—CHARLES WESLEY WILLARD, page 492.

Class of 1854.—CHARLES FRANKLIN SMITH, the son of Oramel Hopkins and Mary (Goss) Smith, was born at Montpelier, about 1833, and died at Hancock, Mich., Apr. 23, 1864, aged 31. He read law with his father; went into practice at Chicago, Ill., but removed to Hancock, 2 or 3 years prior to his death.—*Alumni tablet.*

Class of 1862.—CHAUNCEY WARRINER TOWN, the son of Ira Strong and Frances Miretta (Witherell) Town, was born a Montpelier, July 4, 1840. He read law and has opened an office in New York city —*Alumni tablet.*

Class of 1865.—HIRAM AUGUSTUS HUSE the son of Hiram S. and Emily M. (Blodgett) Huse, was born at Randolph, Jar 17, 1843; resident lawyer at Montpelier and present librarian of the Vt. St. His Society; contributor for Randolph in vo II. this work, and to the present volume.

Class of 1866.—CHESTER W. MERRILL the son of Ferrand Fassett and Eliz Maria (Wright) Merrill, was born at Mon pelier, Apr. 23, 1846. He has been a Assistant at the New Ipswich Academy.- *Alumni tablet.*

Mr. Merrill is now Librarian of the Ci cinnati Free Public Library.

Class of 1866.—GEORGE WASHINGT WING, the son of Joseph Addison a Samantha Elizabeth (Webster) Wing, w born at Plainfield, Oct. 22, 1843.—*Alum tablet.* [*See next page*]

Class of 1867.—HOWARD F. HILL, son of John M'Clary and Elizabeth L (Chase) Hill, was born at Concord, N. H July 21, 1846.—*Alumni tablet.*

Mr. Hill is now Rector of Christ Chur Montpelier.

THOMAS W. WOOD,

only son of the late John Wood, is als son of Montpelier, of whom her peo are very justly and highly proud. Wit natural genius for sketching and painti he has persevered until, by his long ex rience and correct taste, he has bec one of the best realistic and portrait pa ers in the country, and has so comman the admiration and respect of his bro artists that he is honored with the offic President of an association of artist New York city. Mr. Wood's winter st is in New York city, but his summers generally spent in Vermont, at "At wood," an unique and beautiful cotta a mountain gorge, which, however, looks the village of Montpelier. H not merely a very successful artist, b gentleman who is highly esteemed b who know him. We have hoped t receive data for a more detailed notice are obliged to go to press with this in fect one.

E. P.

(*Dartmouth Graduates, continued.*)

Herbert Stebbins, now at Andover Theological Seminary, John W. Page, William Lord, Rush P. Barrett and Ashton R. Willard of this town, are also Dartmouth graduates.

AMHERST COLLEGE—*Class of* 1869.—G. Thompson, Henry K. Field.

Class of 1870.—John B. Thurston, J. Howard Miller.

Class of 1871.—J. C. Houghton, Jr., John V. Brooks.

Class of 1876.—Albert A. Redway and Truman D. Clark.

DENISON UNIVERSITY, (Ohio).—Rev. Henry A. Rogers, present pastor of the Baptist Church, Montpelier.

GRAND SEMINARY OF ARRAS (France).—Very Rev. Zephyrinus Druon,—page 423.

GRAND SEMINARY OF VANNES, (France.) Joseph Duglue, present pastor of St. Augustine's church, Montpelier,—page 424.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—Class of 1858, Rev. Charles A. Allen, first pastor of the Church of the Messiah; Rev. J. Edward Wright, present pastor of the same; class of 1878, William Zebina Bennett, Professor of Chemistry and Philosophy in Worcester University, Ohio; and Charles J. Hubbard, Romeo G. Brown and Carroll Ing are now collegiates at Harvard.

PRINCETON COLLEGE, N. J.—Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, who was rector of Christ Church.

TUFTS COLLEGE.—W. L. Warren, 1869.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, (New York city).—Class of 1863, James W. Travis.

YALE COLLEGE.—Rev. J. H. Hincks graduated at this college, A. B., in 1874, and at the Theological Seminary S. F. B., 1876; and J. R. Brackett, Principal of the High School here has the "P. H. D." from Yale, received in 1879.

The following Montpelier clergymen have received the D. D. : Rev. Wm. H. Ward, Rev. F. W. Shelton, Rev. Andrew Hill, and Rev. Eli Ballou.

Ladies who have graduated at college : Clara Pitkin at OBERLIN, Letitia Durant at BURLINGTON, or U. V. M., Emma Hoyt at VASSAR.

ORIGIN OF THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.

A recent visit to the rooms of the New England Methodist Historical Society in Boston, has given us an opportunity to find the files of the early issues of the "Vermont Christian Messenger," and from them we have the following definite information regarding its origin. The first number was issued under date of Mar. 12, 1847, at Newbury, Rev. S. P. Williams being the publisher; Rev. Wm. W. Willett and Rev. E. J. Scott, editors; N. Granger agent, and L. J. McIndoe printer. Mr. Williams (then presiding elder of Danville District) retired from the publishing interest as announced in the issue of July 16, 1847, and Messrs. Willett & Scott became the proprietors as well as editors. On Jan. 1, 1848, the "Messenger" was removed to Montpelier, and on March 11, of the same year, Rev. E. J. Scott became the sole proprietor and chief editor, with Rev. J. T. Peck, A. M., (now Bishop Peck) as the corresponding editor. On Sept. 6, 1848, Rev. A. Webster became joint proprietor with Mr. Scott, and on Mar. 6, 1850, the names of E. J. Scott and A. J. Copeland appeared as proprietors. On Nov. 6, 1850, Mr. Scott was announced as sole proprietor, and on Jan. 1, 1851, as sole editor also. We have not been able to find the files of the succeeding years to 1861, and will be very grateful for information which will give us access to any which may be in existence.

J. R. BARTLETT.

Barre, Vt., Dec. 30, 1881.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Joseph Somerby, celebrated the first golden wedding in Montpelier village many years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Worcester Sprague, celebrated their golden wedding Mar. 11, 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nutt, celebrated their golden wedding June 18, 1878. All of this village.

THE 4TH OF JULY, 1807.

Well does the writer remember the appearance of the village the first time he entered it, which was on the fourth of July, 1807. State street had then been surveyed, but not opened. There had been before one bridge across the Branch, and that was at the Union House; but even that had been carried away, we think, by the flood of the previous spring. At all events, no bridge was there then. The men and women rode through the stream on horses, or in carts and wagons, and we boys rolled up our trowsers over our knees and waded across, not one in ten of us being cumbered with either stockings or shoes. The point of attraction was the new State House grounds, and our way led along the old road down the river, under the hill, where the back street now extends from the Union House to the Catholic Church. All on our left, after passing the Colonel Davis establishment, and one or two small houses on the bank to the east of it, was a smooth, broad, well-tilled meadow, covered with waving green corn. Two lines of stakes running east and west could be traced through the midst of the meadow.

"What in the world are all those stakes for, setting up so straight and curious, all in a row there?" asked one of the older, out of town boys. "Those stakes? Why they are to show where we are to have a new handsome street from the new State House right across the Branch, with a fine, elegant new bridge," replied a village boy, pricking up with pride at the thought. "A street," rejoined the other, "well, I wonder where they expect to find houses to put upon it. It appears to me you village folks are trying to grow grand all at once. When you get the new State House up, I expect we shan't be able to touch you with a rod pole."

This natural little bout of words among the boys of that time, showed two things better than a page of elucidation;—first, the extent of the important changes and improvements in contemplation for the village, and second, the starting points of the simultaneous growth of that village pride and country jealousy, which, probably, are ever in a greater or less degree to be found, wherever villages exist, to crow and affect superiority, and country towns to build up and sustain them.

When we reached the place where the then novelty of our national jubilee was to be celebrated, we found the exercises of the day were to be performed on the ground-work of the new State House, the foundation walls of which were all up, the sills and flooring timbers framed together, and roughly floored over, and the plate and some other of the heavy upper timber ranged round the borders of this groun frame-work. Near the centre of the are thus formed, was erected a broad platform on which was placed a table and severa chairs for the orator of the day and thos who assisted in the usual services; whil around it, on the borders of the whol area, were erected bushes, or rather sma trees, freshly cut and brought from the ac joining woods on the hill, to serve fo shade for the speaker and audience. Th orator was Paul Dean, a Universalist mi ister, who resided in Boston, but wh about that time preached for some sma period in different parts of Montpelier.

This was the first general public celebr tion of the Fourth of July ever held Montpelier. A small village celebrati was, however, held the preceding summe in a booth, built in a meadow near t Davis mills on the Branch, and Dr. E ward Lamb wrote and delivered the or tion.—*Thompson.*

GEN. PERLEY P. PITKIN

was born in Marshfield, son of Trum Pitkin, and grandson of Hon. Stephen Marshfield, and Gen. Parley Davis Montpelier. His father removed to w is now East Montpelier, and shortly mother died, leaving three young childr Perley P. was brought up under the ey Gen. Davis, married in East Montpel represented that town 2 years, and resi there until the breaking out of the reb ion. June 6, 1861, he was commissio Quarter Master of the 2d Regt. of Verm Volunteers, and went to the front. writer of this notice was then in Wash ton, and well remembers the astonishm of the red-tape gentlemen of the War partment at the promptitude of Q. M. Pi in the discharge of his duties, and the with which he demanded supplies. controlling idea was that Vermont *must* be taken care of, and they were, as as an efficient officer could do it. His able qualities were soon discovered, ar less than a year he was promoted to rank of Captain, and not long after to of Colonel and head of the Depot De ment of the army of the Potomac. H turned to Montpelier, where his family located, and entered into business Dennis Lane and J. W. Brock in the m



P. P. Pitkin

acture of saw-mills, which now have a wide eputation; and this has been developed nto the Lane Manufacturing Company, vhich now has the largest and most suc-essful business which any manufacturing oncern in Montpelier has ever had. He esigned his colonelcy and was elected Quarter-Master General of the State, and aving charge of the State Arsenal, and nilitary supplies far beyond the wants of the State, he succeeded in making sales o foreign governments, which materially ided the State treasury and reduced the burden of taxation of the people. He rep-esented Montpelier in the legislature 1874–5, and since his residence has al-most constantly been employed in town and village offices. E. P. W.

FIRST ELECTION DAY IN MONTPELIER.

By the terms of the act, locating the seat of government at Montpelier, the State House was to be completed by the first of September, 1808. It was done; and great were the preparations made among the villagers, and great the antici-pations raised among them and through all the surrounding community, in view of the advent of the new and important day of "*Election*." Streets were cleared of lum-ber and rubbish, side-walks prepared of plank or gravel, houses painted, new suits of clothes purchased, and everything made to assume the sprucest appearance. A fine artillery company uniformed through-out with plumed Bonaparte hats and the dress of field officers in all except the epau-lette on the privates, was organized from among the first citizens of this and the neighboring towns, to serve as the gover-nor's guard, and be in special attendance on Election days. Of this company Isaac Putnam, a man nearly six feet high, weigh-ing over two hundred pounds, well propor-tioned, and as noble in soul as in body, had the honor of being chosen the first captain, and no one of those present now living can fail to recall his fine and com-manding military appearance on those oc-casions as he stood up between his soldiers and the encircling crowd, like Saul among the people. An iron six-pounder field piece had been procured; and a thrill of excitement ran through the excited hearts of all the boys of the community at the news, that when the election of State officers was declared on Election day, "a cannon, a great cannon, was to be fired in Montpelier Hollow!"

The eventful day at length came, and with it two-thirds of the population of all the neighboring country, 15 or 20 miles around, came pouring into the village. But instead of attempting any further gen-eral description of the then entire novelties of the day and their effect on the multitude, we will, at the risk of the imputation of losing our dignity as a historian, again have recourse to the reminiscences of our boyhood. We were, of course, there on that day among the throngs of excited boys, congregated from all quarters, to witness the various sights and performances expected on that important occasion. A showy procession had been formed in the fore part of the day, led by the military in all the marching pomp of flying colors and rattling drums, and followed by the State officers, members of the legislature and a concourse of citizens, and the Election sermon had been preached by the Rev. Sylvanus Haynes, pastor of the Baptist Church of Middletown. The House of Representatives had been organized by the election of Dudley Chase, Esq., of Ran-dolph, Speaker; and a canvassing com-mittee appointed still earlier in the day and put to work in counting the votes for State officers. And as the hour of sunset ap-proached, and as there had been for some hours no public demonstrations to be wit-nessed, a great proportion of the crowd was scattered all over the village. We and a lot of other boys were standing in the street somewhere against our present Court House, when, sudden as the burst-ing of a thunder clap, the whole village shook with the explosion of the cannon on the State House common. We all instant-ly ran at the top of our speed for the spot. When we had got about half way there, we met a gang of other boys from one of the back towns, who, taken by surprise and seized with panic at the stunning shock, were fleeing for their lives in the opposite direction; but gaining a little assurance from seeing us rushing toward the scene of their fright, one, braver than the rest, stopped short, boldly faced about and exclaimed, "Hoo! I an't a n'attom afraid!" and all now joining in the race, we were, in another minute, within a few rods of the smoking gun, which had been discharged on the announcement of the election of Isaac Tichenor as Governor. The next moment our attention was at-tracted by the voice of Israel P. Dana, sheriff of the county, standing on the upper terrace of the State House, and loudly pro-claiming—"Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye! the Honorable Paul Brigham has been elected Lieutenant Governor, in and over the State of Vermont, by the suffrages of the freemen. God save the people!" Then

another discharge of the piece saluted our recoiling ears and sent its sharp echoes from side to side between the encircling hills. Then came the announcement of the election of Benjamin Swan as Treasurer, followed by a third gun; then the last announcement of the election of Councillors, followed by a fourth gun; and then, without further official announcements, the salute of guns was continued till one for each of the states had been fired.

Such were the performances on the first Election day in Montpelier, and such the interest and excitement they created among the multitude.—*Thompson.*

HON. JOSEPH POLAND,

second son of the late Dea. Luther and Nancy (Potter) Poland, was born in Underhill, Mar. 14, 1818; removed with his father in 1821 to Coit's Gore, now Waterville, and worked on a farm till 1835, when he came as an apprentice to the Montpelier *Watchman* office, and remained until 1839. January 1, 1839, he commenced the publication of the *Voice of Freedom*, but in less than a year sold out on account of ill health. In June, 1840, he started the *Lamoille Whig* at Johnson, and continued it 3 years. In 1844, he returned to Montpelier, and established the *Green Mountain Freeman*, and continued it until Dec. 1848. In 1868, in connection with his son, J. Monroe, he purchased the *Watchman and Journal*, of which he is still in charge. It is probable that no editor in Vermont, now in the harness, has had Mr. Poland's experience of 25 years in connection with the public press.

Mr. Poland has held numerous public offices, the duties of all having been faithfully performed: In 1842, assistant clerk of the House of Representatives; 1852–'3, judge of probate for Washington County; 1858–'60, state Senator; 1870–'71, town representative; 1861–'68, collector of U. S. internal revenue for the first Congressional District; 1849–1881, secretary and director of *The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company*—offices which he has held ever since the organization of the company, and to which he has been annually elected by unanimous votes.

Mr. Poland may well be ranked as a veteran in the celebrated anti-slavery movement which has now become historical, having enlisted in 1843, and conducted the organ of the party in Vermont, and served as chairman of its State Committee, for many years; so that he may now properly indulge in the double boast of both him that girdeth on the harness and he that putteth it off—having lived to see American slavery not only forever extinguished by the organic law of the land, but remembered only with such detestation that history blushes at the record.

In 1840 Mr. Poland married Mary Ann daughter of the late Joseph Rowell. The had 7 children, of whom 5 have died 3 in infancy, Clara A., a beautiful daughter, in 1865, and Charles F., who developing into a promising manhood, i 1875. Two sons survive, J. Monroe an Edward R. Mrs. Poland died in 186 and in 1873 Mr. P. married Miss Julia M Harvey, daughter of James K. Harvey, Barnet, deceased.

Mr. Poland joined the first Congregational (Bethany) church in 1839, and f several years he has been one of its deacon an earnest worker in its Sabbath-schoo and a promoter of all reformative a Christian enterprises. He is favorab known in the churches of Vermont, and now publisher of two religious newspape the *Vermont Chronicle* and the *New Hampshire Journal.* E. P. W.

OLD PEOPLE OF 1881.

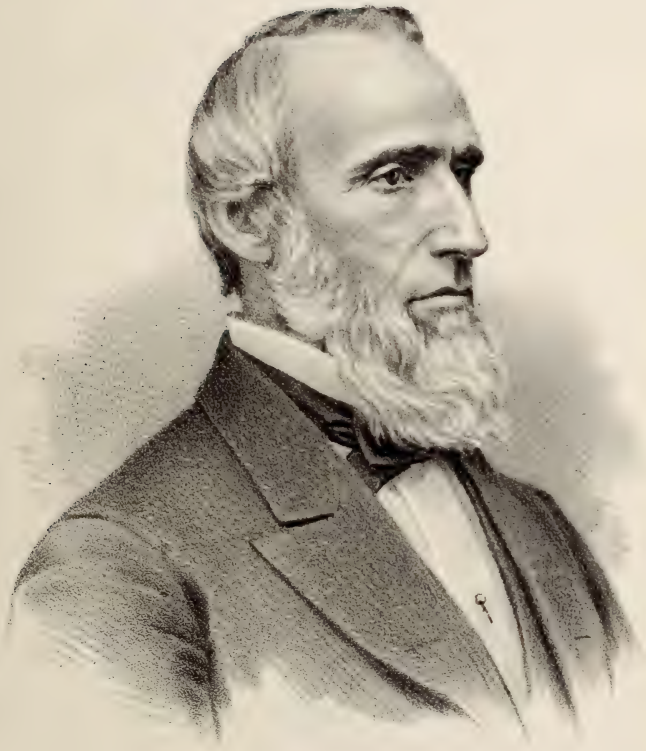
The oldest man living in town is I Nathaniel C. King, born July 19, 178 settled in the north part of the old town 1805, and came to the village to reside 1875.

The oldest woman residing in town Mrs. Lucy Mead, born July 23, 1789; h been a resident of the village since 181

The oldest person living in the villa and born in the limits of the old town Orin Cummins, born Feb. 23, 1801.

The oldest person living in the villa born in the limits of the new town, is J Q. A. Peck, born in 1808.

The oldest person living in town born in the village limits, is Snow To born in 1806.



Joseph Poland

The oldest person living in the village, and born in the village, is Wm. Nelson Peck, born Sept. 18, 1811.

The oldest resident of the village is Hon. Elijah Paine Jewett, who has resided here since 1805, and is 80 years of age.

The oldest French resident of the town is Joseph Wood, who came in 1831, and is now 85 years of age.

The oldest Irish resident in town is James McLaughlin, who came in 1832, and is now 80 years of age. Mr. John Murphy came in 1834, and is now 86 years of age.

WILLIAM W. CADWELL.

Among the very old and worthy citizens of Montpelier was William W. Cadwell, who was born in Hatfield, Mass., May 12, 1799, and in the same year was brought to Montpelier by his father, Wyllis I. Cadwell. He succeeded his father in trade for many years, and on retiring was employed as town clerk, magistrate, overseer of the poor, &c. He was esteemed as an honest man, always having the interests of the town at heart. He died suddenly in 1877, aged 78 years.

The above was not written in time to appear with the biographies of deceased citizens of Montpelier. E. P. W.

[We had filed and overlooked till now.]

MRS. GOVERNOR RANSOM,

a native of Montpelier, and a sister of William W. Cadwell, Esq., who died at the residence of her son-in-law in Fort Scott, Kansas, Nov. 17, 1877. She was for many years a resident of Michigan, of which state her husband was both governor and chief justice. Mrs. Ransom's name before marriage was Almira Cadwell.

The home of the Cadwells was in the old house still standing at the head of State Street. Mrs. Constant W. Storrs and Mrs. Geo. P. Ricker are the only representatives of the old family left here, now. Almira Cadwell, it is said, was a beautiful girl. The old house was considered the only house in Montpelier worthy to receive Lafayette in, on his visit to the capital of the State of the Green Mountain Boys, for whom the great French General always had a particular admiration.

MRS. SARAH SPALDING,

widow of the late Hon. John Spalding, who was for many years the treasurer of the State of Vermont, died at her home in Montpelier Jan. 19, 1874, in her 83d year. Mrs. Spalding, a virtuous and excellent woman, was a great sufferer for many years previous to her death, and an invalid for over 40 years. A few days before her death, she had a second paralytic shock, after which she was never able to speak. She was the mother of 8 children, among whom was

CHARLES C. SPALDING,

a graduate of Burlington College, see page ——"Charles Spalding was first civil engineer for a time. In 1849, when the California gold fever broke out, he was among the pioneers who sought that auriferous land, making the passage in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn. His success at mining was indifferent. Returning home via the Pacific coast and the Gulf of Mexico, he spent about a year in Montpelier, when he went to New York and entered the service of Harnden & Co. as express messenger between New York and Boston. Soon going West, he engaged in surveying and railroad engineering in Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky. At the time of the establishment of Kansas as a territory, he was living in one of the border counties of Missouri, where he married a Missouri lady. He took part in the establishment of its territorial government, making preliminary surveys and encouraging immigration by writing special letters to the New York *Tribune*, which attracted no little attention in the East. He published a paper in Lawrence, Kansas, and was elected an alderman, and was for a short time mayor of the city. He took the democratic side on the outbreak of the Kansas war, and soon after left the state. He afterwards taught school, and at the breaking out of the war returned to the East, enlisting in the 6th Vermont Regiment, served 2 years, came home and started the Newport *News*, at Newport, Vt. This he sold, and went to Boston in 1866, and took a position on the Boston *Post*. In 1869, he became connected with the Boston *Herald*, and remained with that paper up to the time of his decease. He had been suffering from a complication of diseases, and his death was not unexpected.—*Burlington Free Press*.

He was perhaps best known to the public through the police court column of this journal, which he has written almost con-

tinuously for several years past. The humor, the philosophy, the philanthropy, which he has there introduced into his homilies upon the doings of the criminal classes of this Metropolis, have endeared him in the hearts of thousands of people who knew him not personally, and who will regret sincerely his demise.—*Rutland Herald.*

[See biography of Hon. John Spalding, page 487.]

JAMES REED SPALDING,

of the class of 1840, died at Dover, N. H., early in October, 1872, in the fiftieth year of his age. He was a native of Montpelier, and chose journalism as his profession, soon after his graduation. He first gained reputation as the chief editorial writer of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, during the last year of its existence. From that paper he went to the New York *World*, which he was interested in establishing as a religious, rather than a political newspaper; but the experiment soon failed in that form, and when Mr. Marble got possession of the paper, and turned it into a democratic organ, Mr. Spalding left it and went upon the *Times*, where he remained many years and did his best work. His daily leader—generally upon a political subject—was uniformly the best piece of writing upon the editorial page, uniting vigor with finish, full knowledge of his theme, and a statesman's grasp of its relations. He had his first attack of paralysis before the death of Mr. Raymond, and retired to the country, but for some months, at least, kept up his constant contributions to the editorial department of the paper. He was a man of high literary attainments and was an essayist rather than an editor. To a moral character of great purity was added the fervor of Christian faith, which did not find utterance in noisy declaration, but shone luminously in the simplicity of his manners, and the consecration of his splendid powers to the advocacy of such principles as he deemed best calculated to benefit mankind. The disease which impaired his powers in later life and eventually caused his death was apoplectic paralysis. One of his finest public efforts was an oration delivered at the seml-centennial celebration of the foundation of this University, in 1854.—*U. V. M. Obituary.*

Mr. Spalding was brother of Rev. George B. Spalding of Dover, N. H., editor of the *New Hampshire Journal*, and son of Dr. James Spalding—p. 445. Dr. James and Hon. John Spalding, father of Charles Carrol, were brothers.

MARCUS D. GILMAN,

born in Calais, Jan. 28, 1820, came to Montpelier in 1835, and was engaged in merchandise there and at Northfield until 1845, when he started out on a tour in search of a favorable place in which to locate. This tour embraced the Atlantic cities from Boston to Baltimore, and the western cities and promising towns to the Mississippi river. He was greatly impressed by Chicago, then a fresh city of about 8000 inhabitants, among whom were many Vermonters. Having in the mean time married Maria Malleville, daughter of Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, he left that town in June, 1845, with his wife and his few effects, for Chicago, and in less than a week after his arrival formed a co partnership with Charles Follansbee for general mercantile business, wholesale an retail. At the end of the first year he pur chased the entire stock, and from tha time, either alone or with different par ners, Mr. Gilman prosecuted his busines for most of the time in two wholesale estal lishments—one of dry goods and the oth of groceries—and so successfully prosec ted it, that he was content to retire in 186 when for two years he with his family r sided at Riverside, Newton, Mass., an then returned to the old homestead a the scenes of their childhood and youth, Montpelier, where their beautiful hor still is.

Politically Mr. Gilman has been fr youth a Democrat, and his familiar quaintance with and friendship for "T Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas, spired in him a zeal that has never flagg He has been the candidate of his party Mayor, and also Treasurer of Chica and he was tendered the candidacy State Treasurer of Illinois, which he clined. He was the representative Montpelier, 1874–'5, and the only n ever elected *as a Democrat* since the vision of the old town; but a Republi legislature had so high an appreciatio his integrity and business qualities t he was elected a Director of the S Prison. He was Librarian of the Verm Historical Society, 1874–1881, and



Marcus D. Gilman

rendered the Society and the State invaluable services, and his declination of further service is a great loss. His taste is for antiquities, history and biography, and his private library in these lines is probably more extensive and valuable than any other in the State. He is an honorary or corresponding member of various historical and other organizations. He is President of the Vermont Numismatical Society, and will ere long appear as author of a *Bibliography of Vermont*, which he has been industriously preparing for several years.

Mr. Gilman's political record to this date cannot be completed without adding that he was chairman of the Vermont delegation in the National Democratic Convention of 1876, and voted for Samuel J. Tilden every time. His democracy is certainly both unimpeachable and unappeasable.

For additional notices of Mr. Gilman and his family, see *ante*, pages 155–157.

E. P. W.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER—WAR OF '61.

Extract :—CURTIS A. COBURN was appointed regimental postmaster at Brattleboro, Vt., and also brigade postmaster while in camp near Washington; we all liked him much. He was always very anxious that we should get our mails promptly and daily, if it was to be got at. He was transferred to the Signal Corps in August last, and was captured by the rebels while on our retreat from Culpepper to Bull Run, in October.

Sergt. HIRAM M. PIERCE, (in whom I feel more particularly interested, he always being with the Company,) has been a good soldier and done his duty well in every spot and place, and by his good conduct won the esteem of every member in the company; always cheerful and happy. While a detachment of Cos. B, G, and K, were doing picket duty at Conrad's Ferry, Md., one year ago, he was detailed as acting quartermaster and also sergt.-major of the detachment, and in those positions he was found fully competent. By his gallantry at the battle of Orange Grove, he proved himself to be an earnest, brave and noble champion to the cause of humanity, liberty and his country. In the progess of that battle as we were ordered to fix bayonets and charge, on approaching the rail fence he spoke so loud that he was heard by every one in the company, "Come on Co. B," and was one of the first to climb the fence. He had been over but a moment when I heard him exclaim—"I am wounded, my arm is broken." The next time I saw him was at Brandy Station, Va., several days afterwards; as soon as I heard that the wounded had arrived, I went down to see them, and I found Sergt. Pierce; he appeared quite glad to see me, as I was to see him, but I felt very sorry to see him with but one arm, (his left arm was taken off above the elbow). He told me that it had been very painful, for on account of the hasty retreat of the medical corps from the field in light marching order, his arm was not attended to until two or three days after the battle.

Lieut. STETSON, who had been in command of the company most of the time since we have been in the service, drew my attention at the battle of Orange Grove. He stood bravely at his post, remarking "boys, keep cool, and do not shoot until you can see something to shoot at!" Lieut. Abbott of Co. D, (then acting as 1st Lieut. of Co. B,) was doing all all he could to keep a good line, and also to preserve good order in the company. After Gilman Storrs was shot, a boy that we have missed very much, Lieut. Stetson (whom you all know is not very easily scared), grasped a musket, and asking the boys if they had any ammunition for him, I gave him some caps, and some one else some cartridges, when he loaded and fired as fast as he could, remarking that "he hoped that each bullet would do good execution, for they had killed his boy Gim." Lieut. Abbott came out with us as orderly sergeant, and after he was promoted to 2d lieut. of Co. D, the company very generously presented him a sword, belt and shoulder-straps, costing about $50, as a testimony of their regard for him.—*Watchman.*

Curtis Coburn, who enlisted from Montpelier, learned the printer's trade at the *Repository* office, of Mr. Charles H. Severance, now of the *Watchman* office. Coburn died in New Orleans; see page 523. Lieutenants Abbott and Stetson, see page 522.

CHARLES W. LYMAN,

[To whom we find the following tribute in the *Baltimore American*,]

Died, Oct. 10, 1866, in Shelby, Ohio, after a short illness, C. W. Lyman, formerly of Montpelier, leaving a young wife, child and numerous friends to mourn his untimely end.

He was among the foremost who rallied his country's defense when the tocsin of ar sounded, serving faithfully and gallntly as a line officer in the "Wallace ouaves" of Indiana. Subsequently he as promoted to a position of great responbility in the Southwest, where, for ability, tegrity and honor, he won the highest ncomiums from such men as "Grant, herman and McPherson"—men whom e nation loves to honor. As a man and a friend he was generous to a fault, and few can boast of more sincere friendship or warmer admirers. As a father and husband he was all that love and fidelity could make him; young and full of ambitious hopes, he passed from our midst a bright example to all who love the generous and the good.—*Watchman.*

His remains were brought to Montpelier and interred in Green Mount.

CENTRAL VERMONT DEPOT AT MONTPELIER.



Coming up from Montpelier Junction, ome less than 2 miles elow, we arrive at he Montpelier station about five minutes' de from the Junction. he cars stop at the ew Central depot, hich the eye strikes ut a moment before nding—almost the me instant the State ouse, on the street eyond, on higher round, and the prinpal part of State St. nning along the river de, opens up a pleasnt view of the village of the Green Mounin Capital on the first approach to it by ilroad from St. Albans and Burlington ay. The first railroad depot building, hich stood upon the same site, was erected 1850—a brick structure, 150 x 50 feet, reditable for the time, and a beginning; ut a better building being desired in hich to receive the Legislature, and more uitable to the place, the present commoious brick depot was erected, being completed September 1880. We have the view f the exterior; the interior is well and onveniently finished for the Capital depot; very wide central hall—wide enough for he town representatives of several of the maller counties of the State to walk through breast—gentlemen and ladies' waiting ooms upon the left, baggage room, telegraph and express offices upon the right. The whole building, warmed by steam, with all modern conveniences.

The first train of cars entered Montpelier, June 20, 1849. The travelling public found accommodations a few months until the first depot house was built, in a freight house, first built, just over the track south.

At this point in our description, failing to find exact data to continue, we wrote to J. W. Hobart, Gen. Supt. of the Cen. Vt. R. R. at St. Albans, that we had the engraving of the depot, were preparing a sketch, and asking for such data and information as he could give, who has sent the following descriptive letter, which, finding so interesting, we have concluded to give entire:

MR. HOBART'S LETTER.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 2, 1882.

MISS HEMENWAY:

Madam:—Your favor of the 31st ult. came duly to hand, and I feel much interest in the subject of your enquiries. Probably there is no one living who is more familiar with the early history of the railroad in Montpelier than myself. The advent of the cars into that beautiful town occurred on the 4th of July, 1849, and the first train consisted of ten platform cars, loaded with 100 bbls. of flour each, and covered with a new white cheese canvas over each car. The train was drawn by engine Winooski. John Danforth was engineer, and the writer of this was the conductor. Later in the day, passenger trains ran in charge of the same persons, and well do I remember the interest manifested and the commotion created among the people who came in from the surrounding country. There being a circus upon the meadow near Mrs. Nicholas' house, on the Berlin side, which taken together with the usual 4th of July as a holiday, the town was packed, and we were compelled to send men in advance to clear the way for the train. Every building from which the cars could be seen was covered, every available window occupied, the tops of buildings were covered if possible, and even the tree-tops were alive with people.

Warner Hine, who was then master of transportation, was the acting agent at that station during the summer of 1849. In the autumn of that year the road was completed to Waterbury, and Mr. Hine with his force was removed to that station, and Mr. J. Edwards Wright was made the first permanent station agent at Montpelier, where he remained until Aug. 1851, resigning his position at that time to engage in the purchase of wool in Ohio. A. V. H. Carpenter, now the General Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., succeeded Mr. Wright, and remained in that position until June, 1862, at which time he was relieved to take another position, and J. W. Hobart was *enstalled* as the agent. Up to that time Mr. Hobart had been a clerk for both Mr. Wright and Mr. Carpenter.



[VT. MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.'S BUILDING.—RAILROAD SQUARE.]

As you are aware, Montpelier is at the terminus of a branch of one and one-fourth of a mile in length, and up to October of that year, all the trains passed in and out over the branch. In October they discontinued running the main line trains into Montpelier, but in place established a branch train, consisting simply of a small engine, fitted up with seats each side of the tender.

This engine was called the "Abigail Adams." It was determined in the course of a very few days that it would be impossible to do the business of the Capital with the facilities then provided. So the President, Gov. Paine, ordered a small car built, as the engine had not sufficient capacity to handle a large car, except under the most favorable circumstances. Meantime, however, a large car was provided, and when the business required it, the car was attached to this miniature engine, which in many instances proved unequal to the task, and the conductor, who was none other than the agent at Montpelier, the cars of the branch trains having been added to his duties, the baggage master, and many times the engineer, were compelled to push in aiding the engine the whole distance, and it was not unfrequently the case, that the passengers themselves, in response to a request, would aid in furnishing power to move the train.

I cannot now give you the name of the first engineer of this little engine, but one of the engineers who is now there, came soon afterwards. (I refer to Mr. James Bowers, and I have no doubt he will give you the name.)

In due time the small car was finished, and we had less trouble. This car proved quite a novelty, it having been finished like an omnibus, with seats upon the side.

This condition, however, did not last long, as it was found and admitted by the officers, who, by the way, were not over and above friendly to Montpelier, that the facilities were entirely inadequate; so a full and quite a respectable train was provided, consisting of an engine called the "Flying Dutchman," a baggage and a first-class passenger car. Soon after the management changed from Northfield to St. Albans, and Montpelier was evidently improved by the change. James Bowers, who is still there, was one of the engineers who ran the "Flying Dutchman." J. W. Hobart remained there until March, 1859, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, S. L. Howe, Esq., who was for some time previous the assistant of Mr. Hobart. I am very nearly as familiar with the history of the railroad interest of Montpelier since this period, but as it covers a period of about 22 years, and my time is limited, I leave it for others, Mr. Howe and many others in Montpelier being perfectly familiar with affairs since the above date of 1859. It gives me much pleasure to communicate these facts, and if they are of any value to you in making up the history of the best town in the State, I shall certainly be very well paid. I know very well all the gentlemen whose portraits you have, and they certainly will prove a very valuable accession to your history.

I intended to have mentioned earlier in my letter that our Vice President, Mr. James R. Langdon, is perhaps more familiar with the history of our road than any gentleman in Montpelier. He, I think, was one of the original board of directors, with Gov. Paine as President. If at any time you should desire to make any further enquiry, it will give me pleasure to give you such information as I may have. Hoping you will continue to be as successful as you have been in the past, in the progress and completion of your work, and extending the compliments of the season,

I remain very truly and
Respectfully yours,
J. W. HOBART.

Mr. Bowers gives the engineers: Wm. Patterson, James Bowers, Henry Wallace, William Greenleaf, Fred Webster, Henry Buckley, Ed. Eastice, Chas. Greenleaf, Wm. Dolloff, B. F. Merrill, William Gould, Robert Gregg, David Daniels, A. S. Caswell.



[PAVILION HOTEL, OPPOSITE CENTRAL VERMONT DEPOT.]

Through the hall of the Central depot you pass on a broad pavement of brick over to State street and the Pavilion hotel, from the steps of which you look back and have a good view of the depot. The view was taken from the steps of the Pavilion. It is at the Pavilion the Governors always stop during the sessions of the Legislature.

The baggage masters have been: Z. R. True, Gamaliel Washburn, S. E. Bailey, C. T. Hobart, H. W. Drew, T. W. Bailey, E. W. Thompson, W. H. Pingree, James Finn. The station agent was conductor on the Branch till the Barre road opened, since which T. W. Bailey has been conductor. S. L. Howe is the present station agent.

The Telegraph and Express Office.—The Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company was incorporated by the October Session of the Legislature, 1848, and a station established at Montpelier in connection with an express office of Cheney & Co., of Boston, opened in 1849. The express office was first kept, until the opening of the passenger depot, here, in the Hubbard building. Col. H. D. Hopkins was the first manager of both the telegraph and express office, and for 24 years after — Bigelow was the first telegraph operator. Mr. H. W. Drew, who succeeded Col. Hopkins, is the present express agent and manager of the telegraph office; Mr. A. G. Trulan, operator.

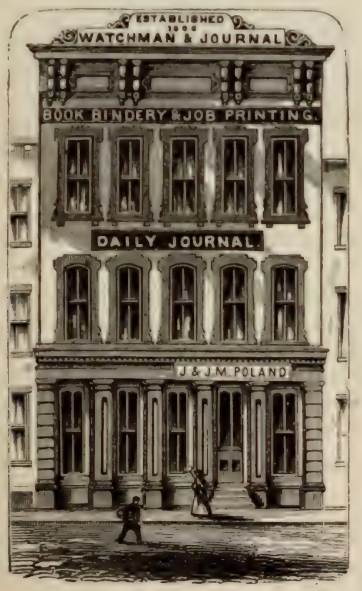
The next building of like public interest, after the Central depot, is the depot of the

MONTPELIER AND WELLS RIVER R. R.,

run under W. A. Stowell's administration since this road was opened, Nov. 24, 1873; J. G. Farwell station agent to the present. The conductors from here to Wells River have been, H. S. Boutwell, son of Colonel Levi Boutwell, of Montpelier, George Smith, of this village, Henry Whitcomb, of Jonesville, Charles Ferrin, of this village, and Eugene Rand, present conductor.

Supt. — W. A. Stowell; *Cashier and Gen'l Passenger Agent*, Fred. W. Morse; *Train Master*, Henry W. Whitcomb.

Engineers and firemen.—John Carter, James Hadlock, Charles Field, James Boutwell, George Cummings, Geo. Morse, Charles Noyes, W. S. Keeler, Herbert Lawrence and Harvey Edgerly.



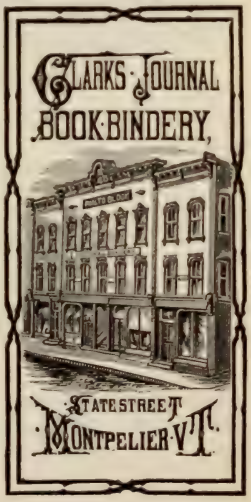
[Watchman & Journal Building, State St.]

ANECDOTES OF LEVI BOUTWELL.

BY COL. H. D. HOPKINS.

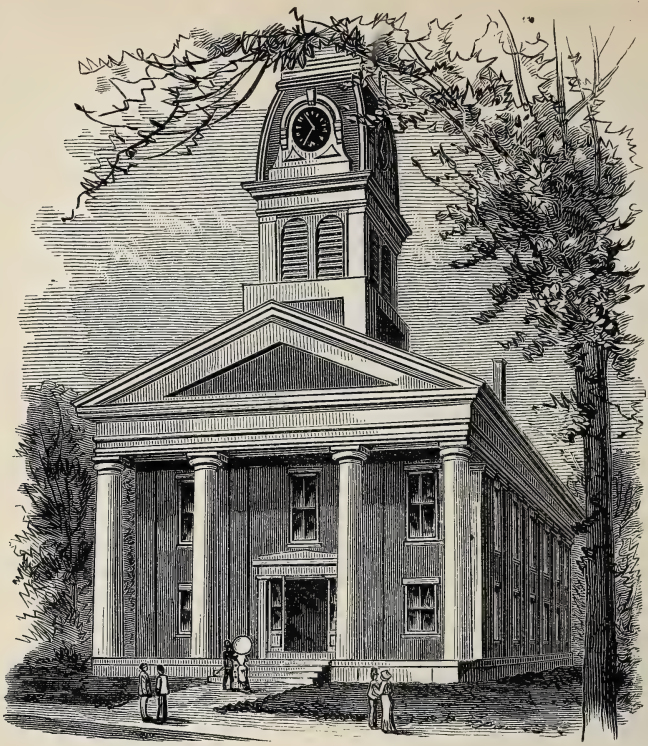
Col. Boutwell,—there was not in all the wide circle of his acquaintance a person who had seen another like him. His face was singularly expressive. He could look savage enough to chill you with fear, or kindly enough to inspire the confidence of the most doubting and timid. He said in his life-time a thousand things which for genuine originality and severity were worthy of a professional satirist. Many a time have we seen in town or village meeting a prosy debate cut short, and the vote reached by one of his brief, gruff speeches, as in the meeting of the Wells River railroad company in Jan., 1874. The meeting was about to ballot for directors, when one gentleman suggested that the Board should consist of five instead of nine, as heretofore. Another suggested seven; still others were on their feet ready to make some motion or suggestion, or engage in a little speech, when the sturdy old Colonel sprang nervously up, and said, "I think, Mr. Chairman, we will have it nine. I want some to watch, as well as others to pray." This speech was the end of the debate on that subject. The nine directors were immediately ordered, and the election made.

Once he was sitting in the bar-room of



[Rialto Block, State St.]

the "Pavilion," with his knees well spread before that familiar old fireplace, while he looked intently on the burning pile before him. His face bore a specially stern look. Some one came in, and saluted him with, "How are you, Colonel?" His reply was as apt as original. "Well," he said: "I manage to keep tolerably even tempered,



[WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, STATE STREET.]

thank ye; mad as the devil clear through all the time."

Col. Boutwell was a supporter of the "Church of the Messiah"—Unitarian—and a faithful attendant upon its services. Two or three years ago, in the summer season, some little boys of the neighborhood got in the way of loitering about the door and vestibule of the church during service hours Sunday evenings. As they became familiar, they become also bold and somewhat noisy. At length they got so curious as to go up and push the door to the audience room a little open, and look in. Then if somebody in the audience changed position a little, so that they apprehended danger, they would "cut and run"; but presently, when all was quiet again, they would repeat the experiment. At length Col. Boutwell became much disturbed, and felt he could stand the uncivil conduct of the lads no longer. So he went out to rectify things, and give the lads some lessons in morals and good manners. The boys left the house by the shortest way, and run, some up street, some down, and some across. The Col. pursued hotly in one direction. Leaving his hat in the church, he soon lost also his wig. But without stopping to replace that, he followed on. At length he closed in with one of the intruders, and shaking him and cuffing him in a way more frightening than damaging, and heading him toward the church, he said, "what are you about here, you little cuss, you? Why ain't you up in there getting some religion, as you ought to be, instead of being out here raising the devil in this way?"

The Colonel was uncommonly bald, and without his heavy dark wig looked not a bit like himself. Once he was in the wash room of the Pavilion, and for convenience in his ablutions had laid his wig aside. Presently a young, spruce feeling chap, with extremely red hair, came in too. Noticing the Colonel's nude head, he inquired, "well, Uncle, why don't you have

some hair on your head?" It was an impudent question, and the Colonel knew it. Looking savagely on the red head of the saucy young stranger, he replied, "When they made me, and had me all finished except my hair, they told me that they had nothing left except red hair. I told them, then, 'I gad,' I wouldn't have any. I had rather go without. They might save that for impudent young popinjays and fools." The young inquisitive and joker was perfectly willing to drop the subject.



[ARGUS & PATRIOT BUILDING, MAIN STREET.]

PRESIDENT MONROE'S VISIT.

(From "THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR," By S. Putnam Waldo, published at Hartford, Ct., 1819.)

"At 10 (A. M.) he was met and welcomed by the committee of arrangements, at Mr. Stiles', in Berlin. The procession was then formed, under direction of the marshals, and proceeded to Montpelier.

A little before 11, a discharge of artillery announced the near approach of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. On entering the village, he alighted from his carriage, and proceeded with the cavalcade, on horseback, to the Academy, through the Main street, lined on each side by citizens, under direction of Joseph Howes, Esq. Returning to the head of State street, the President dismounted, was received by the 'First Light Company,' commanded by Lieut. E. P. Walton, and conducted to the State House under a national salute from the 'Washington Artillery.'

In front of the State House, between three and four hundred masters and misses, students of the Academy and members of the schools in the village, dressed in a neat uniform, each tastefully decorated with garlands from the field of nature, were arranged in two lines facing each other, in perfect order. Previous to the arrival of the escort, the two companies of Cavalry, with an expedition and regularity which did them honor, had placed themselves at a proper and convenient distance on the left of the juvenile procession.

The President walked through this assemblage of youth, uncovering his head, and bowing as he passed, entered the State House under a fanciful arch of evergreens, emblematic, we trust, of the duration of our liberties, on one side of which were these words: 'July 4, 1776;' on the other, 'Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776.' When in front of the house, in the portico of the second story, the Hon. James Fisk, chairman of the committee of arrangements, in presence of the military and a great concourse of assembled citizens, delivered the following address:

To the President of the United States:—

"SIR:—The citizens of Montpelier and its vicinity have directed their committee to present you their respectful salutations, and bid you a cordial welcome.

The infancy of our settlements places our progress in the arts and sciences something behind most of our sister states; but we shall not be denied some claim in a share of that ardent love of liberty, and the rights of man, that attachment to the honor and interest of our conntry, which now so distinguish the American character; while the fields of Hubbardton, the heights of Walloomsack, and the plains of Plattsburgh, are admitted to witness in our favor.

Many of those we now represent, ventured their lives in the Revolutionary contest, and permit us, sir, to say, the value of this opportunity is greatly enhanced by the consideration, that we now tender our respects to one who shared in all the hardships and dangers of that eventful period, which gave liberty and independence to our country; nor are we unmindful that from that period until now, every public act of your life evinces an unalterable attachment to the principles for which you then contended.

With such pledges, we feel an unlimited confidence, that should your measures fulfil your intentions, your administration under the guidance of Divine Providence, will be as prosperous and happy as its commencement is tranquil and promising; and that the honor, the rights and interests of the nation will pass from your hands unimpaired. JAMES FISK,

For the Committee.

"To this address the President made an affectionate and appropriate reply, which was received with three times three animated cheers by the citizens.

The President then, with his suite, committee, marshals and clergy, visited the schools in the Representatives' room, which was adorned with maps and globes drawn by the scholars; while the front of the gallery and chandelier displayed a beautiful variety of vines and ornaments. The scholars received him by rising, and Mr. Hill, the preceptor of the Academy, by saying, 'I present to Your Excellency the finest blossoms and fairest flowers that our climate produces'—he replied, 'They are the finest nature can produce.' After inspecting the maps and globes, with approbation, he retired; was received at the door by the 'Washington Artillery,' commanded by Capt. Timothy Hubbard, and escorted through a line of citizens extending from the State House to the dwelling of Wyllis I. Cadwell, Esq., where he partook of a cold collation served up with admirable taste and elegance.

The schools then formed a procession, preceded by the 'First Light Company,' with instrumental music, and moved to the Academy. In passing the President's quarters they saluted him; the masters, by uncovering their heads; the misses, by lowering their parasols.

The President having signified his pleasure to dispense with the escort of cavalry, after taking an affectionate leave of the committee of arrangements, ascended his carriage, and resumed his journey to Burlington."



CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, MAIN STREET.

GEORGE W. BARKER.

BY COL. H. D. HOPKINS.

Mr. Barker was at one time postmaster of Montpelier, and then high sheriff of the County, and at the time of his death, a well-known railroad contractor at Manitowoc, Wis. For many years he was, in Vermont, a leading man at the Capital, and exerted a strong influence in shaping the action of the democratic party, both personally and through the *Vermont Patriot*, with which he was for a time connected. When the Vt. Central railroad was building, he was one of the contractors, and made about $10,000—a handsome amount for the time. He subsequently took a contract on the New York end of the Rutland and Washington railroad, but when a crash came in the affairs of that road, he, with others, was obliged to succumb and go down. His loss was a heavy one, and involved others than himself, notably the late Hon. R. R. Keith, who suffered to the amount of $15,000. Mr. Barker's next venture was at Paineville, Ohio, and would have resulted favorably to him but for the fact that the company proved to be insolvent. His next move was Manitowoc above named. Judge Keith, who knew Mr. Barker better than any other man in Montpelier, though he lost by him, always had confidence in his capacity and integrity. Mr. B. was a genial man, a kind neighbor, and especially delighted to speak encouraging words to young men, and the results of some of his endeavors in this line happen to be known to the writer of this brief notice. Mr.

Barker was a man not to be forgotten. In stature, he was very large, and in manner, exceptionally genial. Though a man of position and well-formed opinions, he could tenaciously maintain his own view of a question without wounding the feelings of another. Mr. Barker was very fond of church music—especially of the fugue tunes in vogue in the early years of the present century, and he, Ferrand F. Merrill, Capt. A. A. Sweet and Dr. Gustavus H. Loomis, all of whom were as fond of that style of music as Mr. Barker was, used to have many a pleasant sit-down together, rehearsing them, and deploring their departure from the choirs and the choir repertories. Of these four gentlemen, only Capt. Sweet is living at this present writing, Jan. 1882.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE C. SHEPARD, MAIN STREET.

GEORGE C. SHEPARD, youngest son of the late Jonathan Shepard, was born in Montpelier, Aug. 26, 1820, and has been eminently a Montpelier man, not only spending his life here, but bringing a wife here, who is a grand-daughter of one of the earliest citizens of Montpelier, Thomas Brooks, and daughter of Joseph Brooks, who was a native of Montpelier; and he brought her to a beautiful Montpelier home, in the dwelling of the late Hon. Samuel Prentiss, which has been remodeled and improved so as to become as charming a home as the town can boast of. Mr. Shepard availed himself so well of our schools and Academy, that he has been able to discharge successfully every public duty. He is prominent socially, politically and financially. For some years he was Director, Vice-President and President of the old Bank of Montpelier, and he has been Director and Vice-President of the Montpelier National Bank. He represented the town in the Legislatures of 1862 and '63, and has also represented his Congressional District in a National Convention of the Republican party.

E. P. W.

COL. ABEL CARTER,

who during the last days of his life occupied the house now owned and occupied by Col. Fred E. Smith, on Elm street, was a man to be remembered. He was by trade a saddler and harness-maker, and a man of very positive feelings and opinions, especially in politics. As an abolitionist, he was outspoken, even to bitterness, and delighted to get into an argument with a conservative whig, that he might ply him with hard questions. His hatred of slavery, slave-holders and their apologists—Northern dough-faces, as he delighted to call them, was most intense. He was sheriff of Washington Co. from 1833 to 1837, and held the office of Sergeant-at-Arms at the State House one year, 1837 to '38.

Another prominent and well-known citizen of Montpelier for many years previous to 1868, was

GAMALIEL WASHBURN,

who occupied a small cottage house on Elm street, opposite the old cemetery. He was for many years jailor, and also janitor in the old Brick Church, and his polite attentions to the needs of all worshipers there, are well remembered. He was a prominent Mason, and as such was

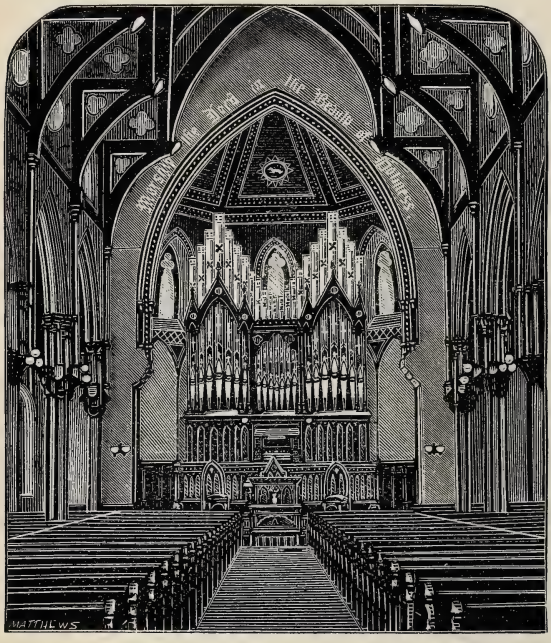
highly respected. Two lodges of the order are named in honor of his memory, one at Danville, and another in Montpelier. He died in Dec. 1868. H. D. H.

THE OLD BRICK CHURCH.

BY COL. H. D. HOPKINS.

[From a full account of the "Old Brick" and the new "Bethany" church in files of the *Argus & Patriot*.]

Appreciating the uses of Christian worship, the fathers of the town began in 1817 to discuss the propriety and necessity of a house for this purpose. The first act was the forming of the "Montpelier Meeting-house Society, consisting of 62 gentlemen at first, and which list embraces, we judge, all the then prominent men of Montpelier: Samuel Prentiss, Samuel Goss, E. P. Walton, Geo. Worthington, Nicholas Baylies, Sylvanus Baldwin, Daniel Baldwin, Holden Putnam, Jonathan Shepard, and others. In Dec. 1820, the list was augmented by 25 names more. Of these active men none are now living.



INTERIOR OF BETHANY CHURCH.

The society at its first meeting, Nov. 4, 1817, voted to build a house, Sylvanus Baldwin, Jeduthan Loomis, Samuel Goss, Calvin Winslow and J. H. Langdon to report a plan; Lovewell Warren, Joseph Wiggins, Joseph Howes "to view the sites proposed, ascertain prices and conveniences of each." Nov. 12, "committee on plan" made their report, not accepted; were instructed to furnish a plan with steeple or cupola.

Nov. 24th, it was voted the house should be for the use of the First Congregationalist Society in Montpelier, under the control of the proprietors; the sale of pews to commence at the State House, Nov. 29th; every note for the purchase of a pew should be payable to the society, and divided into three equal annual payments, one-half in neat stock or grain, and one-half in money; and the house was to be 60x70 feet, "exclusive of cupola or steeple," with 122 pews.

Three lots were sharply contested for, one the site of the old brick house back of Mrs. Hyde's; one the lot of Mrs. Joseph Reed, opposite the State House, and the other that on which the Brick church was built. They had to resort to the ballot, taken at the State House, Dec. 10th, which resulted for the Houghton "spot." The house cost over $6,000. We cannot state when it was ready for occupancy, but its use was tendered to the General Assembly for the Election Sermon on the 2d Thursday, Oct. 1820, and to the Masonic Society the day previous, and Dec. 29th, 105 pews had been sold for $7,620, of which Calvin Winslow, the contractor, received $7,000. The highest price paid for a pew was $151, by Joseph Howes. Richard Wilkins, Jeduthan Loomis and Samuel Goss paid $150 each for a pew; Chester Houghton, $140; Jonathan Shepard, $120; Salvin Collins, $117. . . . And the old Brick church remained the Sabbath home of this society for more than 45 years. The last service in it was Sunday, May 6, 1866. In a few days the walls of the old church and the

Masonic hall were leveled to the ground, and the present Bethany church occupies the site.

Bethany exterior, 124x72, height of nave, 65 feet; Gothic architecture; tower height, 68 feet, 21x21; chapel, 50x35; ridge, 36 feet from ground; church and tower, walls and buttresses, dark red stone: arches, mouldings, etc., dark blue stone; chapel walls, Burlington stone, almost white, with warm flush of rose; trimmings, of dark red stone; at eastern vestibule, with wide corridor and three porches, with opens up: Interior divided by columns into nave and aisle, with an apsidal chancel; church and chancel, deep wainscotted in chestnut, with black walnut cap and base; beams of the roof cased in chestnut; ceiling, a clear blue; walls, a soft stone color; aisle-roof, nave-roof, arches, clerestory, spandals pierced with capsed openings, all highly ornamental; principal timbers of the roof, richly moulded; roof open quite to the ridge, 60 feet high from the floor of the audience room. The roof of the chancel is supported by detached shafts,



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH POLAND, SCHOOL STREET.

tall gables finished with cappings of the dark blue stone, terminated with foliated crosses; and in the gable of the centre porch, in wall-recess, with pointed arch, the great rose-window, rich in tracery and stained glass; from the cornice of the belfry rises the spire, enriched with shafted windows, canopies, ornamental slating, to a finial and cross of gold, 153 feet from the ground; between the side walls of the church, arched windows, supported by buttresses, filled with tracery; roofs of church, chapel porches, covered with slating in alternate bands of plain and shell-work.

As you enter from the vestibule, thus it their moulded bases resting on corbels in the angles of the apsis; carved ribs rising from these shafts to the stained glass skylight in the centre; the chancel is separated from the nave by a richly-moulded arch, resting on clustered shafts; windows all with arched mouldings, resting on ornamental corbels.

Choir and organ in the chancel, separated from the pulpit by columns and interlacing arches. The blue ceiling here has crimson and buff borders, panels with ornaments in color and panels with medallions. The walls of the chancel are maroon, border of crimson and buff, vine

of oak leaves in blue; chancel windows, stained glass, bordered in blue, each with medallion in crimson; purple wall below each window, border of olive, white and green, with two panels with Gothic heads and spandrels filled with ornaments. The whole coloring of the interior is exceedingly rich and chaste, over nave and aisles, as well as chancel. The compartments formed in the blue ceiling by the roof timbers, have wide, rich borders—diagonal bands of crimson and buff. The roof timbers are a rich maroon, flecked with orange, yellow, and a stellar pattern in lighter maroon; the shields on the ends of hammer-beams, a white ground with crimson border and scroll ornaments; "walls and columns below, neutral gray; shafts,



BAPTIST CHURCH, SCHOOL STREET.

arch-mouldings of windows and doors flecked out with crimson, green, purple and flesh color." We are taken with the beauty of the coloring, "the effect" of which "is much enhanced by the rich colors of the stained glass in the whole interior, chancel, side walls, clere-story, exceedingly beautiful. The chancel windows and large rose windows are especially rich," with a declaration of the Most Holy Trinity in the centre light of the great rose window.

Our view represents the Interior of this church. For the history of Bethany, see Mr. Walton's paper, page 288; also 396–407. For the historian who writes up the history of the next hundred years of Montpelier, this handsome edifice of stone will remain perfect, as now; to the old which has already passed away, we therefore give the more space and the more care to gather up its fragments now, before irrevocably lost.

The organ is superbly pleasing to the eye, harmonizes admirably with the interior of the church, and for general quality of tone, and characteristic voicing of individual stops, we have never heard excelled: The clarionette seems like the veritable instrument itself, the obeo approximates more nearly to the true imitation than any stop we have ever heard called by its name—the *vox humana*—people hearing it are actually deceived by it, and look around to see who is singing. We have many times heard it pronounced second to no instrument in the country of its size, and are not prepared to deny the statement. Its first concert was the evening before the dedication of Bethany.

AN OLD-TIME SINGING-MASTER,

Col. H. D. Hopkins, who for 35 years knew all that was going on in all the choirs around; knew all the leading singers; kept singing-school; conducted musical con-

ventions, and for 27 years conducted the music in "Brick" and "Bethany" churches, and so on; who knew the leaders in the "Old Brick" from the first day to the end, and who ought to have been asked for a paper on this subject, and would have been, had the Compiler been aware of his relations to these matters in time. Moses E. Cheney, of Barnard, the old popular singing-master of the State, says, "Brother Hopkins must be remembered when you notice the churches, certainly. He has done more free labor in Montpelier than any other man, and that so well."

The first transient singing-master that ever taught here, says Mr. Hopkins, was Joseph Wilder, from Derby, Vt., and the early choristers of the Brick church were Hon. Joseph Howes, O. H. Smith, Esq., several years, Dr. Gustavus Loomis, Chas. W. Badger, and Moses E. Cheney, who led the singing of the old Brick church about 1840, for 3 years, and did much to inspire the service of song with new life. He, also, was the projector and conductor of the first musical convention ever held in Vermont, and it is believed in America. It has been so stated in the public prints, and has never been denied. The convention was held in the old Brick church, May, 1839, and was attended by townspeople not only, but by clergymen and lawyers from all parts of the State. The facts relating to this convention should not go unmentioned, and the honor of it should be placed where it belongs, with Moses E. Cheney, the true Vermonter and antiquarian.

John H. Paddock was the first organist here. George W. Wilder, who is in business now at the head of State street, an esteemed citizen of Montpelier at the present time, was another organist at the old Brick, also Miss Hosford and a Mrs. Bigelow; and John and Zenas Wood were leading singers at the "Old Brick" in its palmy days, and perhaps others—doubtless.

Mr. H. assisted at, and reported for all the musical conventions held at Montpelier for more than 20 years, in which he says, in report of the Annual Central Vermont Musical Convention, held at Washington Hall, in this village, Jan. '67—four days. Mr. Phillips, of St. Albans, elicited the first hearty applause, and Professor N. L. Phillips, of Barre, the man who perhaps has taught more singers than any other in Central Vermont, appeared in a superb solo. We are always astonished at the vigor and force of that voice, a grand type of what we wish all voices might be at sixty. The 5th and 6th same annual conventions Mr. Hopkins directed.



MONTPELIER UNION SCHOOL BUILDING.

His first letter to the Boston *Journal* was written in 1859, and until the failing of his health, in 1875, he was the only regular Vermont correspondent of that paper. He has also written quite extensively for the Montpelier and other State

papers. For some few years he has been too much of an invalid for business labor, but occasionally now writes a good article for press. We have been indebted on these last pages to his present pen and huge old scrap-book for several articles. As a specimen of the Colonel's humorous vein, we purloin the following:

TO MY OLD BOOTS.

BY SOME ONE.

For three full years, and something more,
You've served me a faithful "pair;"
I therefore don't wonder that, all things considered,
You're looking "the worse for the wear."

Your "bottoms" and "uppers" were "A number one,"
And fitting so snugly about,
Have made a good place to keep "a foot in,"
While the damp and the cold you kept out.

Yes, "A number one!" I wear nothing else;
Double soles—oak-tanned and French calf,
Albeit old Crispin, with impertinence, said,
"You wear number nine and a half."

'Twas a way you had, much to your credit,
In parting, permit me to say,
Of being quite constantly "round under foot,"
And yet, not much in the way.

In bidding you now a long adieu,
And remembering the good you have done,
I give you permission, if the d—l don't get you,
To say that your "soles are your own."

And if in the place where you finally stop,
There should chance to be paper and quill,
Please write me a letter, and tell me if
They permit you to "go it boots" still.

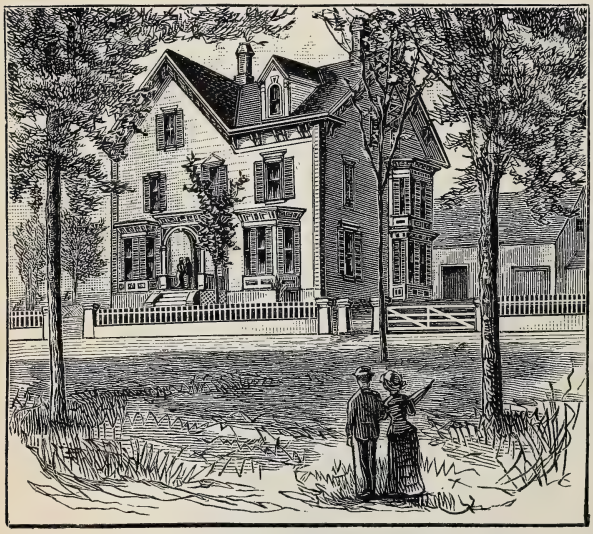
SONG OF THE DYING YEAR.

BY JOSEPHINE M. SWEET.

In the race that thou hast run,
In this cycle of the sun,
Hast thou in life's battle won?
What hast thou done?
What hast thou done?

When fears shadowed o'er the field,
In temptation didst thou yield?
Or hast thou in life's battle won?
What hast thou done?
What hast thou done?

Hast thou fainted by the way,
'Neath the burden of noon-day?
Or hast thou in life's battle won?
What hast thou done?
What hast thou done?



RESIDENCE OF MR. M. D. GILMAN, BALDWIN ST., NEXT DOOR WEST OF THE STATE CAPITOL.

Josephine M. Sweet, a native of Montpelier, a contributor to the *Watchman*, *Green Mountain Freeman*, etc, under the *nom de plume* of "Evangeline," for many years.

The zephyrs commence to come, the poets from abroad join to help Montpelier sons and daughters sing — one, [was it the Hon. Wm. C. Bradley?] It is like his wit, very, and of his palmy time, joins in a

LAMENTATION,

[Written soon after the adjournment of the Vermont Legislature, Nov. 1826.]

Montpelier mourns—her streets are still,
Save when the street-yarn ladies spin;
And scarce a stranger's seen at Mann's,
Or Campbell's, or at Cottrill's Inn.

The guardians of the people's rights
Have done their work, gone home to prove it;
And let the State-house stand, because
Barnum and *Bailey* could not move it.

But though the building stands secure,
And long may stand the village boast,
The villagers are called to mourn
The comforts and the friends they've lost.

Their *Butler's* gone, their *Baker*, too;
Their *Clarkes* have fled as *Swift* as thought;
Their *Barber's* left their chins unshaved,
And e'en their *Potter's* gone to pot.

Their *Walkers* nimbly walked away,
Their *Mason* and their *Smiths* are still;
Their *Carpenters* lay down their tools,
Their honest *Miller* leaves his mill.

Their skillful *Fisher*-man has gone
With *Bates* to lure and *Spear* to strike;
With him are fled the *Finney* tribe,
But more especially the *Pike*.

The *Swan* they dearly loved to pick,
Has flown, with plumage bright as gold;
Their *Buck* has bounded o'er the hills,
Their playful *Lamb* has broke his fold.

The *Noble* and the *Young* have gone,
The *Rich* have left them to despair;
Their *Gay*, their *Best* attire is lost,
And not a *Spencer's* left to wear.

Their learned *Proctor*, pious *Dean*,
And holy *Palmer* in the lurch,
Have left their flocks, and left them, too,
Without a *Temple*, *Bell or Church*.

And those who loved the mazy dance,
Enjoy no more the lively *Ball*:
They've lost, alas! their pleasure *House*,
And miss their richly-furnished *Hall*.



STATE CAPITOL.

They once could boast a pleasant *Hill*,
Delightful *Rhodes*, a charming *Lane*,
A *Warren*, *Bridge*, and *Shedd* and *Barnes*,
That they may never see again.

Their *Forrest* and their *Woods* are felled,
The *Major* who their forces led,
Has broken up his glittering *Camp*,
And friendly *Scott* and *French* are fled.

All's lost! the men have lost their *Crafts*,
They've lost their *Ambler* and their *Wheeler*,
Have lost their *Steele*, their *Peck*, their *Rice*;
And, oh! their women have lost their *Keeler*.

Yes, all is lost, and those who've gone,
Have long ere now, perchance, forgot 'em;
They lost their *Solace*, lost their *Child*,
And lost their *Pride*, and *Hyde*, and *Bottum*.

Amos W. *Barnum*, Vergennes.
Benjamin F. *Bailey*, Burlington.
His Excellency Ezra *Butler*, Waterbury.
Samuel S. *Baker*, Arlington.
Samuel *Clark*, Brattleboro; Jonas *Clark*, Middletown.
Benjamin *Swift*, St. Albans.
David *Barber*, Hubbardton.
Abel W. *Potter*, Pownal.
Leonard *Walker*, Springfield; James O. *Walker*, Whiting.
Leonard *Mason*, Ira.
Ira *Smith*, Orwell; Asahel *Smith*, Ludlow; Israel H. *Smith*, Thetford; Joab *Smith*, Fairfield.
Luther *Carpenter*, Orange; Dan *Carpenter*, Waterbury.
Alexander *Miller*, Wallingford.
Nathan *Fisher*, Parkerstown, now Mendon.
Robert B. *Bates*, Middlebury, Speaker.
Spear—no such name in list of the Legislature in Walton's Register, for 1826.
Johnson *Finny*, Monkton.
Ezra *Pike*, Jr., Vineyard, now Isle La Motte.
Benj. *Swan*, Woodstock, State Treasurer.
D. Azro A. *Buck*, Chelsea.
Shubael *Lamb*, Wells.
William *Noble*, Charlotte.
Nathan *Young*, Strafford.
Moody *Rich*, Maidstone.
Dwight *Gay*, Stockbridge.
Thomas *Best*, Highgate.
William *Spencer*, Corinth.
Jabez *Proctor*, Councillor.
Barnabas *Dean*, Weathersfield.
William A. *Palmer*, Danville.
Robert *Temple*, Rutland.
James *Bell*, Walden.
Charles *Church*, Hancock.
Abraham *Ball*, Athens.
Alvin *House*, Montgomery.
William *Hall*, Rockingham.
Jarius *Hall*, Wilmington,
Burgess *Hall*, Shelburne.
Samuel *Hill*, Greensboro.
William *Rhodes*, Richmond.
Josiah *Lane*, Wheelock.
George *Warren*, Fairhaven.
John *Bridge*, Pomfret.
Jonah *Shedd*, Peacham.
Melvin *Barnes*, Jr., Grand Isle.
Wells De *Forrest*, Lemington.
Nathan *Wood*, Vernon; Jonah *Wood*, Sherburne; Ziba *Woods*, Westford.
Major Hawley, Manchester.
David M. *Camp*, Derby.
Richard *Scott*, Stratton.
Thomas G. *French*, Brunswick; John *French*, Minehead, now Bloomfield.
Samuel C. *Crafts*, Orleans Co. Councillor.
James *Ambler*, Jr., Huntington.
Nathan *Wheeler*, Grafton.
William *Steele*, Sharon.
John *Peck*, Washington Co. Councillor.
Ephraim *Rice*, Somerset.
Wolcott H. *Keeler*, Chittenden.
Calvin *Solace*, Bridport.
Thomas *Child*, Bakersfield.
Darius *Pride*, Williamstown.
Dana *Hyde*, Jr., Guilford.
Nathan *Bottum*, Shaftsbury.

PATENTS, we have not had any paper prepared for: Dennis Lane took out a patent for improvement in head blocks for saw-mills, Sept. 6, 1864; Ashbel Stimson, in 1876, for spring-hinges for doors.

At THE CENTENNIAL, Montpelier Manufacturing Company took the award for children's carriages, and F. C. Gilman for sulky and buggy.

SONS AND CITIZENS OF MONTPELIER ABROAD.

We have not yet obtained a satisfactory list. We will mention here briefly the few not already included in a family notice in these pages, that have been furnished to us chiefly by Chas. De F. Bancroft and Mr. Walton, and will be pleased if a more extensive list may be given for the County volume.—ED.

L. L. WALBRIDGE, a native of Montpelier, has been reporter for the Boston *Journal*, and city editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*; is one of the best short-hand writers in the country; was one of the witnesses on the impeachment trial of President Johnson.

WM. PITT KELLOGG, present U. S. Senator from Louisiana, the son of Rev. Sherman Kellogg, we counted once as a "Montpelier boy;" also, HENRY C. NUTT, son of Henry Nutt, of this town, now President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; JOEL MEAD, a wealthy lumber merchant in Sheboygan, Wis.; JAMES MEAD, his brother, a leading banker in Oshkosh, Wis. Their aged mother still resides with us; WM. P. STRONG, son of the old hotel-keeper here. President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, a brother of his in Faribault, Minn., and another, a prominent business man in Beloit, Wis.; EDWIN S. MERRILL, son of the late Timothy Merrill, in Winchendon, Mass.; GEORGE SILVER, son of Isaiah Silver, in Tivola, N. Y.; JAMES DAVIS, son of Anson Davis, and great-grandson of Col. Jacob Davis, Professor in an Institution in New York City; DODGE W. KEITH, son of Hon. R. W. Keith, who gives his father's portrait to the work, a successful merchant in Chicago; HAROLD SPRAGUE, a merchant in Chicago; R. J. RICHARDSON, of Des Moines, Iowa, a grain merchant; JAMES and FRANK MULDOON were born poor boys, now successful traders in Wisconsin; HENRY L. LAMB, in Troy, inspector of banks, has been editor on the Troy *Times*; Col. E. M. BROWN, editor of the *New Orleans Delta* during Butler's administration; AZEL SPALDING, a member of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1861; Hon. A. W. SPALDING, son of Azel, Senator of Jefferson County, Kansas, in 1862; FRED. T. BICKFORD, who has been Superintendent of the U. S. Telegraph Co. at Pittsburg, Pa., and Superintendent of the Russian Extension Telegraph Co's. line in Siberia, now at Washington, D. C., we think; and many others whom the old friends at home would be pleased to see enrolled on their list of sons and citizens abroad.

OMISSION in Mr. Gilman's list of Mr. Walton's printed papers—an address on the death of Stephen A. Douglass in 1863, printed by order of Congress. E. P. W.

Page 365 should read, "we do not give sermons when the statements seem sufficient;" we sometimes give sermons—historical ones.

Page 539, "where the sun touches first the grove," not "where the sun touches first the grave." Same paper, page 537, iron-framed; not corn-framed.

Page 478 should read, an obituary by Dr. Sumner Putnam.

Page 424, The interior of St. Augustine's, for there are two side aisles, but no centre aisle, should read, there are two side aisles and a centre aisle, and "Between the windows, in simple black wood frames, the stations," should read instead, in gilt frames. In this last mistake we wholly exonerate our compositors—it was our own *mistake*, in the press of our cares but too carelessly made; and it should have been added, the church has very handsome vestments and altar adornments, a lovely statue of the Blessed Virgin, and upon a Christmas night or Easter morning appears very fresh and beautiful.—ED.

Page 530, John W. Culver in 1833, not '35.

Montpelier's Lament, page 572, from old scrap-book of Dr. Bradford, of Northfield.

EAST MONTPELIER.

BY HON. S. S KELTON.

The town of East Montpelier was organized Jan. 1, 1849, having been set off from Montpelier by the General Assembly at their session in 1848, on the petition of citizens of Montpelier village. The meeting for organization was called by Addison Peck, a justice of the peace, on the petition of 6 freeholders to him directed for that purpose.

The officers elected at this first meeting were: Mod. Addison Peck; town clerk, Royal Wheeler; selectmen, Stephen F. Stevens, Isaac Cate, J. C. Nichols; treas., A. Peck; overseer of poor, A. Peck; constable, J. P. W. Vincent.

The first child born in town, after organization, was Clara Davis, daughter of Pearley and Cynthia Davis, Jan. 19, 1849. The first marriage was Rodney G. Bassett and L. Amelia Willard, Jan. 21, 1849, by Charles Sibley, justice of peace.

The town is bounded northerly by Calais, easterly by Plainfield and a small part of Marshfield, southerly by Berlin, from which it is separated by the Winooski river and a part of Barre, and westerly by Montpelier and Middlesex, and contains 18,670 acres; population in 1880, 972; grand list in 1881, $9,251.

The township is watered by the Winooski river, which runs through the southerly corner, and along the southerly boundary, by Kingsbury Branch, which, after draining the numerous ponds in Woodbury and Calais, crosses the northeasterly corner of the town, and enters the Winooski; (its name was derived from that of an early settler living near the stream,) and by numerous small streams, affording many excellent mill-sites. The surface of the town is uneven, but the soil is good and productive, and there is scarcely any waste land in town. The prevailing character of the rocks is slate and lime, with granite boulders scattered in the easterly part. Of timber, the sugar maple, beech, spruce and hemlock largely predominate, with a great variety in less quantity.

There are some very fine sugar orchards in this town; that of Cyrus Morse numbers 2,750 trees, all supplied with tin tubs, the sugar-house and fixtures being fully equal to the requirements of so large a number of trees. In a good season they make 10,000 lbs. of sugar, for which there is a ready sale, rendering it one of the best industries of a large farm.

The industries of East Montpelier are chiefly, almost exclusively, agricultural; the farms are of medium size, generally containing from 75 to 150 acres, some of 200 to 300, and a few as large as 400 acres, devoted to a mixed husbandry, the dairy decidedly taking the lead; some attention is given to the rearing of blood stock,—of horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

There are two small villages in town,

EAST VILLAGE,

situated on the Winooski, containing a meeting-house, school-house, store, tavern, post-office, established about 1825, a grist-mill, saw-mill with planer, two carpenters and joiners and blacksmith shop.

This village has suffered great loss by fires; 1817, or thereabouts, a hulling mill was burned; 1825, or '26, a blacksmith shop; 1847, the tavern-house, store, two barns and all the out buildings,—property of John Mellen; 1852, the Union store and goods; 1859, the blacksmith shop of G. W. Lewis; 1868, the store and goods of C. H. Stevens, together with the barn of C. C. Willard; 1869, the store of J. C. Nichols, with the goods, the property of Col. Randall; also in the immediate neighborhood, 1857, the house of Norman French; 1866, the house of George Daggett, one of the best houses ever built in town—struck by lightning; 1871, the barns of C. A. Tabor, together with all the farm produce, tools, and four horses.

[Store and tavern since burned.—ED.]

NORTH MONTPELIER,

situated on Kingsbury branch, contains a post-office, store, grist-mill, saw-mill, woolen-factory, boot and shoe-shop, blacksmith shop, and the manufacture of musical instruments by E. D. & G. G. Nye. The water power in this place is very excellent.

There are ten school districts in town, each supplied with a good, well-finished

school-house, where a school is kept from 6 to 9 months each year, besides four fractional districts, where the scholars attend school in adjacent towns.

LIBRARIES.

In 1794, a circulating library was established at the center of the town, in the house of Pearley Davis,—he being librarian,—containing 200 volumes, made up of history, travels, biography, and works of scientific, philosophic or moral character. These books were freely circulated through the town for a long period of years. The ladies' circulating library was established in East village in 1859, containing 223 vols. A Sunday school library of 290 vols. in 1850; one at North Montpelier of 160 vols. in 1867. In 1861, an agricultural library was organized at East village of 116 vols., which was burned in C. H. Stevens' store, in 1868.

CHURCH EDIFICES.

There are four meeting-houses in town; that belonging to the Society of Friends was first used as such, in 1802, having previously been used as the store of Col. Robbins. The Union Meeting-house at the center of the town was built in 1823, and is also used as a town-house.

At east village is a Universalist house, built in 1833, the Rev. John E. Palmer, of Barre, preaching the dedication sermon, Jan. 8, 1834.

At North Montpelier a Universalist house was built in 1867. This is much the best house, in the belfry of which is one of the best bells in the vicinity.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In 1793, there was a religious society of Friends organized in the east part of the town, who for many years assembled themselves together regularly twice a week, a meek and contrite people, under the preaching of Clark Stevens. It was their custom to hold silent meetings, when the spirit of the Lord did not move them to speak.

FREEWILL BAPTISTS.

There was a Freewill Baptist church organized in the east part of the town at an early day, and a great awakening in the religious cause, under the efficient labors of Elder Benjamin Page. They held their meetings in barns, dwelling-houses, or anywhere where the way was open for them. Subsequently there was a church organized by the same denomination in the north part of the town, under the preaching of Elder Paul Holbrook.

UNIVERSALISTS OF EAST MONTPELIER.

Two of the most active pioneers of this society were the late Gen. Parley Davis of Montpelier Center, and Arthur Daggett, who lived and died near the East village. These first settlers in town had preaching of the faith they cherished, at an early day. Rev. William Farwell, Hosea Ballou, Paul Dean and John E. Palmer were the first ministers. Their society here was organized Feb. 8, 1834. The cause prospered until there was more of this faith in town than any other. The resident pastors of "The Universalist Society" were Rev. Tracy R. Spencer, R. M. Byram, Simeon Goodenough and Lester Warren. Rev. Mr. Warren, now living in town, says he was employed for this society by Parley Davis, Arthur Daggett and others, in May, 1838. He preached once or twice a month, in the Center and at the East village, for 9 years. And now he has "vesper service" in the new church at the North village, once in two weeks. The meetings are well attended, as are also a "course of lectures" arranged by "The Prudential committee" of "The Lyceum." Rev. E. Ballou also preached alternately with Mr. W. for several years, until the settlement of the late Rev. T. R. Spencer.

EPISCOPAL METHODISTS.

Rev. Jesse Lee, who was the pioneer of Methodism in New England, first preached in this town in 1795, and formed the first society. He was succeeded by Rev. Ralph Williston, Nicholas Sneathen, Gideon Draper, and others.

Alexander Parker, his wife and two or three of their daughters, Enoch Cate and wife, Sylvanus Morse and wife, David Persons and wife, John Stevens and wife, Joseph and James Gould and their wives, were among the early Methodists of the town.

Since the organization of the society they have, like most institutions, experienced at intervals seasons of prosperity and decline.

THE CHRISTIANS.

There was a society of Christians organized in this town a few years since, who supported preaching a portion of the time.

EPIDEMICS.

Of epidemics, only 4 deserving the name have occurred from the first settlement of the town to the present day. The first of these was the dysentery, which fatally prevailed in the summer and fall of 1802. The second was the typhus fever, which prevailed to considerable extent in the summer of 1806. The third, that fearful disease known by the name of spotted fever, which suddenly made its appearance in the winter of 1811. In the fall and winter of 1813, the typhus fever again very fatally prevailed. The number of deaths from this disease in the whole (old) town, was 78: much the larger number of which were outside the present limits of East Montpelier.

The town is believed to be one of the healthiest in the State; the average number of deaths for the last 20 years has been 17; the largest number in 1862, being 29; the smallest number in 1867, only 7.

The oldest person living in town is Anna Gould, born at Sutton, Mass., Aug. 12, 1787; came to this town in 1803; is the widow of Simeon Gould, who died in 1879, aged 98 years, by whom she had 9 children, of whom 7 are now living at this writing, (Sept. 1881). Mr. and Mrs. Gould's marriage life was 70 years.

The oldest person who was born in town is Mrs. Paulina Davis, widow of the late Timothy Davis, and daughter of Clark Stevens, born Sept. 15, 1795. (Oct. 1, '81.)

Mrs. Harriet Goodwin, widow of Hon. Israel Goodwin, and daughter of Capt. Isaac Putnam, born July 29, 1796.

The oldest inhabitant of the town is Mrs. Sally Vincent, widow of Capt. Isaac Vincent, and daughter of Darius Boyden, Esq., born at Worcester, Mass., July 4, 1793; came to East Montpelier early in 1794, and has lived in town continuously since, 87 years, 7 months.

The oldest person who ever lived in town was Mrs. Molly Gould, who died in 1851, aged 102 years, 1 month. Mrs. Gould was born at Sutton, Mass., in 1749; married John Gould of the same town in 1768; raising a large family of children; came to this town in 1811.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is by no means certain, who cut the first tree, or built the first house. Gen. Pearley Davis undoubtedly made the first pitch, being two lots of the first division, at the center of the town, of which he received a deed from Jacob Davis, May 28, 1788, the consideration being "eighty pounds, *lawful money*." He made a beginning soon after, putting up a log-house and barn that season, but returned to Massachusetts to teach school the following winter. He cut and stacked the hay on a beaver meadow in the north part of the town, (now owned by E. H. Vincent) that season, which was mostly drawn to Col. Jacob Davis' the following winter, he falling short of fodder for his teams, and those of new settlers who would stop for a time with him on their arrival.

In June, 1788, John Templeton and Solomon Dodge came to East Montpelier, from Peterboro, N. H., and commenced felling the forest on their respective lots, (being adjacent) preparatory to establishing their new homes, returning to New Hampshire to do their haying, after which, they worked the remainder of the season, clearing their land, and building each a log-house. The following spring, 1789, in March, they returned with their families for a permanent settlement, accompanied by their father-in-law, James Taggart. After stopping about three weeks with Col. Jacob Davis, they proceeded to their new homes, 5 miles distant, the snow at this time being 2 feet deep. On arriving at Mr. Templeton's house, the roof having been covered with bark, a part of which had blown off, they found the snow nearly as deep inside the house as out. This had a decided cool look, but there was no backing down, the snow was

shoveled out, a fire built, and they spent the remainder of their days on that farm, which is still owned and occupied by their grandson, Austin Templeton.

Mr. Dodge and wife lived and died on their adjacent farm, where their youngest daughter still resides, the wife of J. R. Young. These were the first families that moved into the town of East Montpelier.

During the first season all their grain had to be brought from Brookfield, (getting it ground at Williamstown) a distance of 20 miles,—on a man's back.

In the fall of this year, (1789) as their first crops were harvested, Col. Davis' mill on North Branch was ready to do the grinding, and save the Brookfield tramp.

Mrs. Templeton was accustomed to say in her later years, that she did not see a woman, except her two sisters, (Jenna Taggart who lived with her and Mrs. Dodge,) for a year, lacking one day, and that no family (except as above) lived nearer than Col. Jacob Davis', being 5 miles. Mr. Templeton died May 18, 1813, aged 48 years.

The third family that moved into town, was Jonathan Snow and wife, in March, 1790,—Mr. Snow having been here and made a small beginning the summer before, in the east part of the town. They stopped several days with Mr. Templeton on their way. After living on their land two or three years, Mr. Snow sold out to his father-in-law, Barnabas Hammett, and lived a year or two below Montpelier village, returning to an adjacent lot of his first beginning, now owned and occupied by his youngest son, Alonzo Snow, where he continued to reside. Mr. Snow was born at Rochester, Mass , July 12, 1768, married Lydia Hammett Feb. 11, 1790, and came to this town by the *then express train*, an ox team; after rearing a large family, died Mar. 31, 1846.

During 1790, quite a large addition was made to the population, for we find that March 29, 1791, at the organization of the old town, of the 27 voters present, 24 were residents of East Montpelier, viz: Benjamin I. Wheeler, David Parsons, Pearley Davis, Ebenezer Dodge, Solomon Dodge, Nathaniel Peck, David Wing, Lemuel Brooks, Clark Stevens, Jonathan Snow, Hiram Peck, James Taggart, John Templeton, Elisha Cummins, Jonathan Cutler, Charles McCloud, Isaac Putnam, Nathaniel Davis, Jerahmel Wheeler, Smith Stevens, Charles Stevens, Edmund Doty, Duncan Young. The last survivor of this pioneer band, was *Elisha Cummins*, who died Nov. 21, 1860, aged 93 years.

The first child born in town was James Dodge, son of Solomon Dodge, Apr. 5, 1790; the first female child born was Mary Templeton, daughter of John Templeton, May 3, 1791. The first death was that of Betsey Cate, a child of Enoch Cate, 8 months old. The first resident of East Montpelier who was married was Clark Stevens, with Huldah Foster of Rochester, Mass., Dec. 30, 1792. The first meeting-house was a log-house, built by Clark Stevens and Caleb Bennett, (Friends), on the highway near the line of their farms, in 1793, and used as such till 1802. This is believed to be the first meeting-house ever built in Washington County.

Dr. Philip Vincent was the first physician who came into town; he came from New Braintree, Mass., in February, 1795, and settled where his grandson, Horace M. Vincent, now resides; died in 1813, aged 54 years. The first merchant was Col. David Robbins, who built and began trade in what is now the Quaker meeting-house, in 1796. The first tavern kept in town was by Freeman Snow, opened in 1798 or '99, near where George Davis now lives. The first saw-mill was built by Pearley Davis, on the brook at the N. W. corner of lot no. 45, 1st div., in 1792, he having bought 2 acres of land for that purpose, of Caleb Bennett, for which he paid "*three pounds, lawful money.*"

The first grist-mill was built by Samuel Rich, in 1795, on Kingsbury Branch where the mill of M. V. B. Hollister now stands.

SAMUEL RICH

was born at Sutton, Mass., Feb. 24, 176[illegible]. He came to this town in 1792; was married to Margaret McCloud Dec. 1, 179[illegible]. Besides doing an extensive farming bus[illegible]

ness, (owning 700 acres of land) he built and run a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a carding-machine, a fulling-mill, a brick-yard and distillery; he also kept a tavern for a number of years subsequently to 1805.

In 1805, he built a very nice, large dwelling-house, said to have been the best house in the County at that time. The place was known for a long term of years, as Rich's Hollow, so largely did his business predominate over that of all others. He was a carpenter by trade, and built the large barn (80x32 feet) for Nathaniel Davis, in 1793, being the first barn of any magnitude ever built in this town. He died in 1827, leaving 10 sons and daughters, one of whom, Jacob Rich Esq., resided at the old homestead at the time of his death, in 1878.

BENJAMIN I. WHEELER.

Born at Rehoboth, Mass., Sept. 19, 1766; settled at an early date in Montpelier, now East Montpelier, on the farm where he lived until his death. In the spring of 1793, he married Huldah French, of Attleboro, Mass. At the organization of the town of Montpelier, in 1791, he was elected one of the listers and one of the highway surveyors, and the same year town grand juror. In 1792, he was elected selectman, and held that office 16 years previous to 1818. He died March 7, 1845.

JERAHMEL B. WHEELER.

Born at Rehoboth, Mass.; settled in Montpelier, now East Montpelier, at an early date, on the farm where he lived till his death. He married Sybil French, of Attleboro, Mass. In 1792, he was elected first constable, and that year warned the first freemen's meeting ever held in that town. Afterwards, between 1806 and 1813, he held the office of selectman 5 years, and was justice of the peace several years. He died in the spring of 1835.

MAJ. NATHANIEL DAVIS.

Among the men of business prominence in the early history of the town, none were more conspicuous than Nathaniel Davis. He was born at Oxford, Mass., Nov, 25, 1769; in 1789, he came to Montpelier and purchased a tract of land in the north-east part of the town, and commenced a clearing at once, there being but two families in what is now East Montpelier at that time. In 1792, having married Miss Dolly Davis of his native town, he commenced housekeeping, and doing business on a large scale. The following year, he built a saw-mill on his farm, having turned a brook a mile above him to obtain sufficient water to run the mill. In addition to clearing up his farm very rapidly, in 1793, or '94, he built a barn 80x32 feet; in '95, he built a two-story house 42x32 feet,—the same being occupied by his son Col. Nathaniel Davis, at the time of his death, in 1879; this is the oldest house in town at this writing, 1881. Before the year 1800, he built a potash and store, and did an extensive and successful mercantile business for about 25 years.

Soon after 1810, Mr. Davis commenced what is now the village of East Calais, by building at that place, a grist-mill, saw-mill, nail factory, a scythe factory, and opening a store; subsequently this property was surrendered to 2 of his daughters, having married the Hon. Shubael Wheeler and Samuel Rich, Jr. Esq. Another daughter, who married N. C. King, Esq., was equally as well provided for.

In 1825, Mr. Davis having closed his mercantile business, and disposed of his outside property, as above, in connection with his son commenced doing a more extensive farming business, by buying farm after farm, till they were able to sell more than 100 head of beef cattle per annum.

In 1838, they built the large woolen factory at North Montpelier, which, in consequence of an unfortunate partnership, entered into at the completion of the building, was a very disastrous enterprise. He died in 1843, aged 74 years.

(From Thompson's History of Montpelier.)

GEN. PEARLEY DAVIS,

a son of Nathaniel and Sarah Davis, was born in Oxford, (in the part afterwards becoming Charlton,) Mass., Mar. 31, 1766, and, after receiving rather an unusually good English education, at the then new academy in the neighboring town of Leicester, including a knowledge of surveying, he came into town with Col. Davis, bringing his set of surveyor's instruments.

and at once engaging in the original surveys of the township, first as an assistant and finally as a principal surveyor of the town and county.

It was while thus employed, as he once told the writer of this sketch, that, coming on to the splendid swell of forest land then crowning the elevation at the center of the town, he was so struck with the general indications of the soil and the natural beauty of the location, as seen beneath the growth of stately maples, cumbered with little underbrush, that he resolved he would here make his pitch, feeling confident that this must be the seat of town business, and then believing even that it would become the site of its most populous village.

The mistake of Gen. Davis, so far as regarded the growing up of much of a village on the highlands of the town, appears to have been quite a common one with our early settlers. Impressed at first, as he was, with the inviting appearance of the higher parts of their respective townships, when contrasted with the forbidding aspect of the dark and tangled valleys, the most able and enterprising of them, for a general thing, made their pitches accordingly, as in the instances of the settlements of Randolph, Danville, and dozens of other towns in this State. But they soon found their anticipated villages slipping down into the valleys, to leave them, in that respect, high and dry on the hills, with the most traveled roads all winding along the streams. First, there must be mills; then a place near to shoe horses; then a place for refreshment of both man and horse; and while all this is going on, it is a convenience and a saving of time to be able to purchase a few family necessaries; thence, to meet these calls, first comes the blacksmith's shop, then the tavern, then the store; and you have the neucleus of a continually growing village already formed; while people soon find out it is easier going round a hill than over it, and build their roads accordingly.

So far, however, as regarded the seat of town business, Gen. Davis' predictions were fulfilled; for he, having pitched on a tract of 300 acres of land at the center, and built a commodious house, had the satisfaction of seeing it the receptacle of all town meetings till a public house was erected; and the latter was the place of such meetings, either for the whole town or his part of it, up to the day of his death. At all these town meetings he was always an active and influential participator. And in looking over the records of the town for the first half century of its corporate existence, we can scarcely find a page on which his name does not appear coupled with some of its most important trusts or offices.

In 1794, he was elected captain of the first military company ever organized in town; and before the year had closed he was promoted to the office of major of the regiment formed from the companies of the different towns in thls section. In 1798, he was elected a colonel of the regiment; and in 1799, he was still further promoted to the prominent post of general. In 1799, he was also honored by his townsmen with a seat in the legislature, and received from them 2 elections as their representative in the General Assembly.

In 1794, Gen. Davis married Miss Rebecca Peabody, daughter of Col. Stephen Peabody of Amherst, N. H., the lady of whose medical skill and general usefulness we have particularly spoken while treating of the incidents and characters of the early settlement. From this union sprang 7 daughters, most of whom lived to connect themselves with the best families of this or other towns; and one of them, (now (deceased,) Mrs. Truman Pitkin, whose family occupy the old homestead, was the mother of Perley P Pitkin, Esq., the present representative of East Montpelier; while of the surviving, one, endowed with high gifts of poesy, is the widow of the late Hon. S. Pitkin, and another the wife of the Hon. Royal Wheeler.

Gen. Davis, in the expanded benevolence of his mind, appeared to take an interest in the welfare of all his fellow-men, and particularly so of the young, for whose improvement in knowledge he labored earnestly and always. He was one of the most active and liberal in establishing a Town Library. He was ever anxious to see our common schools supplied with competent teachers; and in subscriptions, and in the education of his daughters, he largely patronized our academy. He was one of the most pleasant, animated and instructive of companions, one of the best of neighbors, and one of the most public spirited and useful of citizens. In short, with his strong, massive person, prepossessing face, intelligent eye, genial and hearty manner, and earnest tone of conversation, he was one whom the world would unite in calling a grand old fellow, and as such he will be remembered till the last of the generation who knew him shall have followed him to the grave.

He died April 14, 1848, at the age of little over 82 years. His relict, Mrs. Rebecca Peabody Davis, died Feb. 5, 1854 aged about 83 years and 6 months.

CLARK STEVENS

was born in Rochester, Mass., Nov. 1 1764. At the age of 18, he was drafted a



Clark Stevens is my name
From youth to age it's been the same

a soldier, and served in that capacity several months during one of the last years of the American Revolution. After leaving the army, he engaged himself as a seaman at the neighboring port of New Bedford, and spent several years in the ventures of the ocean. But the perils he had here encountered in the whaling and coasting trade, not only revived the religious impressions formerly experienced, but led him to resolve on the quiet pursuits of husbandry, and to remove, with that object in view, to the new town of Montpelier in Vermont. Accordingly he immigrated into this town in 1790, in company with David Wing, the elder, and his sons, purchased and at once began to clear up the valuable farm near Montpelier East village, which has ever since been the family homestead. After effecting a considerable opening in the wilderness, and building the customary log-house and barn, he returned to the land of his fathers, and, Dec. 13, 1792, married Miss Huldah Foster of his native Rochester; brought her immediately on and installed her as the mistress of his heart and household.

Soon after his marriage, Mr. Stevens appears to have been more deeply than ever exercised with his religious convictions; when soon, by the aid of some neighbors who, like himself, had previously united themselves with the Society of Friends or Quakers, he built a log-meeting-house on the bank of a little brook a short distance to the north-west of his dwelling. And here, under his lead, that little band of congenial worshipers established in the wilderness the first altar for the worship of the living God ever erected in Washington County. Subsequently this band was received into membership with the New York Society of Friends, who held monthly meetings in Danby, in the south-western part of Vermont, which meetings were eventually established at Starksboro, in this State. Of the latter, he became a regular monthly attendant, and in 1815, having, besides being the leader and teacher of his Society at home, travelled, each year, hundreds of miles to attend monthly, quarterly and yearly meetings in Vermont, New York, and in the different States of New England, and everywhere evinced his faithfulness as a laborer, and his ability as a religious speaker and teacher, he was publicly acknowledged by the Starksboro Association as a regular and accepted minister of the gospel. Years before this, through his instrumentality, and that of his worthy and perhaps most energetic fellow-laborer in the cause, the late Caleb Bennett, his Society at home had been considerably enlarged, and a commodious meeting-house erected a half mile or more distant from the first primitive one above mentioned.

But if Clark Stevens was a man of the intelligence and virtue which caused him to be placed in such a prominent position in his religious connections, why was he not, as well as other citizens of his town of the same grade of capacity, promoted to posts of civil trusts, or other wordly honors? It was because, after having been made the second town clerk of the town, and reluctantly consented to serve in that capacity one year—it was simply because he ever uniformly declined to accept them. Time and again would the town gladly have made him their representative in the Legislature. But all movements of that kind were by him promptly discouraged and stopped at the outset. On the organization of the new county of Jefferson, in such high esteem were his worth and abilities held by the leading men of the county at large that, on their united recommendation, he was, without his knowledge or consent, appointed by the Legislature to the more important and tempting office of a judge of the court. But this he also promptly declined, and gave the public to understand that civil honors had so few charms for him that it would thereafter be in vain for them to offer them for his acceptance.

Thus, "he had wrought out his work, and wrought it well." Thus he lived, and thus, at the ripe age of nearly ninety, he peacefully passed away, at his old residence, on the 20th of December, 1853, with the characteristic words on his lips: "I have endeavored to do what I apprehended was required of me. I have nought but feelings of love for all mankind; and my hope of salvation is based on the mercy of God through his Son Jesus Christ."

Personally, Clark Stevens was one of the finest looking men of his times. Full 6 feet high, and nobly proportioned, with a shapely contour of head and features, dark eyes and a sedate, thoughtful countenance, his presence was unusually imposing and dignified. He was a prince in appearance, but a child in humility. He was unquestionably a man of superior intellect, and that intellect was, in all its traits, peculiarly well balanced. But it was his great and good heart which shown out the most conspicuously through all the actions of his long and beneficent life. In fine, Clark Stevens, in the truest sense of the term, was a great man. D. P. T.

"Goodness without greatness
Is but an empty show;
But, O, how rich and beautiful!
When they together grow."

ISAAC GRAY

died in East Montpelier, Oct. 7, 1874, aged 97 years, 2 months, 16 days. He was the oldest man in the county at the time of his death, having resided in the town where he died one day over 80 years. He was born in Rochester, Mass., July 22, 1777. John and May Gray, his parents, started with their 9 children for Vermont, Sept. 14, 1794, and arrived at Caleb Bennett's, in Montpelier—now East Montpelier—Oct. 6, following, having been 22 days on the road, their only means of conveyance of family and goods having been an ox-cart drawn by two pairs of oxen. Mr. Bennett had come from New Bedford, Mass., two or three years earlier, and with him Mr. Gray and family, being old acquaintances, stopped a number of days, as did Thomas Allen and family, who had traveled with the Grays from the old Bay State; this made a pretty thick-settled family, but large houses were not such a necessity then as now.

SAMUEL TEMPLETON,

born at Peterboro, N. H., Nov. 15, 1788, came to East Montpelier in March, 1789. He was at the time of his death one of the oldest residents of East Montpelier,—aged 89 years, 7 months, 15 days. When the deceased was but 4 months old, his father, John Templeton, in company with Solomon Dodge, removed to East Montpelier from Peterboro, N. H., at that time there being no families in that locality, and but one, Col. Jacob Davis, in the then limits of Montpelier. On their arrival here the snow was so deep that they were unable to proceed further, and were compelled to stop with Col. Davis a week. Reaching their new home, they discovered that the roofs of the rude shanties which they had erected the year previous had been blown off, and the snow was as deep in their houses as on the ground, they being compelled to shovel the snow out, and make their beds as best they could. The two men had married sisters, named Taggart, and cleared farms adjoining, that on which Sam'l Templeton died being the one cleared by his father, while a daughter of Mr. Solomon Dodge, Mrs. John R. Young, resides on the one which her father cleared. The deceased was a good, reliable citizen, and leaves one son and a daughter—Austin Templeton, of East Montpelier, and Mrs. James M. Howland, of Montpelier. Although Mr. Templeton had always lived on the same place, yet he has resided in four counties and two towns, and paid taxes in three counties.

DR. NATHANIEL CLARK KING,

[BY DR. SUMNER PUTNAM.]

came to Montpelier, now East Montpelier, about 1812. He was born in Rochester, Mass., July 19, 1789, being one of five brothers, and the third son of Jonathan King and Mary Clark King.

In his boyhood he attended district school until fifteen years old, when his father gave him his time, and he was to provide for himself. He immediately entered a private school to fit himself for teaching, and the study of medicine. He studied the languages, Greek and Latin, and made such progress that he taught school the winter after he was sixteen, and began to read medicine in 1808; and continued to teach, and read, until the fall of 1811. Having studied, mixed medicines, and visited patients more or less with Dr. Foster of Rochester for 3 years, he attended medical lectures at Hanover, N. H., Dr. Nathan Smith being at the head of the medical department of Dartmouth College at that time.

He began practice at North Montpelier about 1812, having a sister residing in that vicinity, and in 1814, at the call for volunteers he went, as surgeon, with others, to Plattsburgh when the British invaded that place. In 1817, he married Miss Fanny, second daughter of Maj. Nath. Davis, one of the foremost settlers in town, engaged in mercantile pursuits. About this time his father-in-law Davis offered him a good chance to go into trade, which he accepted, and gradually ceased to visit the sick generally, prescribing for and visiting only those who were especially anxious for his counsel. After years of trade and careful investment of savings, he became perhaps the wealthiest resident in East Montpelier. In 1849 and 1850, he represented the town



Walter C. King

in the legislature, and for many years did a large justice business; many sought his advice in matters important to them, and being a well-informed, social man, of large acquaintance, many couples formerly applied to him to join them in marriage.

Between 1818 and 1835, six children were born to him, only three of whom reached maturity, and are living at the present time—two of them at Montpelier, with one of whom he now resides at the age of 92, and until within a few months retaining his faculties in a remarkable degree. Naturally a man of strong mind, capable, honest and conscientious, yet full of pleasantry and anecdote, he has endured with fortitude and even cheerfulness whatever misfortunes came upon him, and in the course of a long life has made numerous friends, many of the younger class of whom yet often call to see him, while few or none of his earlier associates now remain.

Although his father was an orthodox deacon, and his oldest brother a clergyman of the same denomination, views broader and more hopeful have ever found a place in his heart.

EAST MONTPELIER LONGEVITY LIST.

Persons over 80 years of age who have lived and died in East Montpelier. Dec. 1st, 1881.

Molly Gould,	102½	Lucy Templeton,	88	Nicholas D. Bennett,	83
Mrs. Chamberlain,	101	David Wing, Sr.,	88	Daniel Russell, Sr.,	83
Triphina Shepard,	99½	Mary Stevens,	88	Rebina Davis,	83
Betsy Carroll,	99	Sally Merritt,	88	Gen. Parley Davis,	82
Simeon Gould,	98	Lucinda Sanders,	88	Caleb Bennett,	82
Isaac Gray,	97½	Freeman Snow,	87	Esac Howland,	82
Benjamin Ellis,	96	George Clark,	87	Joseph Gould,	82
Elias Metcalf,	95	John Upton,	86	Abial French,	82
Bethiah Parker,	95	Rebecca Giles,	86	Ezra Bassett,	82
Phœbe Dudley,	95	Susanna Clark,	86	Jeduthan Doty,	82
Mary Gould,	95	Ruth Bennett,	86	Sarah Wing,	82
Daniel Gould,	94	Oliver Merritt,	86	Paul Hathaway,	82
Samuel Davis,	94	Pauline Davis,	86	Cyrus Stoddard,	82
Rachel Bliss,	94	Jesse Bassett,	86	Abigail Beckley,	82
Lorane Templeton,	94	Huldah Wheeler,	85	Polly Nelson,	82
Isaac Vincent,	93½	Hezekiah Tinkham,	85	Sally Parker,	81
Theophilus Clark, Sr.,	93½	Edward West,	85	Betsy Phinney,	81
Elisha Cummins,	93	Reliance Stevens,	85	Moses Parmenter,	81
James Foster,	93	John Gray, Sr.,	85	Shubael Short,	81
Lucinda Cutler,	93	Anna Gray,	85	Temperance Russell,	81
Eunice Vincent,	92	Reliance Stevens,	85	Polly Peck,	81
Polly Waters,	92	George Clark,	85	Lot Hathaway, 2d.,	81
Samuel Patterson,	91	Ezra Paine,	85	Lot Hathaway, Sr.,	80
Joanna Wakefield,	91	Nathaniel Ormsbee,	84	Smith Stevens,	80
Jemima Morse,	91	Lovina Tracy,	84	Sally Parker,	80
Margaret Holmes,	91	Timothy Davis,	84	Jonn Stevens,	80
Abigail Cutler,	91	Annis Tabor,	84	David Gould,	80
Clark Stevens,	90	David Daggett,	84	Susanna Ellis,	80
Sylvanus Morse,	90	Abigail Hathaway,	84	Arthur Daggett,	80
John Chase,	90	John Putnam,	84	Eunice Hammett,	80
Elizabeth Boyden,	90	Caty West,	84	Eunice Williams,	80
Edward Clough,	90	Sally Parmenter,	84	David French,	80
Willard Shepard,	90	Sally Ormsbee,	83	Polly Stoddard,	80
Reuben Waters,	90	Daniel Russell, Sr.,	83	Nancy Holbrook,	80
Harriet Hamblin,	90	Jesse Bailey,	83	Barnabas Hammett,	80
Samuel Templeton,	89½	Elijah McKnight,	83	Job Macomber,	79
Daniel Bassett,	89	John Boyden,	83	Nahum Kelton,	79½
Ruth Daggett,	88	Benajah Putnam,	83	Nathaniel Cutler,	79
Abigail Nash,	88	Abigail Lawson,	83	Wm .Templeton, Jr.,	79
William Gray,	88				

EAST MONTPELIER LONGEVITY LIST.

Living in town Dec. 1, 1881.

BY CHAS. DE F. BANCROFT.

Anna Gould,	94	Stephen Gould,	77	Eunice Parmenter,	73
Polly Gould,	90	Joseph Richards,	77	Polly Gould, 2d,	72
Sally Vincent,	89	Nahum Templeton,	77	Marcus B. Hamblin,	72
Lydia P. Parker,	87	Mirinda Dodge,	76	Prentiss M. Shepard,	72
Cyrus Morse,	85	Lawson Hammett,	76	Freeman N. West,	72
Belinda Paine,	85	Lorenzo D. Gray,	76	Hosea Gould,	72
Harriet P. Goodwin,	85	Phebe Perry,	76	Polly Burno,	71
Polly Richards,	84	Relief M. Stewart,	76	Lucy B. Clark,	71
William Holmes,	83	John R. Young,	76	Jefferson F. W. Dodge,	71
Ann Cummins,	81	Anna Beckley,	75	Joseph Gray,	71
Harriet Choate,	81	Timothy Blake,	75	Mary F. Sibley,	71
Catherine Stevens,	81	Samuel Davis,	75	Alonzo Snow,	71
Mahala Templeton,	81	Dulcena Edwards,	75	Ann Blake,	70
Culver W. Lane,	80	Almira Wheeler,	75	Lucius Cummins,	70
Eleanor Norcross,	80	Willard Sanders,	75	Almira Fleming,	70
Abigail Southgate,	80	Edward G. Davis,	74	Philura D. Hamblin,	70
Theophilus Clark,	79	Samuel Edwards,	74	Harriet H. Peck,	70
Rodney Cummins,	79	Betsey Harvey,	74	Sherlock Peck,	70
Fanny Gray,	79	Aurelia Jacobs,	74	William Templeton,	70
Betsey Gray,	79	Abigail Lawson,	74	Squier Bailey,	69
Hannah Bliss,	79	Luther M. Parmenter,	74	Mercy E. Clough,	69
Putnam McKnight,	79	Betsey M. Sibley,	74	Diana Holmes,	69
Margaret McKnight,	78	Lydia Young,	74	Ezekiel D. Nye,	69
Polly Hathaway,	78	Almira Warner,	74	Joel Ormsbee,	69
Willard Cutler,	77	Chester S. Guernsey,	73	Harriet Stevens,	69
Ralph W. Warner,	77	Elhanan Norcross,	73	Mary B. Southwick,	69
Amasa Cummings,	77				

A very remarkable instance of longevity, is, of a Mrs. Betsy Carroll and her three daughters of this town. Mrs. Carroll died at the age of 99 years; one daughter, Mrs. Lucinda Cutler at the age of 93; the second, Mrs. Abigail Cutler at the age of 91, and the other now living in town, Mrs. Polly Gould at the age of 90 years.

SUICIDES AND CASUALTIES

Within the present limits of East Montpelier from its settlement to Dec., 1881.

BY TRUMAN C. KELTON, TOWN CLERK.

A little girl, daughter of B. Nash, was killed by a falling tree in the east part of the town previous to 1800.

A man by the name of Chamberlin, about 21 years of age, was killed by a falling tree during the year 1801, near the center of the town, and another the following year by the name of Robinson, in the north part of the town.

The wife of John Cutler hung herself in 1801.

The foregoing are taken from D. P. Thompson's History of Montpelier.

A man by the name of Alonzo Kingsley was killed by a tree on the farm now owned by George H. Chase, about 1800; and Daniel Blanchard was killed by a falling tree Sept., 1803, near the site of No. 5, or four corners school house.

A child of Jonathan Edwards fell from a raft and drowned in the lower pond of N. Montpelier, about 1825.

Charles Plumb was drowned while bathing, about 1819, just below the Clark Stevens bridge, aged 16 years.

Nancy Waugh committed suicide by drowning in the brook east of George Davis' residence, about 1829.

Elisha Gray, aged about 28, drowned or died in a fit occasioned by plunging in the water when over-heated, Aug. 19, 1831. A child of Heman Powers was drowned by falling from a raft, at East village mill-pond.

The wife of Henry French committed suicide with the razor, near East Village. Also a man by the name of Ladd.

William Stoddard committed suicide by

hanging, at the present residence of Aro P. Slayton.

A child of Theophilus Clark died from being scalded by sitting into a pail of hot water.

William Alger died from a gun shot wound, (accident) April 5, 1844, on the farm now known as the Norcross farm.

Charles Pitkin died at A. J. Hollister's from accidental gun shot wound.

Dec. 22, 1857, George W. Jacobs died from poison by taking a solution of corrosive sublimate by mistake.

June 25, 1860, Abner Chapman, aged 13 years, and Herbert L. Nye, aged 7 years, son of George G. Nye, were drowned while bathing in the Branch below N. Montpelier.

July 5, 1862, Nathan Parker, aged 72, died from being gored by a bull.

Oct. 31, 1863, Ellison Albee, aged 26, fell from a loaded wagon and was run over and killed, while at work for Elon O. Hammond.

Feb. 15, 1866, Eustice Morris, aged 53, was killed by a falling tree while chopping for T. C. Kelton.

July 13, 1868, Zadock H. Hubbard, aged 25, died from sun-stroke, while at work for Charles A. Tabor.

Nov. 9, 1873, Pliny P. Pearsons, aged 34, died from a cut on the head by a circular saw, while working under the mill at N. Montpelier.

Nov. 22, 1875, Bessie K. Lord, aged 5, daughter of Rev. W. H. Lord, of Montpelier, was thrown from a carriage and killed in the west part of the town.

Arbuckle murder.—Hiram W. Arbuckle, aged 27, living with his mother at East Village, April 13, 1877, shot George Shortt, a young man of 16, who was sitting on a bench by the stove in the grist-mill. The ball striking the breast bone, glanced down to the left side. Shortt starting to leave by a back door was hit in the arm above the elbow by a second ball, after its passing through the stove-pipe, he at the same time stumbling over some wood on the floor. The appearance was that the last shot was fatal. Arbuckle immediately left the mill and went to the black-smith shop of his brother-in-law, George W. Bancroft, and shot him twice and then returned back near the mill. About that time, Bancroft came out of the shop and started for his house. Arbuckle seeing him, ran after him and chased him round some lumber near the road. Bancroft then changed his course and ran for the mill, followed by Arbuckle, who fired again just as he was entering the mill door, he falling dead on the floor. Arbuckle then went to his home and remained there until the arrival of the constable, George Howland, who had been sent for about a mile distant, when he stepped out at a back door and shot himself, falling dead instantly. The situation of the mill, shop and house are is about like the points of a triangle, 12 rods apart, and Bancroft's house next to the other house. The young man, Shortt, strange to say, was not fatally hit, the ball of the first shot was taken out on the outside of the left ribs, some 8 or 10 inches from where it struck him. At the time of the shooting, the miller, Mr. Clifford, and two other neighbors were in the mill, and no one except Bancroft was in the shop. No cause can be assigned for the shooting, except an unpleasantness with Shortt, growing out of a collision of teams some time previous at a ride, and the dissipation of Bancroft and treatment to his wife, who was the sister of Arbuckle.

July 18, 1878, Henry R. Campbell fell from a load of hay and was killed.

Dec. 20, 1878, Bert R. Macomber, aged 17, committed suicide by shooting.

Nov. 30, 1879, Doct. John H. Peck died from over dose of chloroform.

April 24, 1880, Byron Eastman, aged 20, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat at North Montpelier.

SYLVANUS SHEPHERD

is remembered by the citizens of Montpelier as an odd character about town in its early days. His brother, Willard Shepherd, was one of the early settlers of East Montpelier, and became an opulent farmer. The old two-story brick house he built near the line of East Montpelier and Plainfield is occupied by his descendants. He was the author of "The Phœnix Chron-

icle." The word Phœnix signifies arising out of its own ashes. The Bonfire in which 450 books were burnt: A view of Montpelier and all the country places in the State, &c. &c. By Sylvanus Shepherd. Printed for the author. 1825, 8vo. pp. 18.—*Gilman's Bibliography.*

THE STEP-MOTHER.

Lines written by CLARK STEVENS *in his 89th year, to a lady who was a second wife.*

A step-mother's lot is one that 's hard—
She need be constant on her guard;
There are so many minds to please,
She should be often on her knees,
To pray for grace her path to tread,
And by her Saviour's will be led;
For what suits one will not another,
So I do pity the step-mother.

See biography of Clark Stevens, page 581. In his old age he often amused himself with rhyming tributes for his friends, acrostics largely. This, just given, is taken from a quarto blank book, 84 pages, all written after he was 85 years of age.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Royal Wheeler, 1849 to 1855 inclusive; Austin D. Arms, 1856 to 1862 inclusive. Truman C. Kelton, 1863 to the present time—1881.

Treasurer—Addison Peck, 1849, '50,'51. N. C. King, 1852 to 1861 inclusive. S. S. Kelton, 1862 to 1877. T. C. Kelton, 1877 to the present time—1881.

Overseer of the Poor—Addison Peck, 1849, '50, '51. Jacob Bennett, 1852 to 1860. Addison Peck, 1860 to 1865. John G. Putnam, 1865–66. John M. Willard, 1867 to 1875 inclusive. Solon F. Cummins, 1876 to the present time—1881.

1st Selectman—J. C. Nichols, 1845–50, '51; Jacob Rich, 1852; Samuel Templeton, 1853; Lorenzo Gray, 1854; Edson Slayton, 1855, '56; Ezekiel D. Nye, 1857; Hazen Lyford, 1858; Jas. Bennett, 1859; Orlando F. Lewis, 1860, '61; Truman C. Kelton, 1862; John C. Tabor, 1863; Jas. A. Coburn, 1864; S. S. Kelton, 1865; John M. Willard, 1866; J. L. Coburn, 1867; Thomas B. Stevens, 1868; Squire Bailey, 1869; M. D. Willard, 1870, '71; Clark King, 1872, '73, '74; E. H. Vincent, 1875; Eri Morse, 1876; S. W. Hill, 1877; D. H. Patterson, 1878; J. C. Paine, 1879; G. H. Dix, 1880; Orlando Clark, 1881.

Representative—N. C. King, 1849, '50; J. P. W. Vincent, 1851, '52; James Templeton, 1853, '54; Stephen F. Stevens, 1855, '56; Larned Coburn, 1857, '58; P. P. Pitkin, 1859, '60; E. D. Nye, 1861, '62; T. C. Kelton, 1863, '64; Prentice M. Shepard, 1865, '66; Timothy Davis, 1867, '68; J. A. Coburn, 1869, '70; T. B. Stevens, 1872, '73; H. D. Foster, 1874; J. L. Coburn, 1876; Austin Templeton, 1878; A. A. Tracy, 1880.

Representatives from East Montpelier before division of town—Pearley Davis, 1799, 1802; Nahum Kelton, 1816, '17, '18, '20, '29; Wm. Billings, 1834, '35; Royal Wheeler, 1838, '39; Addison Peck, 1842, '43; Dr. Charles Clark, 1846, '47.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENTS.

1849—Horatio N. Needham, free soil, 213; Carlos Coolidge, whig, 76; Jonas Clark, dem., 21.

1850—Lucius B. Peck, dem., 193; Charles K. Williams, whig, 85; John Roberts, free soil, 32.

1851—Timothy P. Redfield, free dem., 146; Chas. K. Williams, whig, 59; John Roberts, dem. 24.

1852—Lawrence Brainerd, free soil, 107; John S. Robinson, dem., 81; Erastus Fairbanks, whig, 65. Presidential, Winfield Scott, 37; Franklin Pierce, 47.

1853—John S. Robinson, dem., 101; Lawrence Brainerd, free soil, 91; Erastus Fairbanks, whig, 51.

1854—Stephen Royce, whig, 98; Merritt Clark, dem., 95; Lawrence Brainerd, free soil, 5.

1855—Stephen Royce, whig, 163; Merritt Clark, dem., 95; Lawrence Brainerd, free soil, 1.

1856—Ryland Fletcher, whig, 168; Henry Keyes, dem., 87. Presidential, Fremont, 139; Buchanan, 40.

1857—Ryland Fletcher, whig, 128; Henry Keyes, dem., 93.

1858—Hiland Hall, whig, 145; Henry Keyes, dem., 92.

1859—Hiland Hall, whig, 163; John G. Saxe, dem., 102.

1860—Erastus Fairbanks, whig, 180;

John G. Saxe, dem., 87. Presidential, Lincoln, 113; Douglass, 32.

1861—Frederick Holbrook, repub., 141; Andrew Tracy, whig, 73; H. B. Smalley, dem., 13.

1862—Frederick Holbrook, repub., 111.

1863—John G. Smith, repub., 161; Timothy P. Redfield, dem., 62.

1864—John G. Smith, repub., 149; Timothy P. Redfield, dem., 56. Presidential, Lincoln, 131; McClellan, 25.

1865—Paul Dillingham, repub., 122; Charles N. Davenport, dem., 49.

1866—Paul Dillingham, repub., 129; Charles N. Davenport, dem., 41.

1867—John B. Page, rep. 176; J. L. Edwards, dem., 39.

1868—John B. Page, repub., 174; John L. Edwards, dem., 51. Presidential, Grant, 156; Seymour, 28.

1869—Peter T. Washburn, repub., 143; Homer W. Heaton, dem., 48.

1870—John W. Stewart, repub., 129; Homer W. Heaton, dem., 41.

1872—Julius Converse, repub., 155; Abraham B. Gardner, dem., 47. Presidential, Grant, 107; Greeley, 19.

1874—Asahel Peck, repub., 77; W. H. H. Bingham, dem., 41.

1876—Horace Fairbanks, repub., 134; W. H. H. Bingham, dem., 57. Presidential, Hayes, 109; Tilden, 33.

1878—Redfield Proctor, repub., 145; W. H. H. Bingham, dem., 55.

1880—Roswell Farnham, repub., 166; Edward J. Phelps, dem., 56. Presidential, Garfield, 108; Hancock, 17.

—

SOLDIERS OF EAST MONTPELIER.

Soldiers of the Revolution, who lived and died in East Montpelier.—Hezekiah Tinkham, Edward West, Elias Metcalf, John Putnam, Job Macomber, Daniel Russell, Sen., Theophilus Clark, Clark Stevens, Samuel Southwick, Enoch Cate, John Gray, Joshua Sanders.

Soldiers of the War of 1812.—Rowland Edwards, Enoch Kelton, Nathan Kelton, John Gould, John B. Kelton, John Morgan, Jasper M. Stoddard, Moses Parmenter.

Soldiers of the Mexican War.—Daniel Cutler, Orange McKay.[1]

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

COMPILED MAINLY FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT BY CHARLES DE F. BANCROFT.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS CREDITED PREVIOUS TO CALL FOR 300,000 MEN, OCT. 16, 1863.

Names.	Age.	Co.	Regt.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Andrews, Gustavus A.	43	K	3	July 10 61	Discharged Dec. 9, 62.
Bancroft, Charles F.	18	1 Bat.		Jan. 18 62	Died June 14, 62, in Louisana.
Bancroft, Daniel P.	23	C Cav.		Aug 28 62	Discharged May 18, 65.
Bailey, Hiram A.	19	H	3	June 1 61	Mustered out July 27, 64.
Beaudreau, Stephen					Credited, but does not appear to have entered the service.
Bent, David J.	20	G	4	Aug 30 61	Died May 7, 62.
Burnham, Andrew	36	H	2	do 20 61	Discharged Dec. 17, 61.
Carley, Charles	22	F	6	do 15 62	Transferred to U. S. Navy Apr. 15, 64; discharged June 6, 65.
Carley, Henry	24	F	6	Sept 23 61	Mustered out Oct. 28, 64.
Carley, William	44	E	8	Nov 28 61	Trans. to V. R. C.; disch. June 4, 64.
Carr, Chester	26	I	11	Aug 11 62	Deserted July 26, 64.
Connell, Thomas	22	K	3	July 10 61	Died July 4, 62, of wounds rec'd at Lee's Mills.
Cummins, Edwin	22	G	4	Aug 27 61	Discharged Oct. 10, 62.
Cutler, Charles F.	21	K	7	June 1 62	Died at New Orleans, Sept. 3, 62.
Dearborn, Roswell H.	23	G	4	Aug 29 61	Killed at Fredericksburgh Dec. 13, 62.
Dillon, William 2d.,	18	F	6	do 15 62	Pro. corp.; wounded Aug. 21, 64; must. out June 19, 64.
Field, Reuben R.	24	B Cav		do do do	Mustered out June 21, 65.
Gero, George	28	K	3	July 10 61	Discharged Nov. 22, 61.
Gray, William C.	22	C Cav		Sept 13 61	Mustered out Nov. 18, 64.
Hammond, Elon O.	45	K	3	June 16 61	Captain; resigned Aug. 14, 61.
Hargin, Ira J.	18	F	2	Aug 14 62	Killed in action May 3, 64.
Hill, Amasa	29	K	3	July 10 61	Died April 14, 62.
Hill, Henry H.	21	G	4	Sept 21 61	1st lieut.; died May 9, 62, Wash'n, D. C.
Hill, Joseph P.	20	E	3	June 1 61	Prom. corp.; discharged Dec. 23, 62.

Names.	Age.	Co.	Regt.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Howland, Hiram B.	42	G	3	June 15 61	Discharged Jan. 21, 63.
Joslyn, Triffley	21	G	4	Sept 3 61	W'd at Wilderness ; must out Sept. 30, 64.
Lapiere, Cypren	21	F	2	Feb 24 62	Trans. to V. R. C., Apr. 20, 65 ; must. out July 20, 65.
Lapiere, Joseph	21	F	2	do 5 62	Discharged Sept. 13, 62.
Lawrence, Stephen D.	28	F	2	Aug 14 62	Rejected by Brigade Surgeon.
Mann, Albert N.	21	I	9	May 23 62	Discharged Nov. 5, 62.
Maxham, George	38	E	8	Dec 8 61	Promoted corp. ; re-enlisted June 5, 64.
Mitchell, John	18	K	3	July 10 61	Deserted Jan. 21, 62.
Morse, Joseph Jr.,	29	H	2	Aug 20 61	Mustered out Sept 13, 64.
Morris, Joseph	18	C Cav		Aug 14 61	Discharged Nov. 26, 62.
Muckler, Henry	28	G	4	do 27 61	Discharged April 19, 62.
Ormsbee, Elhanan W.	24	G	4	Aug 30 61	Killed at the Wilderness May 5, 64.
Ormsbee, Mansaur A.	28	F	2	May 7 61	Discharged Jan. 14, 63.
Ormsbee, Orvis	20	G	4	Aug 30 61	Died Jan. 19, 62, at Camp Griffin, Va.
Persons, Charles E.	20	G	4	Aug 27 61	Mustered out Sept. 30, 64.
Persons, Levi A.	24	G	4	do do do	Sergeant ; discharged Apr. 17, 62.
Persons, Phineas C.	23	F	6	Feb 25 62	Discharged July 31, 62.
Pitkin Perley P.	35		2	June 20 61	Quartermaster ; pro. capt. and assist. quartermaster U. S. A., April 13, 62.
Prescott, Dexter S.	22	G	4	Aug 22 61	Discharged Nov. 10, 62.
Putnam, Isaac A.	24	G	4	do 24 61	1st sergt. ; prom. 2d lieut. Co. H, Jan. 19, 62 ; 1st lieut. Co. C, Oct. 20, 63 ; killed at the Wilderness May 5, 64.
Sanders, Charles A.	29	G	4	Aug 24 61	Discharged April 4, 62.
Seymour, Isaac	44	I	9	June 23 62	Discharged Feb. 20, 63.
Shorey, Theodore	19	F	2	May 7 61	Prom. corp. ; sergt. ; re-enlisted ; must. out July 15, 65.
Silloway, Seth P.	39	1st Bat		Dec 7 61	Discharged April 30, 64.
Sinnott, William	44	I	2	Aug 27 62	Discharged May 18, 63, for wounds rec'd at Fredericksburgh.
Slayton, Austin C.	21	K	3	July 10 61	Mustered out July 27, 64.
Smith, James H.	19	F	6	Oct 2 61	Discharged Oct. 30, 64.
Snow, Oscar D.	19	H	3	June 1 61	Died Oct. 14, 61.
Southwick, George W.	32	1st Bat		June 16 62	Mustered out August 10, 64.
Stevens, William B.	23	G	4	Aug 22 61	Pro. serg't ; died of wounds rec. at Cold Harbor, Juue 12, 64.
Steward, Dexter G.	24	K	3	July 10 61	Discharged Sept. 17, 62.
Templeton, Charles A.	19	F	6	Oct 7 61	Corporal ; died Oct. 17, 62.
Thibeault, Antoine	18	F	2	Aug 28 62	Died at White Oak Church, Dec. 24, 62.
Trow, George E.	20	H	2	Aug 20 62	Mustered out Sept. 12, 64.
Washburn, William L.	18	G	4	do 28 61	Discharged Feb. 17, 63.
Wheeler. Cyril	33	I	2	do 20 62	Wounded at Fredericksburgh ; dis. May [18, 63.
Willey, Alonzo D.	24	K	3	July 10 61	Killed at Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, 62.
Wemes, James	38	G	4	Apr 5 62	Discharged July 8, 63.
				VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.	
Barnet, Lucius H.	21	C	13	Aug 29 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Carson, Charles H.	20	do		do	do
Coburn, Lewis L.	28	do		do	Captain ; mustered out July 21, 63.
Cutler, Lorenzo D.	20	do		do	Serg't ; died at Brattleboro, July 24, 63.
Flint, Norris W.	25	do		Aug 29 61	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Genait, Victor	21	do		do	do
Hill, Horace L.	21	do		do	do
Howland, William H.	22	do		do	do
Lawson, William E.	22	do		do	do
Lewis, William H.	19	do		do	do
Martin, Henry H.	20	do		do	Wd. July 3, 63 ; must. out. July 21, 63.
Nye, Alanson	22	do		do	do do
Ormsbee, Hosea B.	22	do		do	do
Ormsbee, William H.	18	do		do	do
Pierce, George	25	do		do	do
Pratt, Azro A.	29	do		do	do
Slayton, Rufus H.	18	H	13	do	do
Snow, Willard C.	22	C	13	do	Wounded July 3, 63 ; died July 19, 63.
Stoddard, Francis F.	22	do		do	Pro. corp ; must. out July 21, 63.
Templeton, Albert C.	18	do		do	do
Tucker, Marcus F.	19	do		do	do
Wakefield, Christopher H.	24	do		do	do
Wakefield, Henry	20	do		do	do
Wakefield, William H.	22	do		do	Mustered out July 21, 63.

CREDITS FOR 3 YEARS, UNDER CALL OF OCT. 17, 1863, FOR 300,000 MEN.

Names.	Age	Co.	Regt.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Ainsworth, Eugene D.	18	I	11	Nov 23 63	Wd. at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64; dis. Apr. 27, 65.
Barton, Geo. M.	17	3	Bat	Dec 26 63	Pro. corp; mustered out June 15, 65.
Batchelder, John D.	21	I	11	Nov 21 63	Died at Ft. Slocum, D. C., Feb. 27, 64.
Burnham, Edwin	20	I	11	do 23 63	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19. 64; pro. corp; must. out July 17, 65.
Carson, Charles H.	21	E	17	Sept 14 63	Corp; killed at Wilderness, May 6, 64.
Clark, Isaac	31	I	11	Nov 29 63	Died June 6, 64, of wounds received at Cold Harbor.
Collins, Luther M.	18	H	17	do 9 63	Mustered out July 14, 65.
Goodell, Lewis	19	I	11	do 23 63	do June 29, 65.
Gove, George D.	17	3	Bat	Dec 23 63	do June 15, 65.
Howland, Arthur L.	18	E	17	Sept 21 63	Deserted from hospital in 65.
Howland, William H.	23	E	17	do 14 63	Corporal. Died May 10, 64, of wounds received May 6, 64.
Jackson, Marcus N.	20	I	11	Nov 23 63	Mustered out Aug. 25, 65.
Langdon, John C.	21	3	Bat	Oct 30 63	do May 13, 65.
Mason, Gilman	18	I	11	Dec 4 63	Discharged Apr. 15, 64.
Mason, Joseph	18	I	11	Nov 27 63	do [65.
O'Neil, Daniel	44	B	5	do 24 63	Trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 64; dis. June 15,
Pierce, David	20	K	Cav	Jan 1 64	Killed in action March 1, 64. [22, 64.
Roscoe, Curtis W.	19	H	11	Dec 2 63	Corp; died at Andersonville prison, Sept.
Sanders, Charles A.	27	3	Bat	Aug 5 64	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Thomas, William W.	19	I	11	Dec 23 63	Discharged Jan. 31, 65.
Wakefield, Henry	22	E	17	Sept 15 63	Died at Salisb. prison, N.C., Feb. 20, 65.
Washburn, Ira A.	18	I	11	Dec 28 63	Mustered out Aug. 5, 65.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Francis, Edgar A.	18	D	2	Aug 20 64	Mustered out June 19, 65.
Jangraw, Francis	21	3	Bat	do 17 64	do do 15, 65.
Morris, Joseph	20	do		do	do do
Morris, Francis	19	do		do	do do
Dana, Alpheus T.	20	K	7	Feb 1 65	do Jan. 31, 66.
Lewis, William H.	21	Ft	Cav	Jan 3 65	do June 27, 65.
Potter, Robert	19	E	8	Feb 20 65	do do 28, 65.
Rowe, Joseph	24	3	Bat	Aug 18 64	do do 25, 65.
Skiddy, Lawrence	33	D	7	Feb 13 65	do Feb. 13, 66.
Stevens, Henry A. C.	19	Ft	Cav	Jan 3 65	do June 27, 65.
Hoyt, Enoch S.		V.	R. C.	Feb 17 65	Died Oct. 1, 65.

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED FOR THREE YEARS.

Holmes, Ira	24	E	8		First en. a credit to town of Woodbury. Deserted May 28, 64.
Maxham, George	41	do		June 5 64	Wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 64; must. out July 17, 65.

DRAFTED MEN WHO ENTERED THE SERVICE.

Aldrich, Levi H.	24	K	3	July 13 63	Wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 64; des. Oct. 1, 64.
Gray, George S.	22	C	2	do	Killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.
Ripley, William C.	20	D	2	do	Wd. May 5, 64, and Sept. 19, 64; pro. corp. Oct. 31, 64; serg't. Feb. 7, 65; must. out July 15, 65.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED BY DRAFTED MEN.

Bigelow, John B.	48	B	C	July 24 63	Substitute for John H. Peck; must. out June 26, 65.
Giovanni, Don				do	Substitute for Darwin A. Stewart; des. before assignment to Co. or Reg't.

DRAFTED MEN WHO PAID COMMUTATION.

Benjamin, David	Foster, Edwin H.	Pierce, Aaron
Bliss, George E.	Gould, Henry M.	Seabury, Edward T.
Buzzell, George W.	Gould, John M.	Smith, Willard G.
Cummins, Luther	Hollister, Martin V. B.	Stevens, Thomas B.
Davis, George	Holmes, Henry C.	Templeton, Austin
Davis, Nathaniel Jr.,	Ordway, Edward,	Templeton, H. H.
Davis, Oscar L.	Parmenter, Marcus	Wasson, David H.
Edwards, Samuel Jr.,		

RECAPITULATION.

Volunteers for 3 years	86
Volunteers for 1 year	12
Volunteers for 9 months	24
Drafted men who entered service	3
Furnished substitute	2
Paid commutation	22
Mustered out at expiration of time of service, or the close of the war	64
Discharged for disability	30
Killed in battle	8
Died of wounds received in action	6
Died of disease contracted in service	11
Died in Rebel prisons	2
Deserted	6

ROLL OF HONOR.

Name.	Date of death.
Bancroft, Charles F.	June 14, 1862.
Batchelder, John D.	Feb. 27, 1864.
Bent, David J.	May 7, 1862.
Carson, Charles H.	May 5, 1864.
Clark, Isaac	June 6, 1864.
Cornell, Thomas	July 4, 1862.
Cutler, Charles F.	Sept. 3, 1862.
Cutler, Lorenzo D.	July 24, 1863.
Dearborn, Roswell H.	Dec. 13, 1862.
Gray, George S.	May 5, 1864.
Hargin, Ira J.	May 5, 1864.
Hill, Amasa	April 14, 1862.
Hill, Henry H. 1st lieut.	May 9, 1862.
Howland, William H.	May 10, 1864.
Hoyt, Enoch S.	Oct. 3, 1865.
Ormsbee, Elhanan W.	May 5, 1864.
Ormsbee, Orvis	Jan. 19, 1862.
Pierce, David	Mar. 1, 1864.
Putnam, Isaac A. 1st lieut.	May 5, 1864.
Roscoe, Curtis W.	Sept. 22, 1864.
Snow, Oscar D.	Oct. 14, 1861.
Snow, Willard C.	July 19, 1863.
Stevens, William B.	June 12, 1864.
Templeton, Charles A.	Oct. 17, 1862.
Thibeault, Antoine	Dec. 24, 1862.
Wakefield, Henry	Feb. 20, 1865.
Willey, Alonzo D.	April 16, 1862.

ERRATA.

[OF MR. WALTON.]

Page 329, Miranda C. Storrs should be *Maria Cadwell Storrs*.

Page 357, William H. Upham should be *William Keyes Upham*. E. P. W.

Page 299, soldiers furnished by the town given as 236, quota 189, should be 336, and a quota of 289 to fill.

[OF C. DE F. BANCROFT.]

Page 331, Willie Kelly, aged 11 years, killed by a sweep on Barre street, in 1869.

Page 331, a Willey child killed on Main street; run over, age 6, 1870.

Page 331, Michael McMahon killed, should read, aged 30 years.

Page 231, William Mousier, not William Monsier.

Page 332, D. K. Bennett, Aug. 3, not Aug. 8.

On page 348 should be added the names of Edward Ordway, Edward Seabury and Willard G. Smith to the list of drafted men from Montpelier as having paid commutation. They are erroneously given in the Adjutant General's printed report of 1864, as credits from East Montpelier.

Page 345, '6, Frank V. Randall, Jr., enlisted Jan. 1, 1863, at the age of 11 years; a credit from this town as a musician in Co. F, 13th Reg't., and mustered out of service July 21, '63; enlisted Jan. 5, '64, as musician in Co. E, 17th Reg't.; mustered out July, '65.

Page 342, Ansel H. Howard, aged 18 years, enlisted Aug. 20, '61, in Co. H, 2d Reg't.; promoted corporal; re-enlisted from Montpelier, Dec. 21, '63; promoted sergeant; mustered out of service July 15,'65.

Page 345, William Goodwin, enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, at the age of 24, in Co. I, 13th Regt. Mustered out with the regiment July 21, 1863.

Page 524, Center Cemetery should read Cutler Cemetery,

Page 530, James Conners' age should be 24, not 54.

Additional.—Mrs. Rhoda Brooks, page 476, the date of her birth should be 1788,

J. A. Wing, p. 545; birth Oct., not Dec. 26, 1810, remained in Plainfield 58.

Page 289, Drolette, should be Drolet.

COMMEMORATION.

PORTRAITS AND DONORS.

CLARK STEVENS of East Montpelier, old town clerk and Quaker minister—first preacher in old Montpelier. Donated by Hon. S. S. Kelton, historian of East Montpelier, and Thomas B. Stevens, grandson of Clark Stevens.

Gen. PARLEY DAVIS of East Montpelier, first general surveyor of Washington County. Donated by his grandson, Benjamin I. Wheeler of East Montpelier.

Gen. EZEKIEL P. WALTON. By Hon. E. P. Walton

Mrs. PRUSSIA PERSONS WALTON. By Mrs. Harriet N. Wing of Glens Falls, N. Y.

Hon. E. P. WALTON. By Hon. E. P. Walton.

Col. JAMES H. LANGDON, Mrs. JAMES H. LANGDON, JAMES R. LANGDON. By James R. Langdon.

GEORGE LANGDON. By Mrs. Geo. Langdon.

Dr. JULIUS Y. DEWEY. By Hon. Charles and Edward Dewey.

Hon. DANIEL BALDWIN. By Mr. and Mrs. Marcus D. Gilman.

Hon. CHARLES REED. By Mrs. Charles Reed.

Hon. CHARLES W. WILLARD. By Mrs. Charles W. Willard.

Senator WILLIAM UPHAM, Mrs. WILLIAM UPHAM. By Mrs. George Langdon.

Hon. SAMUEL PRENTISS. By Joseph A. Prentiss, Esq., Winona, Minn.

Rev. WILLIAM H. LORD. By Ladies of Bethany Church.

Rev. FREDERICK W. SHELTON. By Episcopal Church Society.

Rev. CHESTER WRIGHT. By Rev. J. Edward Wright.

Capt. NATHAN JEWETT, Col. ELISHA P. JEWETT. By Col. E. P. Jewett.

JOHN WOOD, THOMAS W. WOOD. By Thos. W. Wood.

Judge TIMOTHY P. REDFIELD. By Hon. T. P. Redfield.

Hon. HOMER W. HEATON. By Hon. Homer W. Heaton.

JOSEPH A. WING, Esq. By J. A. Wing, Esq.

Gen. PERLEY P. PITKIN. By Gen. P. P. Pitkin.

Hon. LUCIUS B. PECK. By his daughter, Mrs. Anna M. Mallary, Towanda, Penn.

Hon. STODDARD B. COLBY. By his daughter, Mrs. Col. Carey, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES G. EASTMAN. By Mrs. Charles G. Eastman.

JONATHAN SHEPARD. By George C. Shepard.

Gov. ASAHEL PECK. By Nahum Peck of Hinesburgh.

Hon. RAWSEL R. KEITH. By Dodge W. Keith of Chicago.

MAHLON COTTRILL, Mrs. MAHLON COTTRILL. By Jedd P. Cottrill, Esq., Milwaukee.

Col. LEVI BOUTWELL. By Mrs. Levi Boutwell and H. S. Boutwell.

Dr. NATHANIEL C. KING of East Montpelier, Dr. SUMNER PUTNAM of Montpelier. By Dr. Sumner Putnam.

CARLOS BANCROFT. By Mrs. Carlos Bancroft.

AARON BANCROFT. By Chas. De F. Bancroft and two old citizens.

ZENAS WOOD. By his daughters at St. Johnsbury.

RICHARD W. HYDE. By Mrs. R. W. Hyde and family.

Hon. JOHN A. PAGE. By Hon. J. A. Page.
Hon. JOSEPH POLAND. By Hon. J. Poland.
CHARLES W. BAILEY. By Mrs. Chas. W. Bailey.
J. WARREN BAILEY. By Mrs. J. W. Bailey.
Major ALFRED L. CARLETON. By Mrs. A. L. Carleton.
Rev. ELISHA BROWN. By Col. A. C. Brown.
LUTHER CROSS. By Luther B. Cross.
ROBERT H. WHITTIER. By Mrs. R. H. Whittier.
Dea. CONSTANT W. STORRS. By Mrs. C. W. Storrs.
MARCUS D. GILMAN. By M. D. Gilman.
HIRAM ATKINS. By H. Atkins.
Hon. RODERICK RICHARDSON. By Hon. R. Richardson.
Dr. CHARLES CLARK. By the family.

WOOD ENGRAVINGS SPECIALLY FOR THIS WORK.

LORENZO DOW and PEGGY, and BRIDGMAN. By L. J. Bridgman.
CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE. From the Catholic Society.
TRINITY M. E. CHURCH. By the Society—Mrs. Laura A. McDermid, solicitor.
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH. By the Unitarian Society, through John G. Wing, Esq.
BAPTIST CHURCH. By Society and friends, through John W. Smith.
CENTRAL VERMONT DEPOT. From Cen. Vt. R. R. Co., St. Albans.
VERMONT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE BUILDING. From the Company.
RESIDENCE OF MARCUS D. GILMAN. From Mr. Gilman.
WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE. By the Montpelier lawyers, through Hiram Carleton, Esq.
RESIDENCE OF GEORGE C. SHEPARD. From Mr. Shepard.
RIVERSIDE HOUSE. From C. J. Gleason, Esq.

Plates before engraved.—CHRIST CHURCH—By favor of Mr. Atkins of the Argus. BETHANY CHURCH, THE STATE HOUSE, PAVILION, &c. The Interior of CHRIST CHURCH, BETHANY, and TRINITY M. E., subscriptions commenced for.

NOTE TO THE PORTRAITS.—Those of Col. Langdon and wife, and Gen. Walton and wife, were painted by Tuthill, (a pupil of Benjamin West); those of Mahlon Cottrill and wife, by Mason, and all when the parties were so young, their portraits will be recognized by only a few persons. The same is true to some extent of the portraits of Gen. Parley Davis and Mrs. Upham. The signature of Prussia Walton was writren at the age of 82.

FINIS.

MONTPELIER, thou hast won my heart
By all thy generous ways;
It is my joy, my pride, thy noble men,
Thy matrons beauteous in their days—
To praise.

And I would write thy happy name
On the historic page,
In letters as of gold, to hand
Down to the future age—
MONTPELIER.

Abby Maria Hemenway

MORETOWN.

[Compiled from the newspaper records and papers contributed.]

"The township was chartered June 7, 1763, the grant to contain 6 square miles to be divided into 71 shares; one-eighth to each of the 64 proprietors; each drawing one lot out of each division, there being three divisions." The charter says, before any division of land be made to proprietors, a tract of land as near the center of the town as the land will admit shall be reserved and marked out for town lots, one of which shall be allotted to each proprietor, of the contents of 1 acre—they paying as rent therefor for the term of 10 years, one ear of Indian corn, on the 25th of Dec. annually, if lawfully demanded, and said rent to commence Dec. 25, 1762. Also each proprietor was to pay one shilling proclamation money on every 100 acres of land. After the town was organized, it passed a vote to "quiet" those who had previously selected and were occupying lots, in lieu of drawing by lot as specified in the grant. By "quiet" it is presumed was meant to let them hold the lots selected. Moretown was settled prior to 1790; for in 1790, Ebenezer Haseltine came to the N. W. part, and commenced to clear a farm about a mile and a half from Duxbury line. It was on Winooski or Onion river, and the place where his son, Ebenezer Haseltine, now resides. But it appears that Seth Munson was living near where Mr. Haseltine made a pitch, when Mr. H. arrived—so it is evident a few settlers had made a beginning prior to 1790. At this date, 1790, there were only a few houses in Montpelier, and these were log; and it is said that Mr. H. helped cut the first hay ever cut in Montpelier, and on the spot where the *Vermont Watchman* office now stands. When the Indians were on their way to burn Royalton, they camped on the meadow owned by Mr. Haseltine. Arrow heads and stone hatchets have been found on this farm. The first school district in town was formed in this neighborhood. Mrs. Ebenezer Haseltine and Aunt Judith Haseltine used to gather sap on snow-shoes, and catch cart loads of trout from Onion river. Aunt Judith H. died in Aug. 1876, aged more than 95 years. In those early days the settlers went to Burlington to mill. in canoes, carrying the canoe and grist around the falls in Bolton. Sometimes they would make "plumping mills," by making a hole in a large stump to hold the grain, and bending a sapling over, fasten to it a chunk of wood to pound the corn with. Of this no one need be ashamed, for one of our presidents ground corn in the same way. Bears and wolves disturbed the people to some extent, frequently coming out in the daytime. Three wolves came one night and put their paws on the yard fence of Abner Child, on Moretown Common, but went back to the mountains and howled. The next day, about 2 P. M., a deer came and jumped into the same yard, being driven in by the wolves, it was thought. The deer soon left, and wolves' tracks were afterward seen in connection with its tracks toward the river.

A young lady was riding on horseback from the Common toward the Hollow, and met a bear. She turned back, told her story, and some men rallied, pursued and killed the bear. It was distributed between persons, many wanting a piece. The head was taken by one man, and the next day or two the jaw of the bear was put on the table whole, the teeth all in.

A few years since, as Rev. Mr. Powers was returning from Northfield to this town, he met a bear, which he treed and watched while his boy went to the village and rallied some men, who came and killed the bear. It was voted to give Mr. P. the bear. The bears have not all left town, but the most of those remaining are biped.

Mar. 9, 1792, Joseph Haseltine, Seth Munson, David Parcher and Ebenezer Haseltine petitioned Richard Holden, a justice of the peace of Waterbury, to call a town meeting of inhabitants of Moretown, to meet at Jos. Haseltine's, Mar. 22, 1792, to elect town officers.

Met agreeable to warning and chose Daniel Parcher, moderator; and chose Seth Munson, town clerk; chose as selectmen, Joseph Haseltine, Daniel Parcher and John Heaton; chose Philip Bartlett,

treasurer; chose Joseph Haseltine, constable; chose John Heaton and Ebenezer Haseltine, listers; chose Joseph Haseltine, collector of town rates; and Joseph Parcher, highway surveyor. Voted to dissolve the meeting. Attest,

SETH MUNSON, *Town Clerk.*

Up to 1832, the town meetings were held on Moretown Common. At that date an article in the "warning" for town meeting called the voters together under great excitement. Much confusion prevailed, until it was ordered to call every voter into the house, and appoint a talisman to notice each man and record "yes" or "no" as he should pass out, voting on the article.

The article was to see if the legal voters would remove the town meeting from the Common to the Hollow. The majority voted "yes." Since that date the town meetings have been held at the Hollow. The present town house was then started by subscription.—*Written in* 1876.

[Among the papers of the late Henry Stevens, Antiquarian of Vermont, we copied the following heads of papers in his collections: "Surveys in Moretown," "A vendue pitch for Nathaniel Chipman," containing 360 acres, No. 83, signed Wm. Sawyer. In the office of Robert Temple, Rutland County Court, "Copies of Ira Allen's sales in Moretown"; complete, I think. "Copy of Smith's deed of land in Moretown"; "Copy of Sawyer's deed to Lovell"; "Ira Allen and Fiske's agreement selecting lands in Moretown"; "Agreement concerning land in Moretown between Ira Allen, and James Mowry, of Corinth"; "Ira Allen and Thomas Mead's land in Moretown"; "Colchester, June 25, 1790, Deed to Col. Ira Allen of 500 acres of land in Moretown, by Samuel Allen."]

By searching the old records, it is found proprietor's meetings were held for some years after the town was organized.

Among the prominent men of the present century may be named Abner Child, who was one of the earlier settlers, Harvey W. Carpenter, Alpheus C. Noble, Hon. Joseph Sawyer, Rufus Clapp and Calvin Kingsley, M. D., town clerk for 44 years, or since 1832. He is now partially retired to enjoy a competency gained in his profession. The others have nearly, if not all, died, and some of them were of the principal men from 1830 to 1850.

The Dr. has also represented the town several times in the State Legislature.

Judge Sawyer has a widow and 2 sons residing in town. One of those sons has a "bull's eye" watch which the Judge used to carry, and which had not been cleaned and run for 40 years until recently; it is said to be 150 years old. The same son has a clock 100 years old.

A very serious calamity occurred in 1830—the greatest freshet ever known in Mad River Valley. It raised the river until nearly all the street was covered. Miss Harriet Taylor, of Waitsfield, (now Mrs. Hon. Roderick Richardson, of Boston, Mass.,) was teaching school in our village at the time of the freshet. She boarded with a family living where Mr. Freeman now resides. The water drove them, in the night, to the chamber of the house, and they could, in the darkness, hear the splashing of the water and the thumping of floating chairs and tables against the chamber floor—to which the water had risen. To add to their distress the cries of a sick child were constantly calling their attention. Toward morning the cellar wall under a part of the house, fell in with a splash, causing new fright which led the inmates of the chamber to pray to God, the Father of Him who once said to the winds and waves, "Be still." The next morning the family and teacher were floated away to safety on a barn door. The sick child died in a few hours after the rescue. Henry Carpenter, residing further down the river, started with his wife and boy, the boy walking between them, with hands in theirs, to go to a neighbor's. They intended to keep the road, wading through the water; but coming to deeper water Mrs. Carpenter let go the boy's hand and probably became strangled. Mr. C. called in the darkness but no voice replied. The boy swam back to the house. The father in sadness rallied some neighbors, and the next day the mother and wife was found on the meadow below, cold in death.

One family fled to the hills and stayed out all night in the rain, holding a little babe in their arms. Who the little babe was let grandmother tell.

This newspaper record sent to us, we think, by Rev. Seldon B. Currier, we will interrupt here to give.

THE BURSTING OF A CLOUD OVER JONES'S BROOK IN MORETOWN.

BY HON. D P. THOMPSON.

I have used the term, *bursting of a cloud*, as the caption of this article, because it is expressive of a popular notion, and not because it is either philosophical or correct. It has long been a prevalent belief, that in cases of extraordinary falls of water over particular localities, clouds, like old leather bottles, suddenly burst and let the water they contain fall to the earth almost in a body, like rivers falling over precipices in cataracts; whereas nothing could be more unscientific or farther from the truth. No collected body of water, not even to the amount of a quart, could remain suspended in a cloud a single second, but would instantly fall to the earth from the force of the universal law of gravitation. The great deluging torrents of rain that occasionally occur, simply proceed from unusual thickness, or upward extent of the cloud. This will be more readily understood, perhaps, when we consider, that if a cloud half a mile thick discharges from its gathering mists a heavy rain, one of a mile thick would produce a rain doubly heavy, and so on, in the same proportion, with every additional thickness of cloud, till that thickness, as has been known sometimes to be the case, extends upwards to the distance of 5 or 6 miles, when from the whole mass the water reaches the earth less in the form of rain, indeed, than the pouring of a cataract.

The most remarkable instance of these great falls of water, which was ever known in this region, occurred about 30 years ago, round the sources of Jones's Brook, a small mill stream that rises in Moretown mountains and empties into the Winooski river 3 miles below Montpelier. The mountains round the source of this stream rise to the hight of about 2000 feet, with unusual abruptness, and, at the same time, so curve round as to leave the intermediate space in the form of a deep, half-basin, down the precipitous sides of which a sudden shower descends almost as rapidly as water strolling down the steepest roof of a house, and collecting at the bottom, pours, in a raging river, down the valley to the outlet of the stream. It was over this mountain-rimmed basin that burst the extraordinary thunder-storm which I have undertaken to describe, and which passed among the inhabitants under the name of *the bursting of a cloud*.

On the day and hour this storm occurred, I chanced to be on a high hill, east of Montpelier village, which afforded a plain view of the whole range of the Moretown mountains. It was a still, sultry, midsummer day, when my attention being attracted by the sudden obscuration of the sun, I looked toward the west, and saw the unusual spectacle of two heavy clouds rapidly rolling toward each other, in the line of the range just named, from diametrically opposite directions, the point where the collision must occur being evidently at the natural basin already particularized, or on the high mountain above it. These strangely moving clouds I watched with intense interest. On, on they rolled toward each other, with their long, streaming columns and menacing fronts, like two opposing, hostile lines of cavalry rushing together for deadly conflict. As anticipated, the collision occurred directly over the basin and on the sides of the adjoining mountains, and there, the opposing currents being of equal strength, the intermingling clouds came to a dead stand. Presently, however, the colliding masses began to rise upward and double over and over till they had swelled into a huge, dome-like figure, shooting up miles into the darkened heavens, and here commenced a startling display of the electric phenomenon. With the short, sharp and quickly repeating peals of thunder, the fierce streams of lightning were seen bursting in rapid succession from every part of the surcharged cloud, like some hotly worked battery of artillery from a smoke-enveloped field of battle. But soon the expanding cloud shut out the basin and valley from sight; and, being unable to see more, I returned home, and, with much interest, waited to hear the result of the fearful elemental exhibition I had been witnessing.

The news of the remarkable, and in one instance, fatal effects of that storm, in the disastrous flooding of Jones's Brook, at length reached us. The inhabitants of the basin, when the storm burst upon them so suddenly and unexpectedly, were struck with astonishment and alarm at the unwonted quantities of water that descended upon them from the seemingly flooded heavens. A settler who lived nearest the foot of the mountain described the rain as "coming down in bucketsful." I was in a field a short distance from my house when it struck, and was so astonished at first I knew not what to do. But the rain, if it could be called rain, coming thicker and

faster, I ran with all my might for the house, but was almost drowned before I got there, and then it was only to find the water gushing into the house on all sides till it was nearly knee-deep on the floor." And so with all the inhabitants of the basin. No place afforded them any protection; rivers were in all their houses within, and rivers, rising into seas, were all around them without; and they looked on with mute consternation at that tremendous outpouring of the clouds. But they were the first to be relieved. The rain, after the brief duration of less than half an hour, ceased as suddenly as it came; and the inhabitants ran out of their drenched houses just in time to behold the numerous uniting streams, that had come pouring down from the encircling mountain, gathering into a mighty river that swept away shanties, fences, old trees, logs, lumber and everything in its path, and bearing them in wild confusion on its surface, went foaming, tumbling and roaring, like a cataract, with amazing force, down the valley toward the outlet, three or four miles below.

But the principal scene arising from the destructive and fatal progress occurred at a saw-mill, owned by Mr. Oren Clark, and situated about a mile from the mouth of the stream. When the storm was spending its force on the sides of the mountain and the basin beneath, Mr. Clark was at work in a field near the mill with his hired man, Ebenezer Eastman. And being apprised by the great volume and blackness of the clouds hanging over the mountain at the west, that an unusual shower was falling round the sources of the stream, they proceeded at once to the mill and commenced such temporary repairs of the dam and flume as would, they believed, secure them against the rush of water, which, in greater or less quantities, they knew would soon be down upon them. While deeply engrossed in hurrying forward the contemplated repairs, they were aroused by a deafening roar that burst suddenly upon their ears from the stream but a short distance above the mill; when looking up they beheld to their astonishment and alarm, a wild, tumultuous sea of commingling flood-wood and turbid waters, with a wall-like front ten feet high, tumbling and rolling down upon them with furious uproar, and with the speed of the wind. Knowing that the mill could not stand before such an avalanche of water, and beginning to be specially alarmed for their personal safety, they attempted to secure a retreat over the log-way which extended from the mill to the high grounds five or six rods distant. Over this they made their way with all possible speed. But such was the velocity of the on-rushing torrent that they had not proceeded half way before the mill building came down with a crash behind them, the log-way was swept from beneath their feet, and the next moment they were struggling for their lives in a flood a dozen feet deep, foaming, boiling, and so filled with trees, timber and all sorts of ruins, that it did not seem possible for a human being to be borne along in the frightfully whirling mass and live a single minute.

"I saw Eastman once," said Mr. Clark in describing to me this, the most terrible scene of his life. "It was when I rose to the surface after the first plunge. He was struggling desperately to get his head above the flood-wood. But I saw him no more; for the next moment, I was borne down beneath the surface by a raft of logs that swept over me. From that time I was whirled onward with my head sometimes below, and sometimes above the water, till I found myself nearing the wooded bank on the opposite side of the stream, when I soon came within reach of a small tree, which I grasped and held on to, till I began to count myself saved. But the tree quickly came up by the roots and I was again plunged into the flood. But, though now nearly in despair, I struggled on, and soon was fortunate enough to grasp another sapling by means of which I at length drew myself ashore and fell down half drowned and half dead from bruises and exhaustion. It was now nearly dark. After rallying my strength a little, I commenced crawling and stumbling through the tangled thickets along up the stream till, after a struggle of seeming hours, I at last reached a point opposite my house, where, by loud hallooing, I rallied my family, who believed me lost, and informed them I would proceed on to the next house, on that side, stay all night and cross the next morning. This I did, and the next morning reached home, where I was received as one risen from the dead."

The remains of Eastman were found the next day washed up near the mouth of the stream on the meadow of Samuel Jones, who was injured in the loss of crops, the covering of his lands by flood-wood and washing away the soil, to the amount of $300. Whether Eastman was drowned, or killed by being crushed among the logs, was never known. Either cause was sufficient to have produced his death.

Such were the leading events attending the memorable thunder-storm on Jones's Brook.

The Mad river affords some of the best water privileges found in the State, and

should the inhabitants of Moretown induce some moneyed firm to put in a large manufacturing house here, thus utilizing more of the water power, and urge the building of a contemplated railroad, which has already been surveyed through the town, it would greatly develop the resources of and build up our town.

Moretown is considerably broken in surface, but is romantic, and affords much to please and profit the student of nature. Camel's Hump is seen from various points, and is only a few miles distant from Moretown. Mineral springs are found here, which by puffing and patronizing, would be quite equal to many, no better, but celebrated ones.

It is quite a dairy town, some farmers having 20 or more cows, and many others 10 to 20.

There are now 3 stores, 3 blacksmith shops, two saw-mills, 2 clapboard, 2 shingle and 2 planing-machines in the village; also 1 hotel, 1 harness-shop, employing several workmen, 2 carriage and sleigh-shops, 1 grist-mill, 1 sash, door and blind-shop, near by a dressmaker, 2 milliners, 1 goldsmith and 1 tinman.

We have also a very excellent high school, taught by Miss Folsom.

Polly Phemia Munson was probably the first child born in Moretown, and Paul Knapp the first person who died in town. He was killed by the fall of a tree.

[Thus far the paper we credit to Rev. Seldon B. Currier. The following is from a lady of Moretown, contributed 10 or 12 years since]:

The first school-house in this town was within the limits of the present village of Moretown. In the first settlement of the town there were three lots set off for the first minister. Rev. Mr. Brown, Universalist, the first minister settled, deeded the land to the town for the benefit of schools. There are 14 school districts in town now, and we had three schools in the village last winter (1869), and for several years we have had a select school every spring and fall. Our population in 1860 was a little over 1400. There has not been any state prison candidate from this place to this date—1870.

Our first representative of the town, Luther Moseley, was chosen by 7 voters.

The first store was opened here by Winship & Thornton, 1815. The first load of goods was bought in Burlington, and brought into town by Cephas Carpenter. Winship was a butcher from that place.

In 1822, Mr. Stevens commenced trade here. He built a distillery to make whisky, and died about 2 years after. His death was a great loss to the town. A starch factory was built in 1833, by Martin L. Lovell and Francis Liscomb, and run about 5 years, after which it was bought by Jesse Johnson, and used for a tannery from 3 to 5 years, when it was burned.

The first and only hotel to the present, was built and kept by Joseph Sawyer, in 1835. There are some stores of the olden time here.

Nearly 50 years since, Nathan Wheeler (I think his name was Nathan), 5 years old, son of Ira Wheeler, was lost on his way home from school. The news spread. The farmers left their hay down, and came from Waterbury, Northfield, Duxbury, Waitsfield, nearly 1500 men, and joined in the search for the lost boy. After a three days' diligent hunt the boy was found in Duxbury. It rained very hard when he was found, and the little fellow was trudging on; he said he was going home. Capt. Barnard said if the boy should work hard all of his life and be prospered, he never could pay all for their trouble in finding him; but when we realize the sympathy and good feelings manifested, he felt that they were all well paid. The boy grew to be a man, became a good soldier and died for his country, and so, well paid.

COL. EZEKIEL CLAPP,

a farmer and prominent citizen of Moretown, was a whole-souled man, much esteemed by his neighbors. About the time he was appointed Colonel, Capt. Rufus Barnard, Capt. Orson Skinner, Maj. Elias Taylor and Col. Clapp attended a military meeting at Waterbury one evening, and after the meeting, it being 10 o'clock P. M.,

it was agreed they would all go to Major Taylor's, in Waitsfield, to see a large cat-amount that had been killed on the East Mountain. The company filled 2 sleighs. It was very cold, but they reached Waitsfield, and actually saw a large dead cat-amount. The company did not get back to Moretown till the next morning.

Many years before this, Mr. Clapp was carrying an iron kettle he had borrowed of a neighbor, home on his head. He lived at this time on Mad river, about a mile above Moretown village. Being tired, he sat down to rest, and soon saw a bear seated a little distant, suspiciously regarding him and his kettle. Clapp sprang forward, and cast his kettle at the bear. The bear not liking the sound of the kettle as it fell, rushed away, and Clapp picking up the kettle, made his best way home. Mr. Clapp died about 2 years since (1868). The record of him is, "a man truthful and upright in all his dealings."

Samuel Pierce, who settled here from Berlin many years since, tells of several deer having been killed in Moretown soon after he came. They were shot when they came down from the mountain to drink. He and Burr Freeman killed one, and he had the skin tanned and made into gloves, and for a long time after boasted of having a pair of Vermont deer-skin gloves. Mr. Pierce is now (1870), about 70 years of age.

DR. STEPHEN PIERCE,

from Massachusetts, was the first physician that settled in town. He lived on the farm now occupied by Mr. Bisbee. He was a good doctor, upright in all his practice, and made himself honored and useful in his chosen field of labor. He died in Barnard about 1864. Soon after he came to Moretown, one man remarked that the Doctor had a very good theory of physic, but he lacked the practice. Soon after this Mr. A. March had a sick child. He went to the Doctor and wanted to get some theory of physic for his child. The Doctor gave him some, and often spoke of the joke to his friends.

DR. LESTER KINGSLEY

came to this town in Feb. 1827, and has been in practice here now over 40 years. He has many friends, and is now (1870), the town clerk. Dr. Calderwood came to assist Dr. K. in his practice in May of this year. [Dr. Kingsley was town clerk from March 1832 to March 1880, annually elected, holding the office 48 years, and about 10 months to the time of his death. He was postmaster from 1837 to '62—25 years, and represented Moretown in the Legislature in 1841, '42, and was actively engaged in his profession here 52 years, till within 2 years of his death, Jan. 4, 1881, aged 76.]

DR. HAYLETT,

homœopathist, has been here 2 years, from 1868. He, too, has been successful and won many friends, and his wife has also made herself welcome among us, by teaching music.

There are three merchants in town: C. Lovejoy, James Evans, Nathan Spaulding. Mr. Evans commenced trade May, 1862 [removed to Boston sinceJ. Mr. Spaulding commenced about 1858, and has charge of the post-office [gone to Burlington]. His father, now deceased, was a highly esteemed Methodist minister. He was buried here.

There is one grist-mill in town [two now], owned by a Mr. Robinson; 1 sash and blind factory, owned by Geo. Bulkley and Geo. Thornton, [which is now Mr. Fassett's grist and saw-mill, tub factory and planing-machine matcher,] four saw-mills, three owned by David T. Jeff. Belding, one on the river by Lorenzo Wells's; 3 blacksmith's shops, carried on by Curt. Carpenter & Co., Calvin Foster, and M. Taylor; Calvin Foster's carriage shop, where he has done a good business a great many years; Towle & Lovejoy's wheelwright shop, where a good business has been done; [given up and turned into the blacksmith shop of Wallings & Spaulding]; Collins built another shop and continued business as before; William Sawyer's harness shop employs several men, [has removed into a larger shop, with his son, partner]; Mr. Towle's harness shop [he has left town, and the shop is now closed]; and we have also 2 shoemakers.

[Written by Mrs. Smith in 1870, corrected by Mr. Aaron Goss, of Moretown, in the fall of 1881.]

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

[FROM MRS. SMITH.]

The original members of the First Congregational Church in Moretown were—Reuben Hastings, John Stockwell, Samuel Eaton, Mrs. Eleazer Wells, and Mrs. Stockwell. The meeting for the organization was in the first log school-house.

Mrs. Smith gives from the records the following account of the second organization:

"The Congregational Church in Moretown and Duxbury met this day at the house of Dea. Benton in said Moretown, for the purpose of taking into consideration the disorganization of the said church in Moretown and Duxbury, organized church. The subject had been previously presented to these churches, and the above named meeting of the two churches was duly warned. The meeting was organized by choosing the Rev. Samuel G. Tenney of Waitsfield, moderator, and the Rev. Lyndon S. French of Fayston, co-minister commissioned by the Vt. Dom. Society to labor in the church of Fayston and Moretown, scribe. After due consideration it appeared that the church in Moretown was not prepared for the new organization. It was accordingly voted to adjourn the meeting until the 18th day of January, 1836, to be held at the same place, and that previous to the new organization, each church, separately, should hold a meeting to pass a vote that the new organization should be the dissolving of the two former churches in said Moretown and Duxbury.

Signed SAMUEL G. TENNEY,
LYNDON S. FRENCH.

Moretown, Jan. 18, 1836."

The church in Moretown and Duxbury met agreeably to agreement, having, as was voted at the first meeting, each of them voted to disorganize the old church by organizing a new one. The moderator then called for those members in those two churches who wished to unite in a new church, to present themselves. The following members came forward from Moretown: Nathan Benton, Eunice, his wife, Abraham Spofford and Sarah, his wife, H. Spaulding and Mary, his wife. From Duxbury: Reuben Munson and Mary, his wife, Earl Ward, and Mrs. Fanny Avery."

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

[BY C. A. SMITH.]

The first church organized in town was a Congregational church. Deacon Nathan Benton and Philemon Ashley were among its early and prominent members. The school-house, and afterward the town house at the village, were used as places of worship. Public worship was maintained until about 1840, when the membership being quite small, the church was merged in the Congregational church at S. Duxbury, the services at first being held at Moretown and Duxbury alternately, but afterward at S. Duxbury alone.

The Congregational Church at S. Duxbury was founded at an early period. Among its first members were Reuben Munson, Hezekiah Ward, and Earl Ward, his son. Messrs. Seeley and Pomeroy were the earliest pastors. This church is the only church in Duxbury, the people of N. Duxbury being better accommodated at Waterbury. It has never had a large membership. Its relations with the M. E. church at Moretown are of the most cordial character, and for several years the pastor of the M. E. church at Moretown has been the acting pastor of the Congregational church at S. Duxbury.

Amasa Cole was probably the first Methodist preacher in Moretown. He was a local preacher living near Middlesex. Soon after, in 1809, Joshua Luce, a local preacher from Pittsfield, Mass., settled in town. He, with his wife and daughter Roxana, were probably the first Methodists in town. By their efforts a Methodist church was soon organized, and Moretown became a part of the old Barre Circuit, Vermont District and New England Conference of the M. E. Church, a circuit embracing Barre, Montpelier, Middlesex, Moretown, Waitsfield and Warren.

In the town clerk's office there is a record of the certificate of the ordination of

Amasa Cole as a deacon by Bishop McKendree, at Durham, Me., June 4, 1814, also of that of Leonard Foster, by Bishop Asbury, June 10, 1818. Zadoc Hubbard, Ebenezer Johnson, Calvin Clark, Barnabas Mayo and William Harris were among the leading members prior to 1820.

The first church edifice was built in 1832, at the Common. This was occupied for 22 years, until in 1854, the present church at the village was erected. The old church still stands, though unoccupied. Messrs. Frost, Newell, Steele, Peirce and Haskell were among the earliest itinerants on this circuit, while Bishop George, Wilbur Fisk and Elijah Hedding (afterward Bishop) have officiated here.

Rev. Justin Spaulding was born in this town in 1802. He was for some years a missionary in South America, afterward a presiding elder in New Hampshire Conference. His health failing, he returned to his native town and resided here until his death.

Rev. Nathan B. Spaulding was born in Moretown; entered the Methodist ministry from this town. He belonged successively to the New England and to the New Hampshire Conferences, in which he held a prominent position. A partial failure of health necessitated a retirement from the itinerancy in middle life. He located in his native town, and continued to preach occasionally as health and opportunity permitted until his death in 1863.

The topography of this town is such that the inhabitants of large portions of its territory can more conveniently attend church at Northfield, Montpelier, Middlesex and Waterbury than at Moretown village. The M. E. church is the only Protestant church in town. At some periods of its history its membership has been much larger than at present; but its condition and prospects are very hopeful.

Mrs. Smith says in her paper, "the first Methodist meeting was held in Mr. Slayton's barn." It is probable, says our record, that we credit to Rev. Mr. Currier, that Mr. Cole was the first Methodist preacher in town. He resided near Middlesex, and was accustomed to walk from home to the Common, preach, and return without dinner for the reason that "Jack did not eat his supper,"—none was offered him to eat. In the winter season this walk and work must have been very fatiguing, especially when he broke his own path through the snow. often knee deep.

When the people of Moretown heard the cannon's roar at Plattsburg, the townsmen met at the tavern kept by Joshua Luce, on the farm where Alvin Pierce now resides, to see who would volunteer to go to Plattsburg to repulse the British. This was in 1812. Both the local preachers were present and heartily encouraged the men.

Mr. Luce was a local preacher, but farming was his main occupation. He preached on the Common, in the dwelling house of Ebenezer Johnson, and in the school house.

Among the prominent members of the Methodist Church in 1820, and for some years suhsequent, were Ebenezer Johnson—who was town clerk prior, for some years, to 1832, when Dr. Kingsley succeeded him—Calvin Clark and Barnabas Mayo—whose names are among the substantial and influential members of the Methodist family of that date.

William Harris and his excellent wife, known as "Aunt Ruth," were noted for their generosity, keeping what was called a Methodist tavern, and many a weary itinerant found shelter and food and rest in the home of "Aunt Ruth."

In 1832, the first Methodist meeting house in town was built on the Common, and for 22 years it was occupied in regular meetings. But in 1854, Moretown Hollow—now village proper—built the house now used for worship. For some years before the church building was erected at the Hollow, the Methodists worshipped in the town-house in the village or Hollow, and at the Common alternately. Soon after the church was built in the village the Common meetings were nearly abandoned, and meetings held at the new house only.

Three prominent men—who became ministers of the Gospel—had their origin

in this town. Rev. Justin Spaulding, son of Levi and Thankful Spaulding. [See paper before.] His widow and several children are now residing in Moretown and vicinity.

Rev. Newell Spaulding, brother of the last named, is now living, and resides in New York city.

Rev. Nathan B. Spaulding [see, also, page before.]

When the Barre circuit included the 6 towns, before named, and the meetings were sometimes held in Wm. Harris' barn, when the quarterly meetings were held here, as many as 80 teams have been counted around the barn from the other towns of the circuit, which centered around.

The Methodists of Moretown and the Congregationalists of South Duxbury have alternate meetings at present, and have but one pastor. They have a good congregation and an excellent Sabbath School. If any one who may read this listened to a concert by the South Duxbury Sabbath School on the first Sabbath of October, 1876, they will doubtless bear testimony to the truthfulness of the above statement, in calling the school an excellent one.

For the present prosperity of the Methodist Church in Moretown, any one desiring can see the Annual Minutes of Conference, 1876. The parsonage buildings have been repaired and neatly fitted up this year.

MINISTERS FROM 1860 TO 1881.

1860, J. W. Bemis; 1862, J. Gill; 1863–4, P. N. Granger; 1865–6, L. C. Powers; 1867–8, W. B. Howard; 1869–70, D. Willis; 1871–2, J. S. Spinney; 1873, H. G. Day; 1874–5, D. Willis; 1876–7, C. S. Buswell; 1878–9, C. A. Smith; 1880–81, S. B. Currier.

REV. LEMUEL C. POWERS,

(BY A. S. COOPER.)

whose life was marked with uniform consistency and faithfulness, was born in Rochester, this State, August, 1828. He made a Christian profession at the age of 13, and commenced his labors as a Methodist preacher when about 30. His fields were first as a local preacher on Bethel Lympus charge two years; after as Conference preacher there 2 years; next at Topsham 2 years, and then at Moretown in 1864, '66. The first was a dry year, but he labored on earnestly, especially in the Sunday school, and in his second year just as he was prostrated by disease, he was cheered by 12 or 15 persons at North Fayston, embraced in his charge, professing conversion and wishing to receive baptism from his hands; but his work was done, and he received his discharge on the eve of the holy Sabbath—Nov. 18, 1866. To an only brother who watched by his bedside while he was dying, he said: "I am realizing now how

'Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are'";

and passed without a struggle or groan to his rest.

He left a wife and 4 children. Revs. Gill and Spaulding attended his funeral. After his brethren in the ministry and others bore his body to the grave, the citizens assembled and passed resolutions of respect for his memory and sympathy for his family.—[For further mention see the place of his birth—Rochester, in next volume.]

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MORETOWN.

Those of this faith are almost entirely Irish. The first settlers were Daniel Murray, John Hogan, Patrick Calvy, Patrick Farral and Daniel Divine. They purchased lands on what is called South hill. Most of them commenced with very limited means, but by industry have generally prospered, and will now average with others of the town in wealth. There is one school district almost all Irish pupils.

There are now 90 who have grand lists, and probably 75 voters. Among the prominent men of the present are Andrew Murray, Daniel Hassett, Patrick Lynch, Thomas and Charles McCarty, and the three Kerin brothers. Moretown is now a central point for the Catholic population of South Duxbury, Fayston, Waitsfield and Warren. The first priest officiating here was Father Jeremiah O'Callaghan,

who, if we are correctly informed, was the first Catholic priest in Vermont.

[The first resident Irish priest, but not the first Catholic priest in Vermont. There was a resident priest, undoubtedly, at the old French Mission of St. Catherine, in Wells, at the Isle La Motte Mission of St. Anne (see vol. II. page 558), and the French Mission in Swanton, some interesting account of which will be given in the history of the late Rev. John B. Perry, of Swanton, to be embraced in this work—of any of which missions we would be particularly pleased to receive any information that any person may be able to communicate, however trifling apparently. Every little link helps in putting together the broken chain that binds us to the early days. Our histories are very obscure so far back; the least little incident is the little track to the explorer that leads to the clue. There have been also missionary priests earlier than Father O'Callaghan, as Rev. James Fulton, the venerable pastor now of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, East Boston, who was an early missionary in Vermont. See his "Early History of the Catholic Church in New England."—ED.]

"He resided in Burlington, officiating there and in this town, and probably in other places. Father O'Callaghan was also an author, and wrote five volumes on different subjects. The second priest officiating here was Father Drolet, the third, Father Druon, the fourth, Father Duglue, the fifth, Father Galligan, who resides at Waterbury, officiating there, in this town, and in Northfield.

The land for building a church on, and also for a burial ground, was given to the Catholic society by Col. Miller of Montpelier, in 1841. In 1858, the society built their present church building on South hill, which is a little more than a mile from the village, nearly east. They contemplate building a new church edifice in the village, at no very distant future.—*Newspaper Record*, 1879.

The Rev. Fathers O'Callaghan, Daly, Drolet, Maloneya nd Coopman, O. M. J., visited occasionally this mission, before Rev. Z. Druon built the Church (St. Patrick's) in 1860. The lot upon which the church stands had been given many years before by three members, to be used partly as a burying ground. The number of Catholic families in this mission is about 40; mostly farmers. They are attended now by Rev. Thomas Galligan, from Waterbury, and were previously, after the departure of Father Druon, attended from Montpelier by his successor there, Rev. Joseph Duglue, who had the pastoral care of them for a few years.

REV. Z. DRUON.

Aug. 21, 1876."

"The document sent you by Father Druon is, I think, quite correct. The lot on which the church stands was donated in 1855 by Frank Lee, Peter Lee, and J. Miller. I copy from the deed itself.

LOUIS BP. OF BULINGTON.

Jan. 2, 1882."

PROMINENT SONS OR CITIZENS.

Among the men of note who were born or have lived in Moretown, in the early part of their lives, is Rev. ELAND FOSTER, a preacher and author. He has held many good appointments in and around New York city. Mr. Foster married the daughter of Dr. Palmer, of New York. He with his wife are great revival workers. [What has Rev. Mr. Foster published? titles of his works asked for, not yet received—ED.]

Rev. WILLIAM HIGH may also be named as one who was brought up, if not born, in our town, and who is well known as quite a noted pulpit orator.

Also, Rev. E. C. BASS, now of New Hampshire Conference, is a native of Moretown, and graduate of the Vermont University.

LONGEVITY OF MORETOWN.

Persons deceased in town 70 years of age and over.—Philemon Ashley 80, Roger G. Bulkley 86, Lyman Child 81, Reuben Perkins 72, John Pattrill 82, Lyman Cobb 72, Ephraim Cobb 81, Israel Noble 84, Elisha Goodspeed 88, Levi Spalding 81, Constant Freeman 77, Jesse Thornton 71, Cephas Carpenter 88, Nathan Benton 70, Nathan

Benton Jr. 79, Stephen Pierce 88, Charles Howe 91, Abram Spofford 82, Elijah Winship 73, Rowland Taylor 77, Ichabod Thomas 79, Morty Kerin 82, Timothy Hutchins 76, Abner Child 87, Reuben Hawks 75, James Smith 73, James Smalley 84, Levi Munson 72, Richard Welch 71, John Poor 79, Horace Heaton 81, Zela Keyes 76, Martin Mason 70, Daniel Woodbury 91, Daniel Murray 70, Samuel Carlton 83, Earl Ward 70, David Stockwell 75, Philetus Robinson 76, Micah B. Taplin 78, Ward Page 74, Francis Hope 82, Robert Prentiss 83, Matthias Cannon 82, John Snyder 85, Daniel Hassett 72, John Flanagan 76, Wm. Prentiss 83, Eber C. Child 76, Lester Kingsley 76, Samuel Pierce 82, William Prentiss Sr. 80, Ezra Harris over 70, Isaac Foster, Caleb Hobbs, Ebenezer Johnson, Ebenezer Mayo, Hartwell Robinson, Harvey Stowell, Samuel Kingsbury, Alfred Cram, Emory Taylor, Paul Knapp 87, Ebenezer Haseltine 79, Elisha Atherton 79, Henry Colby 84, Richard Colby 89, David Belding, John Goss 73, Aladuren Stowell 80, Sylvia Ashley 76, Sally Bulkley 80, Eunice Noble 71, Lydia Foster 84, Martha Davis 85, Thankful Spalding 80, Sibyl Clapp 80, Phœbe Thornton 80, Lucinda Curtis 89, Anna Carpenter 71, Esther Benton 77, Elizabeth Pierce 73, Martha Howe 96, Rebecca Pierce 73, Jane G. Seaver 81, Sarah Freeman 70, Nancy Smith 74, Mary Allen 77, Elizabeth Hall 75, Betsey Vose 86, Polly P. Wells 81, Louisa A. Martin 71, Abigail Haseltine 79, Emily Allen 70, Prudence Freeman 90, Phila Goss 72, Dolly F. Child 88, Sally Stiles 73, Susan Hope 78, Harriet McNaulty 74, Rhoda Willey 80, Lydia Robinson 86, Eliza M. Poor 73, Mary Nash 78, Isabel C. Jackson 71, Priscilla Knapp 93, Polly Howes 77, Phœbe Rice 89, Sarah D. Walton 74, Betsey Clark 88, Ruth Slayton 81, Lucinda Stowell 75, Anna Barton 86, Mariam Leland 92, Parnel Boutwell 71, Shuah Keyes 88, Florenda F. Belding 87, Sally Corss, Eunice Snyder 85, Lucinda Prentiss 75, Lizzie Prentiss 72, Mrs. Amos Palmer over 70, Esther (Luce) Ridley 86, Lucy Silsby over 70, Mrs. Eben'r Mayo, Dolly Child, Mrs. Ephraim Clark, Rachel Kingsbury, Anna Munson 86, Clarissa Heaton 96, Mrs. Alfred Crane 70, Juda Haseltine 96, Mrs. John Foster over 70, Mrs. David Stockwell over 70, Susan Foster 74, Hannah Flanders 90, Huldah Colby 70, Lucretia Freeman 73, Lydia Goss 73, Betsey Hutchinson, Mrs. Aladuren Stowell 75.

Old people of Moretown now living over 70.—Joel D. Rice 75, Lewis Bagley 78, Uriah Howe 72, Calvin Foster 78, John Towle 80, Wm. B. Foster 80, Osgood Evans 78, Hiram Hathaway 70, Smith Freeman 72, Ezra Hutchinson 81, William Deavitt over 70, Rolland Knapp over 70. Mary B. Evans 73, Abigail Child 81, Mary A. Spalding 86, Polly Prentiss 82, Cornelia W. Goss 75 Lucinda Tubbs 79, Rahamah T. Bulkley 72, Sarah Seaver 70, Mary Somerville over 70, Mrs. Joel Rice 75, Nancy Carlton 80, Priscilla Knapp 81.

Wales Bass, son of Alpheus Bass, of Moretown, was killed instantly, Dec. 1863, being thrown from a load of wood; the horses had taken fright.

ADDITIONAL FROM AARON GOSS.

Longevity.—Charlotte Smith died in town, aged 93; and the following died during the past year, 1881:

Dr. Luther Kingsley, aged 76 years, who lived in town nearly 60 years, had been town clerk nearly 50 years.

Wm. Prentiss, aged 83, had always lived in town.

Samuel Pierce, aged 82, had lived in town 58 years.

Mrs. Florinda Belden, aged 87, and Mrs. Lydia B. Foster, 80.

Simon Stevens had his distillery on the premises where D. F. Freeman now lives. He was a very resolute business man, and died by taking a severe cold from overwork. G.

RE-UNION OF OSGOOD EVANS' FAMILY, which held a pleasant re-union in this town, at the old homestead, Sept. 1879; there being present Mr. Evans, the father, 76 years of age; Mrs. Evans, 72; J. D. Evans and family, of the firm of Batchelder, Evans & Co., Boston, produce dealers—wife and 2 children; E. A. Shattuck,

Central R. R. engineer, and family; M. O. and G. B. Evans and families, and Geo. C., who lives with his father; and grandchildren present, 27.

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER

was born in Moretown, Dec. 22, 1824, and died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1881, while serving as United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin. His parents named him Decatur Merritt Harmon Carpenter; how and why his name was changed will appear further on.

His grandfather, Col. Cephas Carpenter, was long a resident of Moretown—a man of strong intellect and marked characteristics. For years he was a justice of the peace, and as such presided in the trial of cases almost without number. When a trial was had before another justice, he was usually found acting as counsel for one of the parties, in which capacity he was quite the equal of most of the practicing attorneys of his day. It has been truly said of him that "he was a *lawyer*, though not a member of any bar."

His father was Ira Carpenter, who was born in Moretown, and resided there until well advanced in life, when he removed to Warren. He was a particularly fine-looking man, easy in manner, social in his habits, and a favorite among his acquaintances. For more than twenty years he held the office of deputy sheriff, and was frequently constable of the town. In discharging the duties of these offices he was thrown much into the company of Hon. Paul Dillingham, a lawyer residing in Waterbury, but having a large practice in the Mad River Valley. Such close business relations soon made them fast friends, and Mr. Carpenter's house became Mr. Dillingham's habitual stopping-place when at Moretown. During these visits "Merritt," as the boy was then called, attracted the attention of the genial attorney from Waterbury, who frequently bantered him about coming to live with him, promising to make a lawyer of him. On the occasion of a certain trip to Moretown, while passing over the height of land midway between the latter village and Waterbury, Mr. Dillingham was surprised to meet young Carpenter, then a lad of 14, trudging along on foot with all his worldly effects in a small bundle. When asked where he was going, the boy replied, "To Waterbury, to live with you and be a lawyer." 'Squire Dillingham, as he was then popularly called, finding his former proposals thus unexpectedly accepted, directed the lad to go ahead, report to Mrs. Dillingham, and await his return at night. Mrs. Dillingham was greatly pleased with her youthful visitor, who made such good use of his undeveloped arts as an advocate that when Mr. Dillingham returned, he found an *entente cordiale* had already been established between his wife and the boy. And this is how young Carpenter became a protege, though never a formally adopted son of Hon. Paul Dillingham, whose house thereafter was the only home he had until he entered upon the practice of his profession, and had made one for himself in the West.

In 1843, through the influence of Mr. Dillingham, he was appointed a cadet in the Military School at West Point, in which institution he pursued his studies for 2 years. Having no taste for military life, but desiring above all things else to be a lawyer, he at the end of that time tendered his resignation. This was accepted, and he immediatety returned to Waterbury, and entered Mr. Dillingham's office as a student. In Nov. 1847, he was admitted to the Washington County Bar; but conscientiously refused to practice without further preparation. He went to Boston, where he was generously taken into the office of Rufus Choate. He soon won, not only the good opinion of that great man, but his admiration and unbounded confidence. Mr. Choate assisted him in selecting a library suitable to his needs, and advanced the money to pay for the same. Equipped with this, he removed to Beloit, Wis., in the year 1848.

At this time he was tall and handsome of figure, with a noble head and winning blue eyes, with a voice of sympathetic quality, and with a manner of mingled frankness and almost boyish roguishness. His prospect was full of promise, when, after a few months' residence in Beloit, he

was suddenly and unaccountably afflicted with a disease of the eyes, which resulted for several months in total blindness. For 18 months he was under treatment in New York, poor, almost hopeless of cure, and with no other than his constant friends, Mr. Dillingham and Rufus Choate. Nearly 3 years were thus lost--so far as professional advancement was concerned--before he was able to return and resume the practice of his profession in Beloit. Poor as he then was, he managed to collect what was then the best law library in the county, and from the first developed that thoroughness of "working out" cases which ever since characterized him. Then, as since, he was very fond of literary studies. The poets he had almost by heart, and his studies of the historical, philosophical and political classics of England and America were unceasing. Politically, he was a democrat of the most decided cast. Going to Beloit just as the "free-soil" movement was carrying all before it, he had to breast the almost unanimous political sentiment of a county and town invincibly whig before, then "free-soil," and since republican. Still, he assailed his opponents in their stronghold with so much fearlessness, wit, logic, constitutional learning and unfailing *bonhommie*, that only his few enemies were vexed at his personal popularity.

Still democratic on his return to Beloit, he became known more widely by occasional speeches in various parts of the state, while his professional success grew with steadiness. So strong had be become in a few years in his own county, that in 1852 he received the legal majority of votes cast for district attorney, although his party was beaten by over 1500 votes. His opponent received the certificate, owing to the diversity in the use of the numerous initials of his name on the ballots cast by his supporters, but Mr. Carpenter appealed to the court, and vindicated both his right and legal ability before the supreme tribunal of the state with equal success. It was in consequence of this experience that he obtained legislative sanction to the name, Matthew Hale Carpenter, by which he had become to be called by his admirers in a spirit of pleasant recognition of his splendid legal abilities.

From this time until 1869, he never held an office, nor was he a candidate for one. He devoted himself to the study and practice of the law with an enthusiasm which knew no bounds, and had a large and lucrative practice.

In 1856, he was the leading counsel for the respondent in the remarkable proceedings by *quo warranto*, to try the title to the office of governor of Wisconsin between the relator Bashford and the incumbent Barstow.

In 1859, he removed to Milwaukee, and formed, by invitation, a law partnership with Hon. E. G. Ryan, then the acknowledged leader of the Wisconsin Bar, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that state.

Two such natural leaders of men could not long remain partners, and this partnership was soon dissolved. Mr. Carpenter opened an office for himself, and was constantly crowded with business. From 1860 to 1867 his time was almost constantly occupied with litigation connected with the railroads of the state, and which was finally carried to the supreme court of the United States, where upon his first appearance he won the rare honor of a highly complimentary notice from that grave tribunal.

"Meanwhile, the outbreak of armed rebellion gave Carpenter the opportunity to lead in politics as in law. Having been a devoted Douglas Democrat, a believer in the constitution, and a stalwart defender of the Union, he burst the bonds of party allegiance, as soon as the democratic party South openly carried out its plans. No voice in Wisconsin, at the outset of the war, was so clear, electric and thrilling as his, when the First Wisconsin regiment was sent to the front. His speech was a trumpet blast that was worth an army corps to the cause that inspired him with the courage of an apostle and the prescience of a prophet. It came from his heart and went to the hearts of the people. It anticipated the necessity of emancipation and filled the souls of old anti-slavery leaders

with apprehensions of its untimeliness. In all the subsequent phases of the war he was constantly in the lead, but never had to go beyond the doctrines and sentiments of the speech that made him the foremost republican leader, in the hearts of the people."

During the dark days of 1863 and 1864, Mr. Carpenter supported the government by public speeches and printed arguments, in which he took the most advanced position as to the war powers of the government outside the constitution when the life of the nation was in peril. His powerful arguments, maintaining the measures of the government, attracted universal attention. So great, indeed, had his reputation become as a constitutional lawyer, that in 1867, when the famous McArdle case was coming on for argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, Secretary Stanton engaged Mr. Carpenter to make the principal argument for the government. His argument in that case, it may be safely said, will rank with the greatest efforts ever made before that or any other judicial tribunal. After the completion of his brief, he submitted it to Secretary Stanton, who cordially approved it, but added that William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, was the king of American lawyers, and that before the argument was made he desired to have his judgment as to its soundness. Provided with a note of introduction from the Secretary and a $1000 retainer, Mr. Carpenter went to Philadelphia, and submitted his argument to Mr. Meredith. A whole day was spent at the latter's residence in a very thorough examination of it. At the conclusion Mr. Meredith wrote Secretary Stanton in these words: "I have carefully examined the argument of Mr. Carpenter in the matter of McArdle. To it I cannot add a word; from it I would not subtract one."

This case, though fully argued, was never decided, the court holding that it had no jurisdiction; but the National Legislature endorsed the soundness of Mr. Carpenter's views by subsequently enacting laws for the reconstruction of the Southern States, which were founded upon the principles maintained by him in this argument.

In 1869, he was elected United States Senator by the republicans of Wisconsin. During his service he bore a conspicuous part in the debates, and increased his reputation as an orator and constitutional lawyer. In March 1873, he was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, which position he held until the expiration of his term in 1875. At this time he was the choice of the republicans of his state as his own successor, but the democrats were then engaged in defeating regular nominations through a coalition with disappointed republicans. By a combination of this kind, largely composed of democrats, Mr. Carpenter was defeated.

During the next 4 years he remained in Washington, constantly employed in important causes. Among these was the impeachment trial of Secretary Belknap, in which he appeared for the defendant. He also appeared for Mr. Tilden before the electoral commission, and displayed rare knowledge of state and national laws.

In 1879, he was again elected a senator from the State of Wisconsin to succeed Timothy O. Howe, which office he held at the time of his death.

During all the time he was in the Senate he continued the practice of the law, mostly in the Supreme Court of the United States. His cases embraced almost every question that could be raised under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, as well as the numerous questions constantly growing out of great business transactions. Upon his ability and acquirements as a lawyer and an advocate his reputation will rest.

His devotion to the law led him to look for the principle underlying every measure requiring his action, and unless such measure seemed to be founded upon sound principles, it failed of his support. Hence he often differed in opinion with his political associates who had gained reputations as statesmen. Upon one of these occasions, being taunted with the fact, he

exclaimed, "I am a lawyer, not a statesman."

To be a good lawyer was his ambition and pride, and in the midst of his political career, when opposition newspapers were pouring abuse upon him without stint or mercy, he found consolation in the fact that none of them had charged him "with being a poor lawyer."

Ex-Attorney-General Jesse Black, who had much professional intercourse with Mr. Carpenter, said of him after his death:

"The American bar has not often suffered so great a misfortune as the death of Mr. Carpenter. He was cut off when he was rising as rapidly as at any previous period. In the noontide of his labors the night came, wherein no man can work. To what height his career might have reached if he had lived and kept his health another score of years, can now be only a speculative question. But when we think of his great wisdom and his wonderful skill in the forensic use of it, together with his other qualities of mind and heart, we cannot doubt that in his left hand would have been uncounted riches and abundant honor if only length of days had been given to his right. As it was, he distanced his cotemporaries, and became the peer of the greatest among those who had started long before him. The intellectual character of no professional man is harder to analyze than his. He was gifted with an eloquence *sui generis*. It consisted of free and fearless thought, borne upon expression powerful and perfect. It was not fine rhetoric, for he seldom resorted to poetic illustration; nor did he make a parade of clinching his facts. He often warmed with feeling, but no bursts of passion deformed the symmetry of his argument. The flow of his speech was steady and strong—as the current of a great river. Every sentence was perfect; every word was fitly spoken; each apple of gold was set in its picture of silver. This singular faculty of saying everything just as it ought to be said, was not displayed only in the Senate and in the courts; everywhere, in public and private, on his legs, in his chair, and even lying on his bed, he always 'talked like a book.'"

In personal appearance, Mr. Carpenter was striking and distinguished. He was above the average stature, broad shouldered and well proportioned. His head was large, well set and finely formed. His hair grew in profusion, and formed a fine setting for a countenance which was always strong and winning, but which was inexpressibly sad or characteristically bright and cheery—just as the mood happened to be in which one found him.

In temperament, he was buoyant, enthusiastic, energetic and kind. His buoyancy never left him, his sparkle (and it was his alone), never ceased, his energy never diminished, his industry never wearied, and his generosity and kindness, always large, only grew larger and more comprehensive as life went on.

His services as a speaker were sought on all occasions where public joy or public sorrow sought expression. The following extract from one of his addresses will give an idea of his style:

"The loves and friendships of individuals partake of the frail character of human life; are brief and uncertain. The experiences of human life may be shortly summed up: a little loving and a great deal of sorrowing; some bright hopes and many bitter disappointments; some gorgeous Thursdays, when the skies are bright and the heavens blue, when Providence, bending over us in blessings, glads the heart almost to madness; many dismal Fridays, when the smoke of torment beclouds the mind, and undying sorrows gnaw upon the heart; some high ambitions and many Waterloo defeats, until the heart becomes like a charnel-house, filled with dead affections, embalmed in holy but sorrowful memories; and then the cord is loosened, the golden bowl is broken, the individual life—a cloud, a vapor—passeth away."

Mr. Carpenter was a profound believer in the inspiration of the Scriptures—of which he was a close and appreciative student—and of the divinity of Christ. One of his reasons for this belief may be found in the following extract from a letter written by him to Prof. David Swing:

"Whoever will read Cicero's Twilight

Speculations about Duty and the Future Life, remembering that perhaps he was the fullest man of an antiquity, the ripest scholar and student of the highest period of Roman civilization, and remembering that from the birth of Cæsar to the birth of Christ the only change that came to civilization was a decline, and that Jesus belonged to an out-of-the-way people—a people apart from the high tides of human greatness—and then will read the Sermon on the Mount, I cannot comprehend how he can escape the conclusion that the difference is not one of degree, but of kind. That Jesus, surrounded as he was, could have promulgated a system of morals embodying all that is most valuable in the prior life of the world, and to which nineteen centuries of civilization have been unable to add a thought or impart an ornament, is a fact not to be explained by any ridicule."

At the time of his death, his law library alone had cost him more than $40,000, and his library of miscellaneous works numbered about 10,000 vols.

He was married to Caroline, daughter of Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, Nov. 27, 1855. Four children were born to them, of whom two—daughters—died in infancy. Of the two now living, Lillian Carpenter, now a young lady, is the eldest; the other, Paul Dillingham Carpenter, is a lad of 14 years. Mrs. Carpenter, with her son and daughter, now reside in the city of Milwaukee.

[The above are facts furnished by the Dillingham family of Waterbury, with journal notices.]

MRS. HOPY HOLT,

aged over 94 years, is the oldest person we have any record of now living in Moretown. She was born in New Bedford, Mass. Her parents were Abraham and Mary (White) Howland. Her mother lived to nearly 82 years. Mrs. Holt was the wife of Amos Holt, who died in Moretown some 38 years since, and the mother of 10 children, 9 of whom lived to settle in life as heads of families; 7 now living; 3 over 70: Amos Holt, of Berkshire, age 77, Sept. last; Hopy, aged 74, June '81—Mrs. Hopy Holt Hartwell, now of Montpelier, widow 17 years of William Hartwell, who died aged 59, in Berlin; and Mrs. Mary Goodspeed, who lives in Northern New York, aged 72.

Mrs. Hopy Holt, in her life of almost a century, has lived in Montpelier, Calais and Moretown, and perhaps in one or two other towns in this county.

She remembers when Montpelier river was of the size of a large brook. She says when young she was spry, and could jump as far as any one; that with a long pole she could have reached into the middle of the stream, and jumped over. Now at 95, she can drop down on her feet upon the hearth, at the fire-place, light her pipe sitting on her feet, and spring up lightly again without touching a hand down; a feat not half of the women of 40 can accomplish. She states her little house where she lived in Montpelier, stood upon ground covered now by the mill-pond near the Arch-bridge, near the centre of the present pond. That there were but two framed houses in Montpelier village when she removed to Calais. Her present home is with her son, G. H. Holt of Moretown. We saw the mother of 94 and daughter of 74, together the past summer. It seemed quite a sight, a mother with a daughter of 74 years by her side; and the mother in appearance bid fair to outlive the daughter.

Since the above was in type we have learned that Mrs. Hopy Holt died Dec. 12, 1881, aged 94 years, 3 mos. 24 days.

TO MY GRANDFATHER.

BY MRS. CELIA BAXTER BRIGHAM.

The weight of years is on thy brow,
And age has dimmed thine eye,
Thy step falls not as lightly now,
As in the years gone by;
Yet is thy brow serene and calm,
Thine eye uplifted still;
Thy trust in God's protecting arm
Old age can never chill.

I look far back through years on years,
Before thy locks were gray,
And see the smile that soothed my fears,
And cheered my infant play.
Those mild blue eyes—they kindly beam
On all around thee yet;
So like my mother's own they seem,
I never can forget.

The music of thy deep-toned voice,
Attuned in sacred song,
Oft made my raptured heart rejoice,
When days were bright and long;
And now, when short and sadder all
The fleeting days have grown,
Kind memory loveth to recall
Each spirit-thrilling tone.

I know that Time's relentless hand
Is laid upon thy head;
Thee guiding to the shadowy land,
With still, unfaltering tread,
Yet hath he gently dealt with thee,
Since thou, through smiles and tears,
With retrospective glance canst see
The graves of eighty years.

I know the tide that bears thee on
Hath no returning wave,
Yet down its current One hath gone
Far mightier than the grave,
And He, who conquered every foe
On Adam's race that waits,
Will guide thee, when the waves o'erflow,
Within the Eternal gates.

Abner Child of Moretown, to whom the above lines were written, died in 1854, aged 87.

THE LAKE OF THE CLOUDS.

BY CORNELIA J. CHILD.

Aye! Others may wander 'neath far distant skies,
For the beauties of scenery not granted us here,
And when suns o'er a classical land shall arise,
May forget all the beauties that blossom more near;
But the glories of Nature, whatever they are,
Can never be elsewhere more dear than my own,
And no magical eye-glass can render more fair
A bright distant scene, than a bright one at home.

There's a rapture of feeling that swells to the soul,
When we gaze on a land that is hallowed in song;
But a deeper soul-worship, beyond our control,
When the glories we love, to our own land belong.
Then when weary of bright skies and Alpine delights,
The grandeur of home on thy memory crowds,
Come back and ascend to Mansfield's proud heights,
To bathe the tired limbs in the "Lake of the Clouds."

There are broader expanses of water and wave,
Where gems at the bottom in sunshine lie sparkling,
But we can imagine as much in the wave [darkling;
Where the shades of the wood and the steep rock lie
And never did light glimmer down from the moon,
And o'er a dark wave more enchantingly play,
Than there, where baptized in the depths of the flood,
The bright stars lie watching the sleep of the day.

Oh, Lake of the Clouds! oft my bright fancy takes me
On fairy-like wings to thy home in the air,
And cooling my lips in the waves of thy fountain,
I fancy a charm talismanic lies there;
That never shall mortal that's tasted thy waters,
Or had them wept o'er him in dews from the skies,
Fail to honor his country with love patriotic,
And leave a warm prayer for her weal when he dies.

But whenever a son of the ever-green Mountains
Shall feel Freedom's fire less ardently burn, [him,
Thy waves will all spring to the clouds to rain o'er
And the Genius of Country replenish the urn.

Then though there's no bright spell of History cast o'er
To kindle the mind and wake intellect's joys, [thee
A classical charm shall be thine yet in story, [boys.
For thy waves have been parted by Green Mountain

A body of water on Mansfield Mountain, familiarly known to sportsmen as the "Lake of the Clouds."

MILITARY REGISTER.

BY AARON GOSS.

Co. G. 6th Reg. Vt. Vols. from Oct. 15, 1861, *to Jan.* 1, 1864.

Bixby, Russell, enlisted from Bradford.

Boyce, George C., from Fayston, lost in the battle of the Wilderness.

Bowen, Warren, from Topsham.

Brock, E. A., residence not put down.

Corliss, C. B., from Duxbury.

Craig, Daniel R., Orange.

Clemens, Charles, Orange.

Caruth, Albert W., Topsham.

Craig, Albert E., Orange.

Chase, John J., Fayston.

Church, Geo. K., Washington.

Demass, Oliver P., Fayston.

Eastman, Geo. E., W. Topsham.

Emerson, James K., Wolcott.

Fenton, Bartholomew, Moretown.

Goodspeed, Elisha, Warren.

Gilson, Eli, South Fayston.

Gove, Ira S., veteran, Lincoln; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, '64.

Greene, Edson, Orange.

Gillett, Abel W., Duxbury; served his time in invalid corps.

Heath, Horace L., West Topsham; promoted by commission in negro reg.

Howe, C. C., Thetford.

Hunter, John H., veteran, wounded at Funkstown, Md., July 10, '63; also wounded in the Wilderness, Va., May 4, '64: had his right arm amputated May 5, '64. Hunter was one of the best of soldiers; would have marched right into a cannon's mouth if it had been necessary; he knew no fear of death when in action.

Johnson, Benjamin B., wounded at Spottsylvania, May 11, '64.

Johnson, William H.

Kenney, Geo. W., wounded at Banks' Ford, May 4, '63; not down where from.

Lyford, Henry, veteran, Hardwick; wd. at Savage Station, Va., June 30, '63.

Lewis, Edwin C., veteran, Northfield; commissioned in negro regiment, and sent to the south-western department.
Marble, Calvin B., Fayston.
Marble, Geo. L., veteran, Fayston; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64.
McLam, Robert, West Topsham.
McCandlish, Benjamin, Burlington.
Mills, Charles, Warren.
Watson, Ezra G., not stated where from.
Meader, Wm., wd. at Franklin Crossing, Va., June 7, '63.
Moore, Joseph Jr., Bradford; wounded at Mary's Heights, May 3, '63.
Moore, Carlos B., Bradford.
Paul, Joseph, Topsham; promoted to adjutant clerk.
Persons, Fred D., Warren; promoted to orderly serg't. Oct. 1864.
Porter, Warren C., Fayston; taken pris. at Banks' Ford, May 4, '63.
Ricker, Benjamin, Washington; taken prisoner at Banks' Ford, May 4, '63.
Richardson, Reuben, Fayston, veteran, having served in the 9 months' men.
Shonnio, Arnold, Duxbury; wounded at Mary's Heights, May 3, '63; leg amputated May 5.
Smith, Emery L., Northfield; taken pris. at Savage Station, Va., June 30, '62; also wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64; Smith was a good soldier.
Stoddard, Lyman, veteran; wounded at Mary's Heights, May 3, '63.
Strong, Wm. H., Fayston.
Shontell, Lewis, Middlesex.
Stratton, Charles E., Orange.
Tillotson, Leander, Topsham.
Tucker, Julius E., veteran, Rochester; taken prisoner at Bull Run and probably killed by one of Mosby's guerillas.
Taylor, John W., not credited where from.
Veo, Joseph, Northfield; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 12, '62, and Mary's Heights, May 4, '63.
Usher, Nathan D., veteran, Goshen Gore.
Wright, H. R., town not given.
Whipple, John, town not given.
Whittlesey, James E., Moretown, nicknamed Horace Greeley; transferred to invalid corps.
Boyden, Dexter, Duxbury; transferred to invalid corps; wounded at Banks' Ford.
Bates, Lewis, Fayston; transferred to invalid corps.
Boyce, Nelson, Fayston; transferred to invalid corps.
Burnham, Martin; transferred to the U. S. Army, from Williamstown.
Collins, Daniel, Moretown; transferred to invalid corps.
Rock, Joseph, Northfield; transferred to invalid corps.
McDonald, Michael, not stating where from; transferred to invalid corps.
Shonnio, Geo., Duxbury; transferred to invalid corps; killed in action.
Buzzell, Ezekiel, Moretown; killed at Savage Station, June 30, '62.
Craig, Wm., Orange; killed at Funkstown, July 10, '63.
Murray, James R., Moretown; killed at Savage Station, June 30, '61.
Shedrick, Geo., Lincoln; killed at Savage Station, June 30, '62, beloved by all the Company.
Hathaway, Wm. H., died Sept. 12, '63; Co. B. 13th.
Foster, Wilber, Co. D, 2d Vt. Vols; died Feb. 21, '63.
Foster, Leonard R., Co. B, 10th Vt. Vols.; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64.

Engagements the Company were in.— Lee's Mills, Va., Apr. 16, '62; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, '62; Golden's Town, Va., June 27; Savage Station, Va., June 27; White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11 to 15; Mary's Heights, May 3, '63; Banks' Ford, May 4, '63; Fredericksburg, June 6, '63; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d and 3d, '63; Funkstown, Md., July 10, '63; Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, '63; Locust Grove, Nov. 27, '63.

Discharged for Wounds.— George A. Jones, wounded at White Oak Swamp, July 1, '62; James Keer, wounded at Antietam; Andrew J. Slayton, not stated what discharged for; Chas. E. Spaulding, Chester P. Streeter, George Somerville, James Sweeney, Albert Williams.

Deserters.—Jewell S. Eddy, George C Welton, William Mills, James Wemes.

2d Brigade, 2d Division 6th Army Corps, Co. G. Officers.

Captain, Edward R. Kinney; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. I, June 30, '63.

1st Lieutenant, Charles C. Backus; promoted serg't. to 2d lieut., and to 1st lieut., Nov. 1, '62.

Captain, W. H. H. Hall; resigned Apr. 30, '62.

Captain, L. M. Tubbs; promoted from lieut., Co. B, June 14, '62; resigned June 20, '63.

1st Lieutenant, Alfred M. Nevens; died May 2, '62, of wounds received at Lee's Mills; buried in the cemetery at the village in Moretown.

1st Lieutenant, Benoni B. Fullam, promoted from serg't. major June 14, '62; dismissed Oct. 25, '62.

2d Lieutenant, Edwin C. Lewis; resigned '62.

2d. Lieutenant, Edwin C. Joslyn; promoted from private, Co. D, Dec. 7, '62; pro. to 1st, Co. D, Feb. 3, '63.

2d Lieutenant, Fred D. Kimball; promoted from Co. D, Feb. 3, '63; wounded July 16, '63; discharged Oct. 22, '63.

Sergeants.—1st, George F. Wilson, veteran, from Northfield, killed at Gaines' Farm, June 1, '64; Henry C. Backus, Fayston; Wm. M. Cleaveland, Hancock, a very brave soldier, killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64; Ernest E. Burroughs, wounded July 10, '63, at Funkstown, Md., killed at Gaines' Farm, June 1, '64; James Harriman, wounded at battle of Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64; 1st, Oscar G. Kelsey, Warren, died July 10, '62, of wounds received at Gould's Farm; 1st, John F. Jones, Waitsfield, discharged Apr. 16, '63; Charles C. Backus, promoted to 2d lieut. June 12, '62.

Corporals.—Leman J. Holden, Hardwick; John Lee, Jr., Middlesex; Hiram Goodspeed, Warren; Charles P. Divoll, Topsham, died June 1, '64, of wounds received at battle of the Wilderness, Va.; Frank A. Trask, Warren; Aaron Goss, Moretown, promoted from private Dec. 28, '63, by order of regimental officers; Bertram D. Campbell, Waitsfield, died of measles; Wm. H. Smith, Waitsfield, died of measles, Dec. '61; Merrill H. Pucklin, Warren, died of chronic diarrhœa; Oscar J. Moore, Lincoln.

Musicians.—John Devine, fifer, veteran, from Middlesex; Michael P. Eagan, drummer, Moretown; Caleb Heath, drummer, discharged; David C. Holt, fifer, discharged; Charles Franklin, Barre, teamster; C. C. Armington, Duxbury, pioneer and general laborer.

Privates Discharged.—George A. Jones, Northfield, wounded at White Oak Swamp, Va., July 1, '62; James Keer, Hancock, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.

The following not stated where from: Alonzo Lane, Andrew J. Slayton, Charles E. Spaulding, Chester P. Streeter, Geo. Somerville, James Sweeney, Albert Williams.

Soldiers buried in Moretown.—Those belonging to other organizations, who died and are buried in town: Osman G. Clark, died July 11, '64, of chronic diarrhœa; Co. B, 10th Vt. Vols.

Died of Diseases.—Wm. H. Allard, Mar. 15, '64; Newell Antoine, Sept. '62; W. H. H. Badger, Feb. 12, '63; Jonathan Boyden, June 20, '62; Edwin J. Chase, Feb. 4, '62; Edwin Canfield, Aug. '62; W. N. S. Claflin, died May 20, '63, of wounds received at Banks' Ford, May 4, '63; Morris L. Divoll, Dec. 28, '62; Dexter M. Davis, Jan. '62; Geo. Sawyer, Jr., Dec. 7, '62; Manley Hoyt, June, '62; Nathaniel Shattuck, April, '62; Oramel Turner, July 28, '62; Harry H. Wright, Feb. '65, all of typhoid fever.

Discharged for Disability.—Albert Ainsworth, Henry Balch, Emerson E. Davis, Michael Donovan, Goin Bailey Evans, Charles Freeman, Lewis Goodell, John H. Gilman, Horace Hall, Jarvis C. Harris, Hiram B. Howland, Allen Mahuran, Wm. Mills, Wm. F. Moore; Henry Newton, Angus G. Nicholson, Peter Pero, Harrison Persons, Edwin Phillips, promoted to assistant surgeon, 4th Vt. Vols.; Seth T. Porter. [The places of residence do not appear on the register.]

NORTHFIELD.

BY REV. JOHN GREGORY.

[Compiled from his History of Northfield, published in 1878.]

This town is situated in the southern part of Washington County, 10 miles from Montpelier, lat. 44° 8′, long. 4° 25′; and very near the center of the town is the geographical center of the State. The original town was chartered Aug. 10, 1781, to Maj. Joel Matthews and his associates, and contained 18,518 acres. A tract of land from the east part of Waitsfield, containing 6000 acres, was annexed to Northfield Nov. 7, 1822. Five equal shares or rights were reserved to the use of the public, and the grants were conditioned that each proprietor should, "within the term of three years next after the circumstances of the war will admit of it with safety," "plant and cultivate 5 acres of land, and build a house at least 18 foot square on the floor, or have one family settled on each right, on pain of forfeiture of his share."

The first proprietors' meeting was held in Hartford, Vt., Nov. 11, 1783. The proprietors met at different times at Windsor, Hartland and Pomfret, also, till 1794, when the town had sufficient settlers to take care of itself at home.

The township appears to have been first surveyed by Marston Cabot, from the vote at one of the proprietors' meetings.

Voted that Mr. Marston Cabot be allowed 27 days in surveying Northfield.

	£	S.	D.
At 9s 1 per day - - - -	12.	3.	0
And 18s expense money - -	0.	18.	0
And for three gallons of West India rum at 8 | per gal. and one of New England ditto at 5 | 6 per gallon, - -	1,	9.	6
	14.	10.	6

PROPRIETORS OF NORTHFIELD

as they stand in the charter, with the number of each proprietor's lot, and the range it was in; the first figure after the name for the lot, the second for the range; the lots having been drawn by Mr. Cabot as the law directed, beginning with the first in the charter:

Major Joel Matthews, 10, 6; Captain William Gallup, 1, 1; Michael Flinn, 7, 2; Oliver Williams, 4, 5; Amos Bicknal, 6, 7; Benjamin Cox, 2, 3; Zebulon Lyon, 1, 5; Timothy Grow, 7, 1; Benjamin Emmons, 8, 5; Steel Smith, 3, 6; Samuel Smith, 10, 5; Samuel Patrick, 9, 4; Zebina Curtis, 5, 1; Elias Taylor, 3, 2; Ebenezer Smith, 9, 3; John Smith, 10, 1; Elisha Smith, 1, 2; Edward Hazen, 8, 2; John W. Dana, 6, 5; Zebulon Lee, 8, 1; Sylvester Smith, 2, 4; James Cady, 5, 2; Joel English, 1, 7; Resolved Sessions, 8, Edmund Hodges, 6, 3; Abel Emmonds, 6, 6; Thomas Chittenden, 10, 2; Joseph Parkhurst, 7, 5; Calvin Parkhurst, 3, 3; Moses Kimball, 8, 7; Ebenezer Parkhurst, 3, 1; William Andrews, 4, 4; James Andrews, 2, 6; Paul Spooner, 8, 6; Amasa Spooner, 10, 1; Jeremiah Richardson, 2, 1; Daniel Gilbert, 7, 6; Amos Robinson, 9, 6; Elias Thomas, 5, 6; Ebenezer Miller, 7, 7; George Dennison, 2, 2; Barnabas Strong, 5, 3; John Throop, 7, 3; Beriah Green, 1, 3; Joseph Kimball, 3, 5; Oliver Gallup, 1, 4; John Payne of Pomfret, 8, 4; Amasa Payne, 3, 4; Elijah Payne, 9, 2; Jacob Clark, 5, 5; Abida Smith, 4, 7; Barkus Green, 2, 7; Elisha Smith, B. A., 9, 1; David Fuller, 6, 4; William Gallup, Jr., 2, 3; Jesse Safford, 4, 6; Thomas Lawton, 4, 2; Willys Hall 4, 1; Samuel Matthews, 6, 1; Benjamin Burtch, 2, 5; Oliver Taylor, 5, 7; John Sergeants, 1, 8; Phineas Williams, 10, 4; Sbubal Child, 6, 2; Perias Gallup, 9, 5; College Right, 3, 7; Right for the County Grammar School, 7, 4; First settled Minister's Right, 1, 6; Right for the support of the Ministry, 2, 8; Town School right, 5, 4.

The first land cleared in town was by Elijah Paine, some time previous to the first settlement, which was made in May, 1785, by Amos Robinson and others from Westminster, Vt.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING

was called by petition from a number of respectable inhabitants of Northfield, by Cornelius Lynde, Esq., of Williamstown, to meet at the house of Dr. Nathaniel Robinson, who lived a little N. W. of what is now the poor-farm. Said meeting was holden March 12, 1794, Cornelius Lynde Esq. moderator, at which the following

first board of town officers were chosen; Nathaniel Robinson, town clerk; Stanton Richardson, Amos Robinson, Ezekiel Robinson, selectmen; David Denny, constable: William Ashcroft, Stanton Richardson, Ezekiel Robinson, listers; David Tenny, collector of taxes; Aquillo Jones, Samuel Richardson, highway surveyors.

EARLY HARMONY IN POLITICS.

The first votes were cast in Northfield for Governor, Isaac Tichenor, Lieut. Governor, Paul Brigham, treasurer, Samuel Mattocks, and 12 councillors, Samuel Spafford and others, in 1800, for each one, 12 votes, which must have been near the number if not all the legal voters at that time in town.

In 1801, three school districts made returns of the number of scholars that attended school within their limits. In No. 1, the Loomis district now, Ebenezer Fox sent 1, John Coales 1, James Paul 3, David Hedges 2, Ithamer Allen 6, Ezekiel Pierce 4, William Tubbs 3.

In district No. 2, in the Robinson neighborhood,—the principal part of the town at that early day—John Kathan sent 1, William Coales 2, Aquillo Jones 2, Amos Robinson 6, Ezekiel Robinson 5, Nathaniel Robinson 6, Abraham Shipman 3, Oliver Cobleigh 2, John Emerson 3, Abel Keyes 3, William Ashcroft 5, Justus Burnham 2.

In district No. 3,—the school-house being on the main road to South Village, near where Mr. Guild now lives—Stanton Richardson sent 5, Samuel Richardson 5, Eliphas Shipman 5, Isaac Lynde 4, Isaiah Bacon 5, Amos Starkweather 3, Thomas French 2, Justus Burnham 2, Roswell Carpenter 1, Elisha Brown 1, and two years later, in district No. 4,—what is called South Village—Isaac Lynde sent 5 scholars, Eliphas Shipman 5, Amos Starkweather 2, David Denny 5, Justus Burnham 4, Elisha Brown 1, being a return of 118 scholars in these 4 districts; and showing besides, who were early settlers in these neighborhoods; and all these men were laborers, and earnest laborers, and happy withal. The noble men of that day knew they could not grow rich without industry, and valiantly did they make the wilderness resound with the echoes of toil, as the tall old trees came crashing down upon the right hand and left, laid low by the sturdy woodman's axe! Even with their privations, they were measurably comfortable and happy.

TOWN OFFICERS, MAR. 7, 1826.

Amos Robinson, moderator; voted that the meeting be opened with prayer; Elijah Smith, Jr., town clerk; Elijah Burnham, John Mead, Charles Paine, selectmen; Albigence Ainsworth, Elijah Smith, Jr., Jesse Averill, Harry Ainsworth, listers; John Starkweather, constable and collector of taxes; John Fiske, grand juror; William Jones, Amos Robinson, Joel Winch, Michael Shaw, Wm. Wales, Jr., Alva Henry, Curtis Wright, excused; Hezekiah Williams, Samuel Dunsmoor, Titus Rice, Wm. Case, Horace Fullerton, Elijah Smith, Jr., John Fiske, Jacob Amidon, highway surveyors; Jacob Keyes, Oliver Averill, John Braley, fence viewers; John West, pound keeper (excused), David Robinson chosen; Elijah Smith, Jr., sealer of leather; Joseph Keyes, sealer of weights and measures; David Stiles, Justus Burnham, Asa Sprout, tything men; (Asa Sprout excused); Justus Burnham, Suel Keyes, James Nichols, John White, Albert Stevens, haywards; Nathaniel Jones, Amos Robinson, John West, committee to settle with overseer of the poor; Oliver Averill, Henry Knapp, committee to settle with treasurer; John Fiske, overseer of the poor; William Cochran, Nathaniel Jones, Samuel Whitney, Oliver Averill, Henry Emerson, committee to divide the ministerial money; Wm. Cochrane (excused)—chose Elijah Smith;—Amos Robinson, Nathan Green, David M. Lane, Nathaniel Jones, Benjamin Fiske, Joseph Williams, Jesse Averill, Eleazer Loomis, Daniel D. Robinson, Samuel Dole, John West, Albigence Ainsworth, Ezekiel Robinson, Anson Adams, Joel Winch, Oliver Averill, John White, Abel Keyes, petit jurors; voted to annex the highway districts in which Roswell Carpenter and Oliver Averill live; chose Seth P. Field, district committee.

ELIJAH SMITH, Jr. *Town Clerk.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

From 1794, when the town was organized, until 1801, no representatives were chosen: 1808–09–11–14, Amos Robinson; 1810–15–17, Gilbert Hatch; 1818–19, Abraham Shipman; 1820–21, Josiah B. Strong; 1822–23, Joel Winch; 1824–25, Abel Keyes; 1826–27, John Starkweather; 1828–29, Charles Paine; 1830–31, Lebbeus Bennett; 1832–33, John Averill; 1834, David Robinson; 1835–41–53–54–61, Moses Robinson; 1836, Anson Adams; 1837–39, Jesse Averill; 1840, Lebbeus Bennett; 1842, Nathan Morse; 1843, David W. Hadley; 1844, John L. Buck; 1845–46–73, David W. Hadley; 1847–48, Heman Carpenter; 1849, George B. Pierce; 1850–51, John Gregory; 1852, no choice; 1855–56, Wilbur F. Woodworth; 1857–58, Isaac B. Howe; 1859–60, Jasper H. Orcutt; 1862, Edward F. Perkins; 1863, Charles Barrett; 1864, George M. Fiske; 1865–66, Samuel Keith; 1867–68, Edwin K. Jones; 1869, George B. Warner; 1872–73, Edmund Pope; 1874–5, Elbridge G. Pierce; 1876-77 — [representatives, other town officers and matters in regard to the early and present civil history of this town —completed by Joseph K. Egerton]— 1878–9, no representative; 1880–81, N. E. Dewey.

STATE SENATORS FROM NORTHFIELD.

1846–47, Moses Robinson; 1856–57, John Gregory; 1862–63, Philander D. Bradford; 1866–68, Jasper H. Orcutt; 1870–73, Heman Carpenter.

SELECTMEN 1794 TO 1878.

Stanton Richardson, 1794, 96, 97, 1802, 11, 12; Amos Robinson, 1794, 95, 1810; Ezekiel Robinson, 1794, 95, 99, 1803, 04, 11, 15; David Denny, 1795, 98, 1800, 03, 04, 06; James Paul, 1796, 97, 1805; William Ashcroft, 1796; Oliver Cobleigh, 1797, 98, 99, 1800; Aaron Partridge, 1798; Abraham Shipman, 1799, 1800, 01, 05, 06, 07, 13, 15; Ithamer Allen, 1802, 03, 04; Nathaniel Robinson, 1801, 02; Daniel Edson, 1805; Elijah Smith, 1806, 13, 18, Joseph Nichols, 1807, 09; Charles Jones, 1807, 17; Gilbert Hatch, 1808, 09, 10, 17, 20, 27; Joseph Slade, 1808; Thos. Slade, 1808; William Jones, 1809, 12; James Morgan, 1810, 14; Oliver Averill, 1811, 12, 19, 40; Charles Jones, 1813, 19; Amos Brown, 1814; Seth Smith, 1814; Jesse Averill, 1815, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 40; Eleazer Loomis, 1816; Joseph R. Williams, 1816, 1819, 21, 22; Nathaniel Jones, 1818, 20; Richard Hedges, 1821, 22; Joel Winch, 1823, 48; David M. Lane, 1823, 24, 27; Elijah Burnham, 1824, 25, 26, 28, 33, 35, 37, 38; Daniel Parker, 1823; Abel Keyes, 1824, 25; Benjamin Fiske, 1825; John West, 1826, 29; Charles Paine, 1826, 30, 31; Anson Adams, 1828, 29; Daniel D. Robinson, 1829; Joel Brown, 1830; Erastus Parker, 1831; Harry Ainsworth, 1832; David Partridge, 1832; John Averill, 1832, 33; Jason Eaton, 1834; Samuel Fiske, 1834, 47; Eleazer Nichols, 1834; Joel Parker, Jr., 1835; David W. Hadley, 1836, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 55, 56, 58, 59, 63, 64, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75; Hiram Dwinell, 1836, 43; Samuel U. Richmond, 1837, 38, 39, 51, 52, 57, 60, 61; James H. Johnson, 1837; Lebbeus Bennett, 1838, 39; Nathan Morse, 1841, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 53, 54; Nathaniel King, Jr., 1841, 42, 44; Luther S. Burnham, 1842; Moses Robinson, 1845, 48, 49, 50, to 51, 58, 59; James Palmer, 1846; Emanuel Sawyer, 1847; Ara V. Rawson, 1849, 50; Anson Munson, 1850; Heman Carpenter, 1851, 52; Marvin Simons, 1853 to 58, 60, 64, 65, 67; Aaron D. Metcalf, 1857; F. A. Preston, 1858, 59; C. Woodbury, 1860, 61, 62; A. J. William Braley, 1862; I, W. Brown, 1863, 64; A. S. Williams, 1864; J. H. Orcutt, 1865–67; E. K. Jones, 1865 to 67; William Winch, 1868, 69; Samuel Keith, 1868, 69; Reuben Smith, 1868; Joseph Gould, 1869; Edmund Pope, 1870–71; D. T. Averill, 1870–71; George Nichols, 1872, 73, 76–78; E. C. Fiske, 1872, 73; John A. Kent, 1873; E. K. Jones, 1874–75; O. D. Edgerton, 1874, 75; James Morse, R. W. Clark, 1876–82; J. H. Rawson, 1879, 82; Fred. Parker, 1880, 82.

GRAND LIST 1794–1882.

1794, 295 £, 5s.; 1795, 671 £, 15s.; 1796, 433 £, 10s.; 1797, $1,738.35; 1798, $2,126.75; 1799, $2,051.47; 1800, $2,776.74; 1801, $3,000.96; 1802, $3,153.16;

1803, $3,230.88; 1804, $3,808.92; 1805, $4,201.84; 1806, $4,391.31; 1807, $5,203.15; 1808, $5,285.75; 1809, $5,632.34; 1810, $5,907.32; 1811, $5,735; 1812, $5,942.65; 1813, $6,027.83; 1814, $6,147.12; 1815, $6,238.50; 1816, $6,267.25; 1817, $6,607.50; 1818, $6,003; 1819, $6,994; 1820, $7,441.96; 1821, $6,748.54; 1822, $5,305.42; 1823, $6,458.84; 1824, $8,036.56; 1825, $7,701.75; 1826, $6,480.99; 1827, $6,802.95; 1828, $5,635.23; 1829, $7,620.02; 1830, $8,159.95; 1831, $8,064.12; 1832, $9,743.80; 1833, $9,977.66; 1834, $10,197.18; 1835, $10,270.20; 1836, $11,017.97; 1837, $11,337.17; 1838, $11,280.80; 1839, $11,341.82; 1840, $11,821.52; 1841, $12,834.74; 1842, $3,906.23; 1843, $4,281.25; 1844, $4,226.36; 1845, $4,286.80; 1846, $4,400.32; 1847, $4,776.50; 1848, $4,744.70; 1849, $5,035.96; 1850, $5,205.05; 1851, $5,440.07; 1852, $7,408.16; $1853, $7,341.28; 1854, $7,857.09; 1855, $8,285.97; 1856, $8,144.97; 1857, $8,187.71; 1858, $8,848.12; 1859, $8,848.12; 1860, $8,695.70; 1861, $8.875.94; 1862, $8,798.42; 1863, $8,642.08; 1864, $8,569.26; 1865, $8,467.30; 1866, $8,428.48; 1867, $9,041.37; 1868, $9,212.45; 1869, $9,415.70; 1870, $8,148.32; 1871, $9,422.20; 1872, $9,288.33; 1873, $8,640.40; 1874, $8,569.04; 1875, $8,314.37; 1876, $8,871.14; 1877, $8,561.91; 1878, $8,530.57; 1879, $7,589.15; 1880, $7,440.16; 1881, $11,788.02; acres, 24,480

Number of legal voters, 1880, 800; population, 2,836; grand list in 1881, $11,788.02; town treasurer, G. B. B. Denny; constable, F. W. Gold; sup't of schools, Chas. Dole; overseer of goor, F. A. Preston; town agent, John P. Davis.

LISTERS 1794–1882.

Stanton Richardson, 1794, 95, 96, 97; Ezekiel Robinson, 1794, 1803, 10; William Ashcroft, 1795, 96; Ezekiel Pierce, 1795, 96, 1802; Nathaniel Robinson, 1797; Samuel Pierce, 1797; David Denny, 1798; Abel Keyes, 1768, 1807; James Paul, 1798, 1803; Aaron Partridge, 1799; Oliver Cobleigh, 1799, 1800, 02, 04, 08, 09; Abraham Shipman, John Emerson, 1800; Elisha Brown, 1800, 1804, 05; Amos Robinson, 1804, 06, 28; Gilbert Hatch, 1801, 03; Ethan Allen, 1804, 05, 11; Joseph Nichols, 1806, 07, 08, 09; James Morgan, 1806; Charles Jones, 1807, 09, 12; Nathaniel Richardson, 1810, 11, 31; Jesse Averill, 1811, 18, 26, 37, 45; Gilbert Hatch, 1811, 12, 14, 16, 18; Seth Smith, 1812; Oliver Averill, 1813, 14, 17; Nathaniel Jones, 1813, 15, 27; Eleazer Loomis, 1814, 15, 27, Solomon Dunham, 1815; Thomas Slade, 1816; Nathaniel Green, 1816, 20; Josiah B. Strong, 1817, 18; Dyer Loomis, 1817; John Starkweather, 1819, 21, 22; Elijah Smith, Jr., 1819, 26; Daniel D. Robinson, 1819, 23, 28; John Hinckley, 1820, 21; James Morgan, 1820; Charles Jones, 1821; Charles Paine, 1822, 23, 28; Joseph Keyes, 1822; Joseph Williams, 1823, 27; Benjamin Porter, 1824; Samuel Gilson, 1824, 25; Henry Knapp, 1825; John West, 1824, 25; David M. Lane, Harry Ainsworth, 1826, 29; Elijah Smith, 1829; John Averill, 1829, 35, 38; John L. Buck, Erastus Parker, Allen Patch, 1830; David Partridge, 1831; Daniel Parker, Jr., 1831; Elijah Smith, Jr., 1832, 35, 36, 37; Elijah Burnham, 1832; Joel Winch, 1832, 34, 36, 42, 65, 66; George K. Cobleigh, 1833, 34; Samuel Denny, 1833, 34; Numan R. Dryer, 1834, 36: David W. Hadley, 1835, 39; David Robinson, 1837, 38; John Starkweather, 1838; Hiram Dwinell, 1839; Moses Robinson, 1839, 40, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 57, 59. 61, 62, 63, 64; Samuel N. Richmond, 1840, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53; Harvey Tilden, 1841, 43; Nathan Morse, 1842; James Gould, 1843; William Nichols, 1844, 52, 57; Daniel P. King, 1844, 46, 48; Marvin Simonds, 1845, 51, 52, 54, 58; G. P. Randall, 1846; Moses Thurston, 1847; D. W. Hadley, 1849, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 60; Richard H. Little, 1849; Joseph Denney, Joseph Gould, Hiram Henry, 1850; William Gold, Jr., 1851, 52, 56; Henry Jones, Jr., 1854; A. D. Metcalf, 1855, 74; F. A. Preston, 1855, 56, 57, 59, 60; William C. Woodbury, 1858, 64; E. B. Pride, 1858; D. S. Burnham, 1859; George Robinson, 1860; I. W. Brown, 1861,62; Freeman Thresher, 1861, 62, 63, 77; A. D. Metcalf, 1863; J. C. Gallup, 1864, 65, 66, 74, 78; William H. Loomis, 1865, 66; George Nich-

ols, 1867, 70, 71; William S. Smith, 1867; William Gold, 1868; A. A. Preston, 1868, 69, 75; William R. Tucker, 1868, 69; T. L. Salisbury, 1869; F. S. Kimball, 1870; Fred Parker, 1871, 72, 76; Ira A. Holton, 1871, 72, 73, 74, 75; William H. Loomis, 1872; Royal Clark, 1873; James Morse, 1873, 74; Royal W. Clark, 1874; Francis Wright, 1875; E. H. Howes, 1876, 77; O. P. Winch, 1876; J. H. Ransom, 1877; John L. Mosely, C. A. Tracy, 1878; C. B. Tilden, E. C. Fiske, 1879, 80; Freeman Thresher, 1879; E. H. Howes, 1880; J. A. Holton, J. C. Gallup, Andrew Doty, 1881.

TOWN CLERKS FROM 1794.

Nathaniel Robinson, Gilbert Hatch, Elijah Smith, Volney H. Averill, C. A. Edgerton, Geo. B. B. Denny.

POSTMASTERS.

Oliver Averill, John E. McClure, Volney H. Averill, Elijah Smith, J. A. S. White, Wm. Rogers, Francis V. Randall, James Currier, Roswell Dewey, Geo. W. Soper, J. H. Orcutt.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

John Starkweather, I. W. Brown, high sheriffs; John L. Buck, Heman Carpenter, C. H. Joyce, Frank Plumley, state's att'ys; Nathan Morse, D. W. Hadley, side judges; H. Carpenter, judge of probate; D. T. Averill, high bailiff.

LAWYERS

who have practiced in this town to 1878: John L. Buck, B. F. Chamberlain, Heman Carpenter, F. V. Randall, A. V. H. Carpenter, A. C. May, Charles H. Joyce, Geo. M. Fisk, C. N. Carpenter, James N. Johnson, E. J. McWain, Frank Plumley, C. D. Joslyn, Cyrus M. Johnston. Lawyers since Gregory's book—F. R. Bates, D. Webster, B. F. Chamberlin, Edward Farr.

PHYSICIANS.

Nathaniel Robinson, Jeptha White, Benjamin Porter, Julius Easterbrook, John Work, Clifton Claggett, Numan R. Dryer, Samuel W. Thayer, Washington Cochran, Jared Barrett, Edward H. Williams, Joshua B. Smith, George Nichols, Edwin Porter, P. D. Bradford, Samuel Keith, M. McClearn, Daniel Bates, P. E. O. Chase, S. H. Colburn, M. F. Styles, G. W. Colton, J. Draper, H. C. Brigham, Leonard Thresher, W. B. Mayo, O. O. Davis, L. W. Hanson, J. H. Winch, —— Green.

THE PAPER CARRIER.

Henry Dewey, of Randolph, was the first regular paper carrier for this town, by bringing the weekly news, and Ambrose Nichols, the second. The paper carrier was always a welcome visitor. When the tin horn sounded his approach, the children were on tip-toe, and would rush out to the highway to get their papers, which were read with great avidity. A paper once a week was considered a very great blessing.

NORTHFIELD IN THOMPSON'S GAZETTEER, (1824.)

There were considerable revivals of religion here in 1802, 1807, 1811 and 1821. There are three ordained preachers: Elder Joel Winch and Nathan B. Ashcroft, Methodists, and Elder James Morgan, Freewill Baptist. The epidemic of 1811–'12 was very mortal here, and the dysentery swept off about 30 children in this town in the fall of 1823. The physicians are Benjamin Porter and Julius Easterbrook. The principal stream in this town is Dog river, which runs through it in a northerly direction, and affords a great number of valuable mill-privileges. A range of argillaceous slate passes through the township from south to north. The surface is considerably uneven, but it forms a convenient centre, in which is a small village, containing a meeting-house, one tavern, two stores, one saddler, one hatter, two blacksmith shops, one physician, one tannery, and 17 dwelling-houses. This is a place of some business, and is rapidly increasing. The second house was erected in this village in 1814. There is a small village 1½ miles south of the one above mentioned, containing 2 saw-mills, 1 grist and 1 fulling-mill, 1 carding-machine, 1 cider-mill and several machine-shops. One mile north of the meeting-house (Depot Village) is an extensive woolen-factory, containing 230 spindles and 8 looms. There are also here some other mills and machinery. There are in town 9 school-districts, 7 school-houses, 1 company of

militia, 1 of artillery, 8 saw, 3 grist and 2 fulling-mills, 1 carding-machine, 1 woolen-factory, 2 stores, 2 taverns, 2 tanneries and 4 blacksmith shops.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

of the first settlers and most prominent citizens of Northfield, from 1785 to 1878, condensed from Mr. Gregory's History, page 58 to 251, inclusive. Mr. Gregory's volume is 8vo. pp. 319. The preceding part of this paper is the summary of the town history contained in its first 57 pages.

JOHN GREGORY'S TOAST

at the Northfield centennial day dinner. The 4th of July, 1876:

The early settlers of Northfield:—Prompted by their love of freedom, strong in the ambition of their manhood, and clad in the garb of truth and morality, they sought amid the wilds of Vermont a home for themselves, and for those who should come after them. Through their efforts the wilderness was made to blossom as the rose, and the fruits of their labors are to us a priceless inheritance.

AMOS ROBINSON,

born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 19, 1762; next to Elijah Paine, was the most influential man of that early day; made the first settlement, May, 1785, where his son, Hon. Moses Robinson, now lives (1878). He was the first representative of the town, re-elected 13 successive years, with the exception of 1810; justice of the peace many years, and was a large-hearted, honorable man, well-qualified for a leader in a new settlement. He induced a number of his relatives and friends to move from Westminster, Vt. to this town. He married for his first wife Batheny Jones, children: Polly, b 1786; Kezia, b 1787; Amos, b 1789; Patty, b 1791; Alman, b 1794; Judge, b 1795; Loretta, b 1796; Elijah, b 1799. He married for his second wife Mrs. Submit Holden; children: Moses, b 1804; Sophronia, b 1810; Caroline, b 1815. Mr. Robinson died Mar. 13, 1840.

KEZIA ROBINSON, daughter of Amos and Batheny, was the first child born in Northfield. She married Ira Sherman, of Waterbury, and died in 1877.

HON MOSES ROBINSON, son of Amos, who lived on the old homestead, held many town offices, and was State Senator in 1846–7. He died Apr. 22, 1881.

JUDGE ROBINSON, another son of Amos, settled near the Roxbury line; was a farmer.

COL. EZEKIEL ROBINSON,

brother of Amos, born in Providence, R. I., July 15, 1764, came from Westminster, May, 1785, nearly 10 years before the town was organized, and settled on the farm now occupied by John Henry, on the East Hill. He was moderator, selectman, collector, &c. He married Dinah Doubleday, born in Palmer, Mass., April 28, 1764. Mrs. Erastus Parker, a daughter of Col. Ezekiel, of Waterbury, says, "I have heard father and mother tell much about their living in a log house without a board or door about it, until they had 2 children; when the first was born, Jan. 26, 1788, father went over the hills of deep snow, with snow shoes and a hand sled, almost down to Farewell village, 9 miles, to get a midwife. She went home with him, some of the way on a sled, and some on foot."

"I was quite young, but remember the talk about father being called a 'Fed,' and Uncle Amos Robinson a 'Whig.' Father held the common offices in town, and was a surveyor through all its early history. He used to take large pieces of peeled hemlock bark for his bed, and make a rousing fire to keep the wolves off—they used to follow him home, many a time close to his horse's heels. The bears were kept from the cabin the same way, by great fires."

They had 7 children: Lucinda, b 1788; Daniel, b 1789; Reuben, b 1791; Sylvanus, b 1793; Anna, b 1796; David, b 1799; Weltha, b 1806. All born in Northfield.

Mr. Robinson died in 1834; Mrs. Robinson died in 1851.

DR. NATHANIEL ROBINSON,

brother of Amos, came to Northfield soon after him, and settled on East Hill. The first town meeting, and town meetings frequently after, were held at his house. He was a very good physician, and the first one that practiced in town; and first town clerk, and held the office until he died, and was frequently elected to other offices, and decidedly popular with the people. He married Lucy Cushman; they had 8 chil-

dren: Lydia, b 1784; Peggy, b 1786; Betsey, b 1789; Nathaniel, b 1791; Lucy, b 1794; Philetus, b 1797; Weltha, b 1800; Adaline, b 1802. All born in Northfield, except Lydia and Peggy, in Westminster. Mr. Robinson died in 1813, with the measles.

DAVID ROBINSON,

son of Col. Ezekiel, born in 1799. Beginning life as a farmer, with comparatively nothing, his industry and economy led him to engage in the first manufacturing interests of the Falls Village, with James Gould, Walter Little, and David Fletcher, about 1835. They made woolen goods. The business was a success, when he died, at the age of 42. He was in independent circumstances, and honored as a man of sterling integrity. He married Sarah Denny of Northfield, in 1820. They had 10 children: George, Mary, Ezekiel, Charles, John, Martin, Ezekiel 2d, Franklin, Sarah Ellen and David.

GEORGE, son of David, was for a time in trade with Joseph Denny, at the Centre Village, later carried on himself the same business there and at the Depot Village. He was agent and one of the company of the Brookfield Fork Factory. Mrs. Robinson died in 1866. Mr. Robinson moved in 1867, and now resides, with his daughters, in Fairbault, Minn., and is engaged in the grain trade.

THOMAS AVERILL, SR.,

born in Westminster, 1745, and his wife, Elizabeth, a sister of Amos Robinson, came from Westminster here, with his two sons, Jesse and John, in 1805. Oliver, another son, came 2 years later. They settled on the East Hill, the only part of the town much settled, but a little distance from the first clearing, and were all enterprising farmers. Mr. Averill was a man well calculated for a pioneer settlement, but terribly afflicted with that awful disease cancer, which shortened his days. His house was used occasionally for town meetings.

Children: John, b 1775; Betsey, b 1777; Amos, b 1779; Oliver, b 1782; Nabbie, b 1784; Jesse, b 1786; Lucy, b 1788; Lavina, b 1790; John, b 1794; Keziah, b 1798. Mr. Averill died in 1823, aged 78 years; Mrs. Averill in 1840, aged 88.

COL. OLIVER AVERILL,

after living on the East Hill a number of years, farming and blacksmithing, removed to the Center village, engaging in the same business. He was a public spirited man, and received many town offices. He was town treasurer many times, and such was the unbounded confidence his fellow townsmen reposed in him that they did not require a bondsman. He was postmaster also many years, holding the office until 1842.

He was a characteristic man, of a nervous temperament, and very decisive. He did not wait for others to form an opinion before he expressed his on politics or any particular subject; but he was a man of whom it might be said, "in him there was no guile:" and in his old age was remarkably active, and retained his natural buoyancy of spirit almost to the close of his life. He married Polly Hopkins, born Mar. 7, 1780; they had 4 children. Their son, Volney H., was many years town clerk. His children were: Volney H., b 1804, died 1871; Riley, b 1807, died 1863; Rolan, b 1813; Mary, b 1824; all in Northfield, except Volney H., in Westminster. Mr. Averill died Apr. 11, 1870, aged 88; Mrs. Averill Oct, 5, 1847, aged 67.

CAPTAIN JESSE AVERILL.

No man in this town had more to do with its public business from 1815 to 1840. He held almost every office that the town could confer upon him, selectman, representative, justice of the peace, lister, moderator, school committee, &c. He commenced his public career when quite young, and was deservedly popular with both political parties. His sound judgment and quiet, unostentatious manner endeared him to the people, and his sterling honesty and firmness of mind, always seeking to do right, and particularly being the friend of the poor and unfortunate, led him to be appointed administrator in the settling of many estates.

He was one who never sought office, but office would seek him, and when the

voters had a severe contest over some candidate, and found they could not elect him, they would say, "Let's send Captain Jesse; we can elect him!"

He married Polly Loomis, of Hinsdale, Mass., born Nov. 28, 1783, sister to Eleazer and Dyer Loomis; children, all born in Northfield, Clark, 1812; Maria P., 1814; Russell, 1816; Thomas, 1820; David T., 1823.

Mr. Averill died July 25, 1860, aged 74; Mrs. Averill Oct. 17, 1855, aged 72.

JOHN AVERILL,

youngest brother of Amos, Oliver and Jesse, carried on blacksmithing with farming on the East Hill. He bought 100 acres of land formerly owned by Judge Paine, including the first clearing. He was representative, selectman, lister, justice of the peace, and overseer of the poor, honoring his trusts. He lives [1878] near the Center village, at the age of 84, having sold his farm a number of years ago to his nephew, D. T. Averill. He has probably seen more years in Northfield, with the exception of one or two, than any man now living. His recollection of past events is very good, and I am indebted to him for many reminiscences in the lives of the early settlers; more than to any other man.

Mr. Averill remembers when a lad of attending the raising of Judge Paine's factory, in the Factory Village, and it is vivid in his memory that they had pork and beans for dinner, cooked in a five-pail-kettle.

He married Loretta, daughter of Amos Robinson; children: Albert J., 1819; Charles, 1823; George, 1827, died 1856; Loretta C., 1831; Edwin, 1835, dead; Henry, 1837; all in Northfield. Mr. Averill died in 1881.

ELIJAH SMITH

and wife, Polly (Nichols) born in Putney, 1763, 1764, married in Northfield, 1785; lived in Putney until 1803, when they returned here and spent the remainder of their lives; had 8 children: Polly, Sally, Susanna, Elijah, David, Betsey, Fanny, Emily.

Mr. Smith died in 1840, age 77; Mrs. Smith in 1844, age 80.

ELIJAH SMITH, JR.,

born in Putney, 1795; came to Northfield with his father, in 1803; married Anna, daughter of Col. Ezekiel Robinson, Dec., 1818; had 10 children: Edward A., Julia A., Louisa, Amanda, Ann Maria, Charles E., Frederick E., Caroline M., Erastus P., John E., all in Northfield.

Mr. Smith died July 7, 1863, aged 68; Mrs. Smith July 27, 1875, aged 79.

Mr. Smith was of tall, commanding figure, manly and dignified in deportment. He was for many years Governor Paine's chief clerk, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He succeeded Gilbert Hatch as town clerk, and held the office a number of years. His elegant, precise penmanship stands out in bold relief all through the town records during the years he was town clerk. He was an obliging man, and the writer has been pleased to notice the reverence and respect our citizens have for his memory. The prominent characteristic of his life, and which gave him success, was his high sense of public virtue, his irreproachable integrity. The tongue of calumny never dared to whisper a suspicion of him. Through all his private and public life there shone the luster of a noble manhood, and a pure, unsullied name.

GILBERT HATCH,

born in Preston, Conn., Aug 14, 1764; married Sally Nichols, born Jan. 22, 1767, and came to Northfield between 1790 and 1800, and settled on the William Gold farm. He was town clerk from 1813, when Dr. Robinson died, many years, and held other town offices; children by his first wife: Polly, b. 1801; Sarah, 1802; Amos S., 1803; Elizabeth, 1805; Edward N., 1806; Sidney S., 1808; Sarah Ann, 1810; by his second wife, Martha Royce;—his first died in 1817,—he had Sidney, b 1818; Gilbert M., 1822; Marion F., 1824; all born in Northfield. He died in 1835.

ELEAZER LOOMIS,

and his brother Dyer, at 19 and 17 years, came and settled on the mountain near where Hopson Barker now resides. Eleazer was born in Hinsdale, Mass., 1785 and married Polly Buck, who was born in Con-

necticut in 1787. They had good success in wheat, raising one year 300 bushels. Living opposite where our railroad depot now stands, they could look down into the valley of Dog River, where not a stick of timber had been cut.

They had many struggles for a foothold in the forest, but, like other early settlers with brave hearts and willing hands, success crowned their labors. At times the howling of wild beasts, as they often said, made their hair stand on end; for the country abounded with bears, wolves and catamounts. One morning Eleazer went out to a corn-crib, made of rails, back of his house, to get some corn for his hens, when a huge bear, that had been helping himself, jumped down from the crib, which so alarmed the young man he ran round on the other side and Bruin and he met face to face, and both being more frightened ran round again, both trying to escape.

After a few years, the brothers moved to the east side of the mountain, to what is called the "North Corner," where Eleazer's son, William H. Loomis, now resides. Eleazer held a number of town offices; was a hard working man, and well liked. His children were Roxanna, Eleazer, Louisa, Cynthia, William, Mariette, Adaline; all born in Northfield. He married for his second wife Louisa Bullock, of Berlin. He died in 1866; Mrs. Loomis in 1835.

AQUILLO JONES,

born in Westminster, 1745, came to this town soon after Esquire Amos Robinson. He married Prudence Wise, and they settled on the farm known afterwards as the "Bennett place." Mrs. Jones came to Northfield on horseback, using for a riding stick a twig of a "Balm of Gilead," which she stuck into the ground by her log-house, and it became a great tree. She was a help-meet to her husband, and could turn her hand to the cradle, the loom, the sugar-place, and the barn-yard. It was said by those who worked for them that she would get up mornings, in the spring of the year, by two or three o'clock, and go to the barn to see if the cows were cared for, and in judging of the value of neat stock Esquire Amos Robinson used to say he would give more for her judgment in that direction than for any man's in Northfield.

At one time the saw-mill stopped, the saw breaking, and the men were so busy in their farming operations that they could not go to Westminster for another, Mrs. Jones volunteered and brought it in her arms, riding on horseback. A feat to test the patience and strength of a stout man.

Aquillo was troubled about what would become of his earthly tabernacle after he had "shuffled it off," he declared often he would not be buried on "Cobble Hill," a little burying-ground near where he lived, "it looked so cold and dreary." Being questioned about his son Charles buying a farm in Randolph (where they were all going to live) he guessed he had not got cheated, for they had a good burying-ground in that town.

Children of Aquillo and Prudence: William, Charles, Polly, Nancy, Sally. He died in 1830, age 82, and his wife in 1824, age 82.

WILLIAM came with his father, and, after a few years, settled on Judge Paine's turnpike, near the toll-gate, and commenced keeping tavern in 1811 on the farm now occupied by Timothy Holland. This was quite a public place of resort in those early days of staging; horses used on the through line to Boston were changed here.

Mr. Jones married Sally Babbitt, and they had 13 children, born in Northfield: Charles, Lucy, Louisa, Emery, William, William, Jr., Lamira, Sarah, Rebecca, Prudence, Seth, Harriet, Luther. Mr. Jones died in 1840, aged 63; Mrs. Jones in 1829, aged 44.

CHARLES JONES settled on the old homestead, and built the two-story house near "Bennett's Pond," now owned by Edward Howes. He married Lucinda, daughter of Col. Ezekiel Robinson; children: Alba, Daniel, Lucinda, Caroline, Daniel 2d, and Weltha. Mr. Jones died at Menasha, Wis., in 1871, where he located in 1855, age 91.

ABRAHAM SHIPMAN

came from Westminster at a very early

day, and was quite a prominent man in the settlement. He was a selectman 8 years, and represented the town in the legislature. His first wife's name was Annis Rice: his children were Azubah, Hiram, Orran, Ophir, Orphia, Sardis. She died in 1809, and Mr. Shipman married Peggy, daughter of Doctor Nathaniel Robinson, who had two children: Annis R. and Phidelia C.

A story is told of "Uncle Abraham." One April, nearly 52 years since, when our townsman, David T. Averill, was in small clothes, his father, Captain Jesse, started for the cows near evening, not knowing the little fellow was following him. After his return he learned the boy was missing. Great alarm prevailed for fear he would wander into the woods near by, and perish before morning, and search was commenced. At "Uncle Abraham's" the lights were burning; all but the old people had retired; they, as usual, smoking, preparatory to going to bed, when a noise was heard at the window, and two little hands came pat upon the panes of glass. Aunt Peggy was alarmed; the fire flew from her pipe across the room; but Uncle Abraham went out, and brought in the lost child, and he was stripped of his wet clothes, wrapped in a warm blanket and fell asleep. The shell was sounded, the news flew along the line where the men were in search. Col. Geo. K. Cobleigh, quite excited, who had been riding up and down the road some time, hearing the good news, cried out with a stentorian voice, "*The child is found; he is safe in Abraham's bosom!*"

ELIPHUS SHIPMAN, brother of Abraham, settled about the same time. He lived and died in a little log-house near where James Morse, Esq., now lives, and married one of the four sisters (Sally Doubleday,) who came to this town together, being the first women seeking a new home in the wilderness here; their children were: Phebe, Electa, Caleb, Levi, Daniel, Edmund, Cynthia, and Polly.

ELEAZER NICHOLS, SR.,

born in Putney, 1762; married Betsey Goodwin, of Putney, and settled here in 1809. Their children were: Ambrose, Eleazer, Jr., James, Patty, Polly, William, Betsey, John G., Lucy, Laura. Mr. Nichols died in 1831, and Mrs. Nichols in 1853.

AMBROSE NICHOLS,

born in Putney, 1791, came to Northfield in 1809. He married Sally Hutchinson, of Braintree, and located upon the farm afterwards owned by Moses Lane. He built the "Red House," now occupied by Miss Maria Howes, which was the second house erected on the road leading from the Center to the "Factory village." He was many years, and until his death, the "Postman" of this section. His route included the towns of Berlin, Barre, Williamstown, Brookfield, Randolph, Braintree, Roxbury, and Northfield. The well known sound of "Uncle Armus'" horn, calling his patrons to the road-side for their weekly news, was always welcomed.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols had 3 children: Ambrose, Jr., Sarah, and George A. Mr. Nichols died in 1835, and his widow in 1853.

ELEAZER NICHOLS, JR.

came at sixteen to Northfield with his father. He is now [1878] in his 85th year. Though feeble, his mind retains its memory to a good degree. He has until lately had in his possession the ballot box used at the first town meeting held in Northfield, Mar. 25, 1794, said to have been made by Seth Smith; 5 inches long inside, and 2 wide, and 2½ deep, dug out of a pine block. It has been presented to the town for safe keeping.

He married Mrs. Orra Starkweather White, mother of George J. and John A. S. White, Oct., 1822, and they lived for more than 50 years on the farm where the Adams Slate quarry is now yielding beautiful material for roofing. Their children were all born in this town: Mary Ann, Orra E., Olivia C., Dudley C., Emma. Mrs. Nichols died in 1877,

JAMES NICHOLS,

born in Putney, 1796, came to Northfield in 1809. He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade soon after, which he industriously pursued till compelled by the infirmities of age to retire from the more active

pursuits of life. He married Annis A. Dole, of Danville, Jan. 1, 1826; they had two children: George, b 1827; Annis, 1830. Mrs. Nichols died in 1830, and Mr. Nichols married for his second wife Harriet West, May 1, 1831; their children are: James C., Jane E., John W., Mary E. Mr. Nichols died in 1873; Mrs. Nichols died in 1876.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

born in Putney, 1802, married Roxanna Herrick, of Barre, and settled on the farm now owned by Harvey R. Keyes, and where Mrs. Nichols still resides. The house they first occupied was the first one erected on Main street, between the two villages, and was built by Justus Burnham. Mr. Nichols acquired, through an honest industry, a handsome property, and died in 1863, lamented by a large circle of acquaintances.

HON. GEORGE NICHOLS,

son of James and Annis A. Nichols, was born in Northfield, Apr. 17, 1827. He married Ellen Maria, daughter of Abijah and Maria B. Blake, of Vergennes, Apr. 8, 1852, who was born in New Haven, Apr. 1, 1832. To them were born Alice Margaret in 1853, and a son in 1858, both of whom died in infancy.

Dr. Nichols was educated at the common school and Newbury Seminary, fitted for college, but never entered, having determined to study medicine, and could not see the way clear to pursue both courses. He commenced teaching school previous to his 15th birthday. In 1848, he was appointed State Librarian by Governor Coolidge, and received successive annual elections till 1853. He studied medicine with Dr. S. W. Thayer; graduated at the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock in 1851; commenced business in his native town, combining with it that of apothecary and druggist in 1854, which latter business he still retains, and continued in the practice of his profession with eminent success till his return from the army in 1863, having served as surgeon of the 13th Reg., Vt. Vols. In 1865, he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Smith, which office he has since continuously held. In 1870, was a member and President of the Constitutional Convention; in 1872, a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and made a member of the National Republican Committee, and has been a member and Secretary of the Republican State Committee since that year. In 1868, he was elected director, and in 1874, president, of the Northfield National Bank; in 1872, chairman of the board of commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, and has been clerk of the same since its organization. The Doctor has been repeatedly honored in elections to the various municipal offices of trust and responsibility, and, what may be worthy of mention, with the exceptions of 1856–58–59–63 and 66, has been moderator of the annual town meetings since 1854.

JOSEPH NICHOLS,

a brother of Eleazer Nichols, Sr., came from Putney, about 1805; was a carpenter, and assisted in building Judge Paine's dwelling-house in Williamstown, on the turnpike; was selectman, &c. His children were Sally, Leonard, Martin, Louisa, Harrison.

JASON WINCH,

born in Framingham, Mass., Sept. 2, 1746, settled, in 1813, on the farm now owned by his grand-son, Joel Winch. He married Abigail Howe, of Dorchester, Mass. Their children were Asa, Joel, Hannah, Abigail, Thomas.

REV. JOEL WINCH

married Anna Kezar in 1808, and came to Northfield in 1815, living on what is now called the "Joel Winch farm." Their children were: Joel, Jr., Enoch, Anna, Elijah, Isaac, Benjamin P., and Mary.

Mr. Winch was an eccentric, remarkable man, a Methodist preacher, joined the conference at 19; was ordained by Bishop Asbury in Boston, June 4, 1807. As a preacher, he was full of wit and pleasantry, and sent home his arguments with great pathos and power.

He was a staunch Mason. When many were going back on their principles, he remained firm, glorying in the sentiments George Washington had honored, and

which had comforted and elevated millions of our race. No place seemed dearer to him than the lodge room; surrounded by the fraternity, he was happy, and he made others so around him. Masonry was his great theme while among the brethren; almost single handed he fought for it in Northfield, and lived to see the order again respected and beloved. He could say:

"A sacred burden is this life ye bear;
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly,
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly,
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win."

Elder Winch died in 1854.

ARIEL EGERTON,

born in Norwich, Conn., June 8, 1789, moved with his father's family in 1796 to Brookfield, Vt., from whence he came to Northfield in the fall of 1811. The following winter he taught school on the east hill. Of the scholars that winter, only one, John Averill, is known to be living in town. The winter following he taught near Judge Paine's factory, and in 1815, built a house and store at the Center village. His store was the first building erected in that village for business purposes. He continued there in trade until 1819; in 1824, bought from Judge Paine the grist-mill on the east hill, which he carried on about 5 years; in 1829, bought a large building at the South village, and started a chair-factory, which he kept in operation about 5 years, and then removed from Northfield.

Mr. Egerton was among the first in this vicinity to observe the injurious effects arising from the use of liquors, and very early became active in the cause of temperance. In the winter of 1826, he invited the people living in his neighborhood to meet at their school-house and listen to some statements with regard to the use and abuse of intoxicating drinks. About 40 were present, and that was, as we believe, the first attempt in the State, aside from pulpit addresses, to present the temperance question in a public lecture. In 1828, about 20 of the citizens of the town united to form a temperance society. Mr. Egerton was elected its first president; Orange Hovey, secretary. Mr. Egerton delivered an address in the Center meeting-house, which was published in the Montpelier *Watchman* and other papers in the State.

Mr. Egerton died in Quechee, in 1859. His wife survives him (1878), living with her oldest son, Hon. Charles B. Egerton, at Ironton, Ohio. Her maiden name was Abigail P. Keyes, only daughter of Capt. Abel Keyes, of Putney, born Aug. 11, 1796. They had 8 children: Almira E., Laura E., Olive S., Cynthia M., Abby S., Charles B., John S., Joseph K.; all born in Northfield, and four now living.

JOSEPH KEYES EGERTON

lived in Quechee until the death of his father, when he moved to Norwich, where he resided 15 years, and came to Northfield, March, 1877. He married Sarah F. Tyler, of Claremont, N. H., in 1856, and had two children, Edith K. and Fred T.

Mr. Egerton was clerk in J. C. Brooks' store in Hartford 4 years, 1 year in Cleaveland's at Brookfield, and 1 year with Camp & Thayer in Northfield. He was postmaster at Quechee from 1853 to 1861, when he removed to Northfield; he was town agent, town treasurer and justice of the peace; joined the Odd Fellows in Northfield in 1852; joined the Masons in 1854, and was Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Vermont 3 years, from 1867 to 1870.

I am under great obligation to Mr. Egerton for his valuable assistance in working up the history of his ancestors, his father, and the Keyes' who built so extensively in Northfield.

WILLIAM AND TAMASIN ASHCROFT,

from Connecticut, had 11 children; one of them, Lois, was born in Judge Paine's grist-mill, and was the second child born in town. Mr. Ashcroft took part in the first meetings that were held here. He settled on what is now the poor farm. He held town offices; children: Daniel, Sarah, Abigail, Tamasin, John D., Lydia, Eliza T., Nathan B., Lois, William, Lucy.

REV. NATHAN BROWN ASHCROFT,

son of William, born in Brookline, Conn., in 1787, and came to Northfield with his

father. He was a preacher of the Methodist order, ordained by Bishop Kendrick as an Elder, in Bristol, R. I., Sept. 5, 1822, and was one of the first ministers in this section. In his latter days also he not only looked after the spiritual wants of the people, but attended to their physical ailments, dealing in "roots and herbs" after the Thompsonian plan.

Mr. Ashcroft married Betsey Lawrence, in Plainfield, in 1812. Their children were: Hester Ann R., Nathan Sias, John Wesley, Eliza Ann. Mr. Ashcroft died in 1857; Mrs. Ashcroft in 1872.

JOEL SIMONDS

settled on the mountain where Mr. Annis used to live, in 1816, but afterwards moved to a farm in the N. E. corner of the town. He married Lydia Brailey, of Hartford. They had 13 children: Daniel, Polly, Joel, Horace, Albert Clark, Charles, Rufus, Seth, John, Lydia, Harriet, John; all but two born in Northfield.

Rev. JOEL SIMONDS, his son, resides at the Center village, and still owns the farm where his father lived. He married Olive Pitkin, in 1844.

JAMES and ELETHEN PAUL were early settlers on the Berlin road, near the north corner; children: Lucy, Mary, Benjamin, Belinda, Daniel J., Hosea, all born here.

LEBBEUS BENNETT,

born in Connecticut, 1777, settled on the "Bennett place," a well-to-do farmer; married Elizabeth Millington; children: Melinda, Ambrose, Gamaliel, Seymour, Rial, Joseph, Lucinda.

AMOS HOWES,

born in Windham, Conn., 1792, married Melinda, daughter of Lebbeus Bennett. Their children were: Augustus, Harriet, Fanny, Lucinda, Maria M., Elizabeth, Seymour, Adelia L., Edward H., Lebbeus A., all born in Chelsea, and all living now (1878), in Northfield, but two.

ANANIAS TUBBS

came from Gilsum, N. H., to Northfield in 1806, and settled in the Loomis neighborhood. He married Hannah Hill. Their children were: Jeremiah, Sally, Patty, Annie, Elizabeth, William, Julia, Polly and Solomon. He died in 1828, aged 84; his wife in 1832, aged 80.

He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War; enlisted under Benedict Arnold, and marched under his command through the wilderness of Maine; was wounded and taken prisoner at Quebec. He had orders after enlisting to march in two days, and a pair of pants must be had. His wife took her shears, cut the wool from two sheep, one white and one black, which she carded together, and with the assistance of a neighbor, spun, wove, and made a pair of pants before she slept, and they were ready at the time they were wanted.

DAVID HEDGES

was born on Long Island, where both his parents died before he was a year old. Most of his early life was spent in Connecticut. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; married Hannah Shaw; came to Randolph in 1784; one of the first settlers of that town; came to Northfield in 1794, with 12 children; was the 17th family here; children: Jeremiah, Daniel, Hannah, Phebe, Matthew, Esther, David, Stephen, Jerusha, Lewis, Richard, and Elijah. He lived at the North Corner. His son Stephen died at 26; the rest of his children all settled in life; one in Ohio, one in Western New York, and the others in Vermont, several living in this town a while. The three youngest died in Northfield. Mr. Hedges died in 1829, aged 94; Mrs. Hedges in 1830, aged 81.

RICHARD, son of David, born in Randolph, 1785; when a lad went to hunt up cattle, when all was a wilderness in Dog River valley; with no building except Stanton Richardson's log-house. In 1810, he married Rhoda, daughter of Joel Reed, of Williamstown, and settled on the East-Hill, the first farm west of Judge Paine's grist-mill, where he lived 43 years. His first wife died in 1819, leaving two daughters, Louisa M., and Cynthia. Mr. Hedges married for his second wife, Julia, daughter of Ananias Tubbs; children: Daniel, Gilbert, Rhoda, Betsey E., Julia, Matthew M., John, Francis A.; all born in North-

field. Mr. Hedges died in 1872, age 97. Mrs. Hedges in 1872, age 83.

THOMAS SLADE,

from Alstead, N. H., appears on the records as an early settler. He was quite a noted schoolmaster. His son Thomas, the miller, who followed in the footsteps of his father, says, "He taught school in Amos Robinson's district 6 or 8 terms, boarding at home," where Herbert Glidden now lives. He also taught school in Chelsea and Brookfield, and was a surveyor many years in this town. He married Clarissa Burroughs; children: Howard, Lavinna, Calista, Clarissa, Allen, Thomas, Jr., Anna, William; all but Howard born in Northfield. Mr. Slade moved to Montpelier in 1823, and died in 1829.

PARLEY TYLER

was born in Connecticut in 1779, and soon after coming to Northfield bought of Judge Paine 100 acres, on what was known afterward as Tyler Hill. He married Betsey Rood, of Brookfield. Their children were Martin P., Matilda, Juliet, Squire, Daniel, Royal, Edward, Jason, Louisa, Jason C., John A. Mr. Tyler died in 1855; Mrs. Tyler in 1849.

Daniel Tyler relates a story of one Bean, the first known thief convicted in Northfield. He broke into Judge Paine's factory one Sunday afternoon, and took out 25 rolls of cloth, and hid them under a hemlock tree-top, 40 rods back of the factory. The next day all hands turned out to look for the stolen goods and the thief. Bean took one roll on his back and made for the East Hill, and went across Mr. Tyler's farm, and left it in the woods, going to the house and asking for breakfast. Mrs. Tyler told him he had better wait until dinner, it being then 11 o'clock, but he said that he was out surveying land, and some bread and cheese would answer.

The news soon reached the East Hill a theft had been committed, and search was made, and not far from noon Bean returned to Tyler's house, and suspecting that he was the guilty one, Mr. Tyler asked him if he had seen any cattle in his travels, when he answered he had not; said "Daniel: 'Father approached him, getting nearer and nearer by slow advances, when he sprung upon him and took him down, when he told me to yank off that roll of cloth upon his back, which I did very easily, as it was tied on with listing, although I was only 9 years of age. Soon Bean gave up, and said he would go where we wanted he should. We fastened him with a rope and led him into the house, when he said, 'Well, mother, I have come back to dinner.' It was but a little while before all the villagers, headed by Judge Paine, Amos Robinson, and John Starkweather, had arrived, when he had a preliminary trial before Esquire Robinson. I can well remember how Starkweather's hands shook when he read the warrant as constable, it being new business to him. This was the first man convicted of stealing and sent to the State prison from Northfield.'"

DAVID DENNY,

born in Windsor, Jan. 7, 1774, one of the earliest settlers in Northfield, was a collector of taxes, and held a number of town offices. He located on the hill, near the South village, where his grandson David now resides. The numerous family of Dennys in Northfield are his descendants. He married Betsey Spooner; their children: Paul S., Asenath, Adolphus, Amasa, Sally, Samuel, Harriet, Eliza, Joseph. Mr. Denny died in 1821.

ADOLPHUS DENNY, born in 1796, lived and died at the old homestead of his father. He married Eliza Frizzel, born in 1804; their children were: David, Sarah, Katherine, George, Mary, Katherine. Mrs. Denny died in 1864. Mr. Denny married 2d, Mrs. Electa, widow of Col. George K. Cobleigh, and died in 1873.

Dea. SAMUEL DENNY, son of David, was a farmer, and a respected officer of the Congregational church. No man attended public worship with more fidelity than he did, and he raised up a family of industrious and respected children, all in good circumstances. He married Prudence Ellis, of Berlin, Sept. 1828; children: Harriet E., Andrew E., Addison W., Le-

land H., George B., Amasa M., Prudence J. He died in Lowell, Mass., in 1874.

JOSEPH, son of David, was but 10 years old when his father died. At 19 he left home, with just 25 cents to commence life for himself. He labored in Randolph 1 year, went to Berlin, and worked upon a farm 4 years; commenced the tannery business at Berlin Corners, exchanged for the hotel there, and also bought his first farm, which occupation he always followed in connection with his other pursuits; about 1841, entered into the mercantile business, continued in Berlin till 1847, when he moved his goods to Northfield Center, and continued in business 5 or 6 years, when he sold out, and turned his attention more particularly to farming. He came here and engaged in mercantile business in 1847; in 1856 formed a partnership in tailoring with J. C. B. Thayer, and also with Geo. H. Crane in general merchandise some 3 years, and with his oldest son in 1860, till his removal to Worcester, Mass.; when he took the next son into business, with the style of C. Denny & Co.

OLIVER COBLEIGH

came here from Westminster in 1796. He married Abiah Doubleday, one of the four sisters who came from that town, and were the foremost women to take up their residence in this wilderness country; Dinah, Ezekiel Robinson's wife, Anna, Stanton Richardson's wife, and Sally, Eliphus Shipman's wife, all extraordinary, courageous women. Mr. Cobleigh's children were: Dinah, George K. and Harriet.

GEORGE K., son of Oliver, held a number of town offices; made a good officer in the militia, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He lived many years at the South village, where he died. He married Electa, daughter of Eben Frizzel. Children: Caroline, George, Martin, Dennison and Charles H.

MARTIN COBLEIGH, son of George, lives at South Northfield, and is engaged in the sash, door and blind business.

JOSEPH SMITH, JR.,

born in Putney, in 1775. In 1807, influenced by his brother-in-law, Capt. Abel Keyes, came to Northfield, bought two lots of land from David Denny, Esq., built a house near where E. K. Jones' store now stands, in the south village, and opposite his house built a store, 16x25, the first in town, and filled it with goods; but in 1809, he sold out to C. W. Houghton, of Montpelier, and the next year returned to Putney.

SOLOMON DUNHAM

lived at an early day not far from Judge Paine's grist-mill, on the East Hill; was a clothier and carried on that business there. He removed to the south village afterwards, and worked at the same trade. He married Experience Smith; children: Experience, Mary, Sally, William H. H., Albert, all born in Northfield.

Mr. Dunham had three wives; by his third, Harriet, daughter of David Denny, he had two sons: Franklin and George.

HON. NATHAN MORSE,

of the south village, was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., and came here from Roxbury in 1838. He held a number of offices in town; was representative and also assistant judge in the Washington County Court. He married for his first wife Polly, daughter of John Hutchinson, Esq., of Braintree; children: Nathan, Polly, Betsey, Lucy H. Mrs. Morse died in 1845, and he married Martha Abbott of Williamstown; they had one son, James. Judge Morse died in 1862. Mrs. Morse died in 1875.

LUCIUS EDSON,

born in Wheatley, Mass., 1798; married Matilda Ainsworth of Brookfield, and came to Northfield in 1822. He and Arba Crane bought out Solomon Dunham, in the cloth-dressing business near Judge Paine's grist-mill, where they worked two falls, and Mr. Edson went to the South village, where he added wool-carding to cloth-dressing. He had 4 children: Marshall L., Alice J., E. Annette, Walter A.; all born in Northfield.

ANSON ADAMS

came from East Roxbury about 1816, and settled in the "Winch neighborhood." A log house was his dwelling-place, without doors or windows, using quilts in their stead. Crockery and other household goods were brought in the arms of the

family, through snow banks and by marked trees, making life real if not pleasant.

Mr. A. came originally from Connecticut to Vermont; married Sukey Gold, sister of Deacon William Gold; children: Adaline, Elvira, Emily, Susan, Avaline M., Harriet S., Charlotte, Ursula, Roswell, Sophronia, Anson, George W., Fanny H., all but two born in Northfield.

SAMUEL L. ADAMS,

born in Brookfield, Oct. 1796, married Harriet Cobleigh, July 1828, and settled in Northfield. He was a believer in the doctrine of the restitution of all things, a good Mason, and died as he had lived, strong in his faith. His wife died in 1849. Four of his children are now living: John Quincy, Harriet M., Abbie A., Laura W., all born in Northfield.

Mr. Adams died at the home of his oldest daughter, in Revere, Mass., Dec. 1877, aged 81. He was brought to Northfield, and buried at the Center cemetery, with Masonic honors, having made his arrangements for the last great change, and requesting his old friend, Rev. John Gregory, to attend his last service.

JOHN EMERSON,

a blacksmith, lived at an early day on the East Hill, in the Averill neighborhood. He came to Northfield from Norwich, and was a brother of Harry Emerson, the hatter, who carried on that business at the Center village.

ETHAN ALLEN.

We had an Ethan Allen in that early period of the town's history. Not the renowned hero of Ticonderoga, but an Ethan Allen who run Judge Paine's grist-mill several years.

SHERMAN GOLD,

born in 1813, deacon of the Universalist church, for many years carried on the sash, blind and door business at the South village—a sincere, conscientious man, generally respected. Died in 1873.

JAMES LATHAM, SR.,

born 1750, came here from Chesterfield, N. H., at an early day. He married Susannah Brit, born in 1752. Their children were:

JAMES LATHAM, JR., settled in the Shaw neighborhood. He married Polly, daughter of Amos Robinson, Esq., and they had 15 children: Bathany, Leonard, Nancy, Patty R., Hollis, Arvilla, Susanna, Eli, Nancy L., Almon, Loran, Seth W., Marshall, Cynthia, Mary A.

EZRA LATHAM, married Polly, daughter of Aquillo Jones; children: Ezra, Jr., Orrin, Harvey, Daniel.

CAPT. JOHN STARKWEATHER,

born in Norwich, 1790, married Cynthia Nichols, step-daughter of Capt. Abel Keyes, Dec. 1809. Sept. 1811, he took the freeman's oath, and thereafter during his life was almost continually in town and other public offices: lister, grand juryman, moderator of town meetings, justice of the peace, deputy sheriff, high sheriff of the county, representative, and captain of a military company 2 years, and several years kept tavern at the Center village. He was a friendly, familiar man, and before 40 years old, children called him "Uncle John." He was quite popular as an officer. He died in 1841.

DEA. REUBEN SMITH,

a beloved member of the Baptist church, came from Tunbridge to Northfield, and settled in the South village in 1826. He married Molly Mudgett; children: Polly, Apha, William, Tabitha, Reuben, Josiah and Anna.

WILLIAM KEYES, ESQ.,

born in Putney, 1766, removed to Northfield in 1799, located on East Hill, and bought his farm of his brother, Abel Keyes; in 1804, sold, and bought near where the Center hotel stands; his nearest neighbor, Stanton Richardson, west of the river nearly half a mile. He sold at the Center about 1810, and his farm was soon after sold for building lots. In 1816, he bought the farm next south of the Stanton Richardson place, and for several years carried on brick-making. His daughter, Mrs. Lucy Knapp, now living in Northfield, relates that in 1818 there was a great deal of sickness. Dr. Porter's bill for medical services in her father's family that year was large enough to pay for all the brick used in building his house. Mr. Keyes was one of the earliest Methodists, active in organiz-

ing their church in this town, and for more than 50 years a class-leader therein. He married Betsey Nichols, of Putney; children: Polly, Jacob, William, Lucy, Sewall, Eliza, Abel, Sally, Emeline. Mr. Keyes died Dec. 1849.

CAPTAIN ABEL KEYES,

born in Putney, Sept. 11, 1773. In the summer of 1790, while prospecting for a new home, came to Northfield, and in view of its water-power, believing it would become a great manufacturing town, decided to locate here. The next spring he bought of Judge Paine the mills and 100 acres on East Hill, there being the first settlement in town. He lived there about 5 years, improved the mills, and then sold the farm to his brother William, and the mill property to Judge Paine. In 1804, his daughter, Mrs, A. P. Egerton, relates her father made a journey to Putney, on horseback, taking her with him on the same horse, she being 8 years old, it being to induce some of his friends to come to Northfield to live. In 1807, Captain Keyes purchased of David Denny, a saw-mill and few acres of land in what is now called South Northfield. The saw-mill he enlarged and improved, built a grist-mill, potash, and several dwelling-houses, and in 3 years, mainly through his influence and labors, "Slab City," as it was long called, had become a lively village. His wife's brother, Joseph Smlth, Jr., had a store there, the first store in Northfield. In 1810, Captain Keyes sold his mills to C. W. Houghton, of Montpelier, and in 1812, the rest of his property in that village, and removed to the Factory, where Judge Paine had just begun to build a village. He remained there one year, living in the "Old Abbey," a house that stood where George C. Randall's house now is, and afterwards built for Judge Paine the two houses that now stand near the bridge. In 1814, he purchased several lots of land where the Center village now is. The next year, with his son, Joseph, he built several dwelling-houses, a machine-shop, and a potash; in 1818, the Center Village Hotel, which they kept about 5 years; in 1819, the church known as the old yellow meeting-house.

In 1824, they sold all their property at the Center, and bought that Capt. Keyes had formerly owned at Slab City; rebuilt the mills; lived there 3 years; sold, moved to the Falls, now Gouldsville, and on the site where Gould's factory now stands built a saw and grist-mill. Capt. Keyes lived there till 1838, his son Joseph having sold out there some years previously. He then bought a saw-mill up the river, a grist-mill and a dwelling-house; lived there till 1839, and moved to Illinois, and one year after to Lake Mills, Wis., where he died in 1848, aged 75. There are now standing in this town about 40 buildings erected by Capt. Abel Keyes and his son Joseph. The Captain was one of the most enterprising men of the town during all his stay in it. He held various offices, was lister in 1798, Captain of a military company, justice of the peace many years, selectman and representative. He possessed robust health, ceaseless activity, could do everything but persevere and wait. He could prepare his land, plant and hoe, but could not wait for the corn to ripen. The framing, raising and enclosing a building were just to his taste; he could plan for and direct a multitude of men, but the quiet work of finishing the structure must be left to more patient workers, and became a proverb, "Capt. Abel always moves just before harvest." Industrious and honest, his success in life was limited only by his habit of leaving to others the pleasant task of reaping the reward of his labors. He married Mrs. Esther Nichols, in 1793. They had two children, Joseph and Abigail P., and Mrs. Keyes had a daughter by her first husband.

CAPT. JOSEPH KEYES,

born in 1795; married Zeruah Eggleston in 1816, who had 2 children, Simon and Cynthia. He married a second wife, Olive Williams; children: Abel, Catharine W., Elisha W., Oliver A., Emily O. Mr. Keyes died at Menasha, Wis., Sept. 17, 1874. He followed his trade as millwright in Wisconsin, after his removal with his father to that state, and was very successful.

Many of our citizens remember he built

a machine shop at the Center village, on the east side of the common, run by steam, the first motive power by steam in Northfield, and a great curiosity at that day. On its sides were painted the words "Machine Shop." The Wisconsin *Journal* says of Mr. Keyes:

As the crisis which came upon the country in 1837 was approaching, finding it difficult to proceed with his extensive business, he made disposition of it in the spring of 1836, and little left but his head and hands, backed up by most indomitable courage, energy, and a powerful constitution, he struck out to seek his fortune in a new country, and landed in Milwaukee June, 1836. Wisconsin at that time was an inviting field for men of his type. It needed intelligent, enterprising, hard working men to develop its immense resources. He being one of that class, found a cordial welcome to the territory by the few bold spirits who had preceded him, and an ample scope of country in which to operate. In 1837, he and his family removed to Lake Mills, being the first white settlers in that town. He proceeded to the erection of a grist and saw-mill, that proved of vast advantage to the settlement, and very soon laid out the village of Lake Mills, being its original founder. Here, he erected the first school-house in the town, and employed the first teacher, a Miss Catlin of Cottage Grove, in this county, all with his individual means—an act, of itself, which is a proud monument to his name and fame, and proves his life has not been a failure.

For over 50 years he was a prominent Mason. He loved the order, and was one of its most honored and respected members. The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Keyes was celebrated in 1871, surrounded by children, grand-children, and great-grand-children; children: Abel Keyes, now of Menasha, Hon. E. W. Keyes, postmaster of Madison, Oliver Keyes, now of Hudson, and Mrs. H. D. Fisher, of Menasha. Mrs. Olive Williams, relict of Capt Joseph Keyes, departed this life at Menasha, Feb. 18, 1878, in her 78th year. In all positions in life she was honored for her many virtues.

HON. ELISHA W. KEYES,

son of Joseph, born in Northfield, Jan. 23, 1828, left Northfield with his father's family, May 1837, for Milwaukee, Wis., thence to Lake Mills. In early life he was first in his classes at school, and in sports and games; following in the wake of his father and grandfather, he led the van. He was admitted to the Bar in Madison at 23, and soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice; was District Attorney of Dane County in 1858, '59; in 1861, was appointed postmaster of the city of Madison, which office he still holds (1878); was mayor of Madison in 1865 and '66; in 1867, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; for 10 years he conducted the affairs of the republican party of the State with such strength and power of organization as to earn for him the now widely-known title of "The Bismarck" of Western politics. In 1872 and '76, was a delegate to and Chairman of the Wisconsin Delegation in the National Republican Conventions; now as "Boss Keyes, of Wisconsin," he is familiarly known in every state in the Union. In 1877, he declined a re-election as Chairman of the State Republican Committee, and resumed an active practice of law. He is one of the Regents of the State University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Keyes is of a stout, compact build, has a strong constitution and good health. He is esteemed a good hater, a firm friend, and one whom men at large instinctively recognize as a leader. He has been twice married; children: five.

ALVAH HENRY, son of Hiram, born in Alstead, N. H., 1799, was killed in Northfield June 28, 1831, by the fall of a tree.

EDMOND SHIPMAN and wife Betsey, (Nichols) had 13 children. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at the Centre village.

REV. HOSEA CLARK,

a preacher of the Methodist church enjoyed the reputation of being a devoted man; was elected a justice of the peace, and had a way of administering the law in a forcible manner, sometimes to the discomfiture of the legal profession; and was not afraid of expressing his opinion on any subject that came before him for consideration. He married Mrs. John Richardson; they had two children, Lucia Ann and Stephen Alonzo; born in Northfield.

ELIJAH BURNHAM, ESQ.,

born in Brookfield 1795, came to Northfield, in 1819. He married Maria Simons,

of Williamstown; had 13 children. After two previous settlements they kept tavern at the Falls village, where John Fisk formerly did, and finally settled near the Depot village. Mr. Burnham was a prominent man in the early days; was selectman 10 years, justice of the peace, lister, and held other offices. He was a skillful veterinarian, and frequently sent for in different parts of the town to relieve the animal creation of their ailments. He died here March, 1873. Mrs. Burnham lives with a daughter in Williamstown, at the age of 84 (1878); children: Laura, Mary, Aaron M., Marshall D., Philanda, Philura, Sophronia, Dennison S., Joshua J., Emily, Ellen, George M.

JOEL BROWN,

born in Old Deerfield, Mass., 1799, came with his father to Williamstown, and when the Indians returned from the burning of Royalton, was with others taken captive and carried to Montreal, and lodged in jail, but through one Zadock Steel and others, they liberated themselves, and picked their way back to their homes. [See History of Randolph, vol. 11 of this work, page 978.] When quite a lad Joel was frequently sent to Royalton to mill, by marked trees, and heard the howling of wolves.

Mr. Brown at 21 came to Northfield, and cut the first tree in what is now the Center village, very near the old machine shop, where he subsequently lived. But few buildings were then erected on Dog river. Stanton Richardson's log-house, where the late John H. Richardson lived, was the only one accessible, and here Mr. Brown boarded, crossing the river on a tree that had fallen over it. Mr. Brown built a shanty very near the old town-house, to shelter himself in rainy days. It was his intention of making a permanent home at the Center, but his intended being in poor health, and her friends objecting to her coming into this new country, caused him to return to Brookfield, and he did not return until 1828, when he located on the road from the Center to Roxbury. He did teaming to Burlington, bringing back flour and other staple goods, which he disposed of. He married 1st, Anna Edson, of Brookfield, in 1801, and they had one daughter, Rebecca. He married 2d, Dorcas Nichols, and they had 8 children; Daniel, Anna, Isaac W., Susan, Eliza, Ruth, Joel, Jr., D. Amanda. Mrs. Brown died in 1863; Mr. Brown in 1869.

ISAAC W. BROWN

bought out his father in the hotel business at the Center in 1837, and for a number of years carried it on, a wide-awake, obliging landlord; in 1855, moved to the Depot village, built some eight buildings there, among them the first Odd Fellows Hall, on Central street; was selectman, lister, constable, deputy and high sheriff, serving in some capacity as an officer for 34 years; was a director in the Wells River Railroad in 1872, and an agent for the Central Vermont Railroad. He married Sylva Elvira Partridge in 1835, who died in 1863; children: Jane and George W. He married Janette Taylor, who died in 1865; moved to Montpelier in 1866; married Mrs. Carrie W. Camp in 1868, who died in 1873. He moved to Boston, and married Mrs. Sarah A. Warren for his fourth wife, in 1874, and died in Northfield, Aug. 10, 1875.

Dr. CLIFTON CLAGGETT, born in Merrimack, N. H., 1808, came to Northfield in 1832, and located in the Center village to practice. He married Catherine, daughter of Harry Emerson, and has two sons, Charles C., William C.; born in Northfield.

HARRY EMERSON, born in Norwich, 1781, came to Northfield in 1821, when about 40 years of age, and located in the Center village. He was a hatter by trade; married Dorcas Demmon, and had 9 children.

ALBIJENCE AINSWORTH, a merchant in the Center village, in the store on the corner adjoining the brick dwelling of Col. Oliver Averill. He built the brick house in that village where Elijah Winch lives. His father kept the well-known "Ainsworth Tavern," on the hill road to Cleaveland village. Mr. Ainsworth married Emily, daughter of Rev. Mr. Lyman of Brookfield; children: Mary J., Annette.

STANTON RICHARDSON,

born in Haddam, Conn., 1755; came to Northfield about 1785; was a prominent

man; held a number of town offices, being the first selectman chosen, and finally settled on the farm near the Depot village, where his descendant, John H. Richardardson, lived and died. He married Anna Doubleday; children: Nathaniel, Sarah, Samuel, Ezra T., John, Anna, Sarah, Sylvanus, Horace, Prudence, Chauncey, all but two born in Northfield.

The wife of Stanton Richardson made once a journey to Westminster, on horseback, with a small child in her arms, carrying her eatables in a pair of saddle-bags.

Mr. Richardson having caught a bear with a pair of cubs, tamed the young ones, and they became interesting acquisitions, making themselves at times familiar without invitation. The family lived in a log-house with an old-fashioned chimney, inside of which you could sit, and, looking up, see stars in the evening. One night, when Mrs. Richardson had retired with Ezra T., an infant, one of the young bruins crawled upon the roof, came down the chimney, worked his way into the bed, nestling down between Mrs. Richardson and her babe. The child remonstrated, when the mother, seeing the kind of company she had, took the bear by the nape of his neck, and tumbled him on to the floor.

One thanksgiving day Mrs. Richardson invited all the people in Williamstown and Northfield to be present. They came, and had for dinner boiled victuals, roast pig, beans, and baked Indian pudding, and a jolly good time. For extension tables, they took the doors off their wooden hinges, and used them.

Mr. Richardson presented the town land for the first burying ground, near the Center, on "Richardson meadow," now owned by Mr. Gallup.

JOHN, son of Stanton, lived and died on the farm of his father, near the Depot village. He was a prominent farmer, and raised 7 children: Sarah S., George M., John Harris, Marshall H., George S., Mary J., Daniel W., all born in Northfield. Mr. Richardson died in 1834. His first son was drowned in Dog river, opposite the house, when about 3 years old, and the father afterwards took the precaution to build a yard-fence to keep his little ones in; but even this did not prevent another son, George S., from meeting with as sad a fate; he was drowned in a wash-tub; pulling himself up by it, lost his balance and fell in.

NATHANIEL, son of Stanton, was a millwright; held offices in town; went to Canada to live; returned; built the two-story brick house beyond the Center village, where Israel Avery now resides; also a house and saw-mill about half way to Roxbury; married Nabby Bosworth, of Berlin; children: Nathaniel B., Abigail, Caroline M., Sarah Ann, Melissa, Alonzo, Adelia. Mr. R. died at 76; his wife at 86 years.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON,

born in Haddam, Conn., 1742, a shoemaker, was another early settler. "Uncle Sam Richardson" was a great story-teller, hammering out soles for the understandings of his customers, he would indulge in stories, not always careful to see how they would come out; and he was a devout man, also.

It is related, Judge Paine had loaned his trusty old horse to a woman who worked for him, to go to the South village to do a little trading, the Judge requesting her to stop at Mr. Richardson's and do an errand; on her return asked her why she was gone so long? She said, when she arrived she heard the old gentleman praying, and waited till he got through. The Judge said, "Well, what did the old horse say about it?" Her reply came quick, "Your horse did not say anything about it, Judge, for he had never heard one before."

Samuel Richardson and wife Clarissa had two children: Hannah and Jonathan. Jonathan was the owner of the dog that Thompson in his Gazetteer refers to—that the river was named after. While out hunting, the dog attacked a large moose, and was drowned, in what is known as the moose hole in the river. It was in the spring the moose broke through the ice, and dog and moose both went under.

Jonathan was a noted hunter, and killed 10 wolves in one day.

Samuel Richardson married for his sec-

ond wife Jerusha Royce: children: Stanton, Lemuel B., Clarissa, Prudence, Aræl, Amisa, Martha, Jerusha. Mr. Richardson lived to 90 years, his wife to 85.

JOHN HILDRETH BUCK, ESQ.,

son of John L. Buck [Simon Smith was the first lawyer in Northfield, but only remained for a few months and left. The second was John L. Buck, for whose biography see Reading, volume to follow.] was born in Northfield, and grew to his majority among the Green Mountains. He graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1850, and returned to Northfield, where he remained in the office of his father until February, 1851, when he removed to Lockport, N. Y., his present home. Feb. 1854, he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Aug. 1854, he married Harriet M. Fletcher, daughter of Hon. Paris Fletcher, of Bridport. In 1874, he was elected mayor of his adopted city, and served one term, declining a renomination.

DR. BENJAMIN PORTER,

born in Old Volentown, Conn., 1788, lived with his father, a Congregational clergyman, and settled in Plainfield, N. H., until he was 12 years of age. He attended the academy at Meriden, studied for the medical profession, graduating at Dartmouth. This town was his first settlement as a physician. On his first visit, passing by where the Episcopal church now stands, he saw Judge Paine and John Green sowing wheat on newly-cleared land, and inquired of the Judge if this town would be be a good place for a physician to locate. The reply was it would, if a man had a strong constitution, and was willing to work hard for poor pay.

The Doctor settled on the East Hill in 1816, boarding 3 years with Captain Jesse Averill, and moved to the "Post farm," where he remained 4 years, and went to the Center village; built the two-story brick house where he lived and died. He married Sophia Fullerton; children: Elizabeth, Edward, Edwin, Benjamin F.

The Doctor had quite a practice, being the first physician in town after Nathaniel Robinson and Jeptha White; was good in fevers; he died Feb. 21, 1876.

Dr. EDWIN PORTER is the only practicing physician here, born in Northfield; a graduate of the Vermont University in 1850. He studied medicine with his father, was a private student of Prof. Peaslee, of Dartmouth; attended three courses of lectures, and graduated in the Medical Department in 1853; in 1854, combined the drug business with his practice, with Geo. Tucker one year; has carried on the business alone since. He married Carrie S. daughter of Hon. Heman Carpenter, in 1867.

ROSWELL DEWEY, P. M. 6 years, has been surveyor, constable, justice of the peace, and an excellent teacher of sacred music 30 years.

DR. JEPTHA WHITE

lived on a farm near the Center village. He married Orra Starkweather, and had two children: George J. and John A. S., to the latter of whom credit is due for remembering in his will the old cemetery at the Center village, whereby it has been beautified and improved by a nice granite wall in front. He was a prominent merchant, and had great influence with his party.

DR. WILLIAM J. SAWIN,

son of Levi S., studied medicine with Dr. Claggett, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854, and began the practice of his profession in Watertown, Wis., the same year; March, 1861, removed to Chicopee Falls, Mass.; the following June, enlisted as a private soldier; in September, transferred to 3d Vt. Reg. as hospital steward; served as physician in the 3d, 4th and 5th Vt. Reg. Oct. '61 to June, '62; pro. to surgeon in 2d Vt. brigade in 1862, and to surgeon-in-chief of brigade in 1862; was discharged with the 10th Massachusetts regiment at the expiration of his term of service in 1864, and returned to Chicopee Falls. On the evening of Dec. 3, 1875, in the Asylum of Springfield Commandery of Knight Templars, while in the act of clothing himself in the regalia of his office, preparatory to being installed as Eminent Commander of that body, and in

the presence of a large number of his brethren, William J. Sawin, an honored Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, was stricken down by apoplexy and died instantly.

JOHN P. DAVIS, from Barnard, born 1819, has been in the mercantile business at the Center village since 1850.

Rev. SAMUEL WHITTEN, an early settler, at one time owned all the land at the Center village, before it was cleared. He was a farmer and Baptist preacher. He had nine children, Samuel, Woodbury, Joseph, Mercy, Rebecca, Clarissa, Caroline and Julia. He moved to Malone, N. Y., where he died.

DAVID M. LANE,

born in Hampton, N. H., Mar. 29, 1793, came here from Strafford in 1820. He was a surveyor, and the country being new, and property changing, his services were greatly needed. The writer has frequently heard him mentioned as a very promising man; but he was cut down at the early age of 37. He built the first brick building in town, the old schoolhouse at the Center, making the brick himself, burning the lime, and doing most of the carpenter work with his own hands. He bought 100 acres of timber land, and was a very industrious man, beloved by the community, and left a wife and 4 daughters.

JOSHUA LANE, brother of David M., born in Chichester, N. H., Nov. 1798, moved here from Strafford in 1821, one of the most enterprising citizens of that day. His first move in building was on the Patterson farm, used lately for slate purposes. He bought and erected dwellings in a number of places, living in the winter in a house he built at the Center. Among his largest purchases, with his brother David, was the farm on the mountain, and it is thought, he cleared with his help around him some 300 acres of timber land. He finally settled in West Berlin. "Lanesville" was named after him. He was an enthusiastic Mason, and was buried with its honors. He died at 79, and left one son, Moses Lane.

Josiah and Moses, brothers of David and Joshua, also settled in this town.

MOSES LANE, C. E., son of Joshua, graduated at the University of Vermont in 1845. By Gov. Paine was appointed assistant engineer, Aug. 1845, for the location and construction of the Vermont Central Railroad; was employed as a civil engineer on this and other railroads in New England till 1849; was Principal of an academy in Springfield, N. Y., 3 years; was engaged a short time as resident engineer on the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Albany; 1856, was appointed to the position of principal assistant engineer for the construction of the Brooklyn water-works, and has been constantly employed the past 22 years as a hydraulic engineer; was 13 years on the water-works of Brooklyn, 6 as principal assistant, and 7 as chief engineer; had charge of the construction of the Milwaukee water-works as chief engineer, where he was employed 7 years, and has been connected with other important public works as chief or consulting engineer. He married the daughter of the late Dr. Varney Ingalls, of Erie County, N. Y., in 1851; has 4 children, and now resides in Milwaukee, Wis.

HON. ALVIN BRALEY.

[See History of Hartford and Roxbury for early history.] After he came to Northfield, was bank director, justice of the peace, village trustee, and interested in manufactures, and in 1868, was made President of the National Bank, which office he filled until his death. His demise was a loss to our town, for he was not only able but willing to assist in the establishment of such institutions as promised to build up the place.

FISK BROTHERS,

Benjamin, John, Nathaniel and David, all stalwart men, of whom it may be said, "and there were giants," came from Williamstown.

BENJAMIN was a storekeeper in the South village about 1816; married Hannah Herrick; they had 7 children; Delphine, Philander, Caroline, Dennison, Sophia, Rosina, John D.

JOHN, born in Williamstown, 1783, kept tavern in the Falls village about 1825, quite

a noted place for trainings. He married Betsey Martin, and they had 13 children: Olive, Betsey, Siloma, John, Lydia M., Melinda, Eunice, Azro J., Sarah, Lucinda, Maria L., Mary, Hannah.

NATHANIEL came in 1819, and died in 1861, age 87. He raised 8 children.

DAVID married Sarah Reed; they had 7 children: Sarah Ann, David R., Harvey R., Ann Eliza, George M., Fanny C,, Van Loren M. Mr. Fisk died in 1864; Mrs. Fisk in 1865.

GEORGE M. FISK, son of David, born in Wolcott, June 7, 1830. He studied law with Hon. Heman Carpenter; was admitted to the Bar of Washington County in 1854; the Supreme Court in 1856; the United States Court in 1874; in 1854, went to Prof. John W. Fowler's law school in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1863, represented the town in the Legislature; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis, in 1876. In 1864, he built the two factories in the Depot village now run by Mr. Howarth, and put in the machinery now in use, had a large interest in the lumber business at Granville, Vt., sold the Union Slate Quarry, and other quarries of slate in town, is now [1878] President of the Northfield Savings Bank. He married Jane E., daughter of James Nichols, in 1856.

DANIEL WORTHINGTON,

born in 1775. He came from Williamstown, and located on the Garfield place in 1818. Afterwards he went to the Falls village, and bought the saw-mill of Freedom Edson and built a house, when there were but one or two log-houses on the east side of the river. Under-brush and huckleberry bushes covered the land now spread over with buildings. He married Polly Fisk, born in 1780, and raised 11 children: Huldah, Elijah, Sophia, Lyman, Mary, Rhoda, Daniel, David, Theodore S., Elias, Francis. Mrs. W. died in 1851, and he in 1866.

COL. CHARLES H. JOYCE,

the present Member of Congress from the First District of Vermont, came to Northfield in 1850, and commenced reading law at the Center, with John L. Buck, Esq., read with him one year, then with F. V. Randall, Esq., at Northfield Falls, one year, and then with F. F. Merrill, Esq., at Montpelier, one year, when he was admitted to the Bar of Washington County, at the September term, 1852. In 1853, Mr. Joyce entered into co-partnership in the practice of law at Northfield with C. N. Carpenter, Esq., and subsequently with F. V. Randall. In 1853, he was appointed State Librarian. In Dec. 1855, he opened a law office in Northfield. In 1856, he was elected State's Attorney, and was re-elected to the same office in 1857.

As soon as Mr. Joyce was elected State's Attorney, his practice of law began to increase, and in Mar. 1861, he had a fine docket, and did a good business. When President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men, he was at Montpelier attending court. He immediately returned home to Northfield, and with the aid of some others, raised a company of men which tried to get into the 1st Regiment, commanded by Gen. Phelps. He did not succeed in this, but Gov. Fairbanks tendered him the position of Major in the 2d Regiment, which he accepted, and on the 7th of June, 1862, was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. He remained in the service until Jan. 1863, when he was compelled to resign his position, on account of poor health.

After returning from the army, and partially recovering his health, he located in Rutland, resuming the practice of law in company with C. C. Dewey, Esq. The partnership continued until the spring of 1866, when it was dissolved, and he carried on business on his own account. In 1869, he was elected to the House of Representatives from Rutland, and again in 1870–71. The last 2 years he was elected Speaker, which office he conducted in a manner that pleased all parties, and made him decidedly popular.

Mr. Joyce took a lively interest in the campaign of 1868, stumping his own State, and making many speeches both in New York and New Hampshire. In 1874, he was nominated as the successor of Hon. C. W. Willard, and elected to the Forty-

fourth Congress, and re-elected in 1876, '78. In the campaign of 1876, he made speeches in Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut and Indiana, for Hayes and Wheeler.

Speeches of Mr. Joyce.—In the Forty-fourth Congress the first eulogy on the death of Henry Wilson; speech on the currency, in favor of honest money; a speech on the presentation of the statue of Ethan Allen, to be placed in Memorial Hall in the National Capital; a speech on the Centennial Exposition to be held at Philadelphia in 1876; a speech in confirmation of certain land claims in the Territory of New Mexico; a speech on the counting of the electoral vote of Louisiana, and one on counting the electoral vote of Vermont.

In the Forty-fifth Congress, speeches.—One on the contested election case of Patterson against Belford, from Colorado; one in the contested election case of Acklen against Darrell, of Louisiana; a speech on the "Resumption act, and the remonetization of silver;" a speech on a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the election of President and Vice-President, and also relating to the Civil Service of the government; a speech on the Mexican Pension Bill, against restoring to the pension-roll the names of those which had been stricken off for participation in the rebellion, and a speech on the Tariff.

In addition, the Colonel has delivered speeches and orations on nearly every Fourth of July and on nearly every "Decoration Day" since the war. His magnetic, forcible way of stating his arguments makes him popular with the masses, and we predict for him a still more brilliant future.

Mr. Joyce married Rowena M. Randall, and they have had three children: Inez R., Grace R. and Charlie R.

REV. JOHN GREGORY,

born in Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 18, 1810; went to New York State when quite young, and served an apprenticeship of seven years at fancy painting, in the city of Albany. When 21 years of age, he commenced studying for the ministry in the Universalist denomination. He was ordained in Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., where he made his first settlement in 1832. After two years' labor in this town he removed to Burlington, Vt., where he preached 1 year; from there he went to Woburn, Mass., and preached 2 years, and after a year's labor in Vermont, went to Charleston, S. C., where he edited the *Southern Evangelist*, and supplied the pulpit of the Universalist church in that city 1 year. From Charleston, the climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Vermont, and preached in Montpelier, Berlin, Williamstown and Northfield 1 year, when he received a call to settle in Quincy, Mass., where he remained 3 years.

In 1842 Mr. Gregory was elected representative to the general court from Quincy, and from there went to Fall River, Mass., where he preached 2 years, and then came back to Vermont, and preached 3 years in Williston. In 1850, he came to Northfield and settled on a farm on the West Hill, thinking with St Paul it was no disgrace for a minister to labor with his hands, and engaged in stock raising. For 25 years, he was connected with the Vermont State Agricultural Society; claims to have been one of the originators of that society; was director of it during that time, and president of it 2 years, and some years had as great a variety of choice animals at the Fair as any other man. He was prominent in the raising of Morgan horses, French Merino sheep, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire and Shorthorn Durham cattle, paying $400 for one French Merino sheep that was raised in the vicinity of Paris, all of which were brought to Northfield to improve the stock of farmers. He assisted in establishing the very successful "Dog River Valley" Association, and served as president of it three years, having during that time fairs that were not excelled by any in the State.

For the last quarter of a century he has preached as opportunity presented in the "region round about" Northfield. In 1850, he was representative to the Legislature from Northfield; in 1856, was elected senator from Washington county, and re-elected in 1857. He received the appointment of assistant assessor in the revenue department under Abraham Lincoln; was re-appointed by Andrew Johnson, and continued in the service 10½ years.

Mr. Gregory desires to put on record his fidelity to the two great *reforms* that have agitated the country during the last 40 years, "*Human Freedom*" and "*Temperance.*" Nov. 8, 1844, the following vote was passed and published in the Boston *Trumpet:* "UNIVERSALISTS ON SLAVERY." At the recent annual meeting of the Old Colony Association at New Bedford, Mass., the following resolution, offered by the Rev. John Gregory, of Fall River, was adopted:

Resolved, That as Slavery has been voted by this body to be "in everlasting hostility to the true spirit of Jesus Christ," we here pledge ourselves to discountenance this evil in all possible ways and forms; and will agitate the question in our several societies, and endeavor to diffuse abroad an honest moral sentiment on the subject.

While in the Senate Mr. Gregory delivered a speech on "Suffering Kansas," that was instrumental in a vote being passed directing the governor to appropriate $20,000 for the relief of the people in Kansas, should he ascertain they were in a suffering condition. He has delivered a large number of addresses in Massachusetts and Vermont on those reforms, and always without compensation.

Mr. Gregory resides in Northfield (Depot Village), on Main street, in the only brick house in that part of the town, it being the third house built on that street. (1878).

Rev. JOHN GREGORY died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence in Northfield, Sept. 25, 1881.

ORVIS DARWIN EDGERTON,

born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1821, was the second child of a family of 7 children. His father, James Harvey Edgerton, was among the early settlers of that county, from Brookfield, in this State. The minority of Mr. Edgerton was passed going to a district school, working on a farm, and at mechanical business, teaching school, etc., with a few terms at the St. Lawrence academy.

In the spring of 1843, he went to Ohio, which was then considered "far West." For 3 years from the spring of 1846, was with F. & T. R. Taylor, building a fork-factory at Brasher Falls, N. Y., putting in the machinery, and making and selling forks and hoes, and Jan. 1849 was married to Roxana Sophia Taylor, daughter of the senior member of the firm. The next spring he purchased a stock of drugs, medicines, groceries, dry goods, etc., and engaged in business with others, and in outside operations of butter, cattle, horses, etc.; in 1856 sold out to his partners, and for 10 years kept an office as justice of the peace, and business connected with the office; held several town offices; was postmaster during President Fillmore's administration, and was 4 years justice of the sessions, or assistant judge for the county; in 1856 he sold his interest in Brasher, and removed to Northfield; formed a partnership with his brother, C. A. Edgerton, in the mercantile business, and has since resided here; has been village and town treasurer, 2 years one of the selectmen; 4 years one of the trustees of the savings bank, and as a business man has been successful. He is in religion, a Congregationalist. He has one son, Charles Darwin Edgerton, a graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1878.

CHARLES A. EDGERTON, ESQ.,

born in Potsdam, N. Y., son of James H. Edgerton, came to Northfield in the Spring of 1847, and worked at the mechanical business several years. In 1855, the Union Store Division, No. 678, was organized, and he was appointed agent, and managed it until it closed in 1857. In the Spring of 1858, he commenced mercantile business in Union Block, with L. H. King, the firm, Edgerton & King, doing a good business in a general way until the summer of 1860, when they dissolved, Mr. King taking a store in the new block east of the Universalist Church, and Mr. Edgerton keeping the store in Union Block until 1866, when he formed a partnership with his brother, O. D. Edgerton, who moved to Northfield from Brasher Falls, N. Y., the firm being known as Edgerton Brothers, who continue to do business at the present time.

Mr. Edgerton was town clerk 1865–75; several years treasurer of the Vt. Mfg. Co., treasurer and superintendent till the com-



P. D. Bradford

pany's shops were burned, Dec., 1876, and has been a director of the Northfield National Bank since Jan. 13, 1874, and Vice President since Jan. 9, 1877, and has been a director in the graded and high school since its present organization, 1873.

He married Harriet A. Newcomb, of Waitsfield, and has 2 children.

HALSEY R. BROWN,

born in Burke, taught school winters from the age of 15 to 21, when he went to Beloit, Wis. for 1 year; returned to Burke, and engaged in merchandise 11 years; then farmed 2 seasons; was representative 1866-7, receiving all the votes cast but one; filled a number of offices in town; came to Northfield in 1868; was with Rufus Young 3 years in the Paine Block, in the grocery and dry goods business, after, went into company with Andrew Denny, now carrying on an extensive business of store-keeping, tannery, milling, and in the lumber trade, one of our most prosperous firms in Northfield. He has been 8 years a steward in the Methodist Church here, and since the demise of Joseph Gould, superintendent of the Sunday School. Before leaving Burke, he was without exception selected to conduct funerals, and is employed frequently in the same business in Northfield.

LESTER MARTYN,

now living at the Depot village, [1878] retains his recollection of the early history of Northfield to a good degree. He taught school when a young man, was of industrious habits, and well liked as a citizen and neighbor. He remembers hearing the report of the big guns at Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814. News came that volunteers were wanted, as the British were out in great force, and a number of men from Northfield, like Cincinnatus of old, left their business at home and hastened to Burlington, where they were to cross the Lake, but before they arrived information was received the battle had gone in favor of the Americans, and they returned to their homes rejoicing.

He married Mrs. Mary Flint, of Williamstown; they had one child, Emma O., and one adopted son, James R., who gave his life for his country. He was born in Williamstown in 1840, enlisted in 1861 in Company J., 5th Vt. Vols., and was mortally wounded in the battle of the wilderness. He came home to Northfield, lived near 7 months, and died in 1864.

DEA. NATHANIEL JONES,

from Claremont, N. H., built the two-story house on Water street now owned by John Willey. He was a justice of the peace, man of good abilities. He raised 7 children: Roys, George, Elisha, Henry, Cynthia, Nathaniel, Orena.

JAMES N. JOHNSON, ESQ.,

born in Northfield, Sept. 4, 1833; developed scholarly tastes when quite young, and a fondness for politics and public speaking. His advantages for an education were limited to a few terms of district school, and about a year at Northfield Academy, in 1851–52. He taught school with good success a few years, studied law with F. V. Randall, at Northfield; was admitted to the bar of Washington county in 1854; went to Chicago in 1856, and engaged in the law and collection business with Cornell & Jameson, till into 1860; returned to Northfield; has since resided here, practicing his profession.

HON. PHILANDER D. BRADFORD

was born in Randolph, Apr. 11, 1811. His father, John Bradford, was a native of Kingston, Mass., born Dec. 26, 1765. In early life he removed to Alstead, N. H., where he married Miss Lucy Brooks, Jan. 9, 1799. Subsequently he came to Randolph, where he resided until his death. Nov. 19. 1814. Four years later, upon the death of Mrs. Lucy Brooks Bradford, Philander D., the youngest of 6 children, went to Alstead, N. H., to live with relatives of his mother, but at 15 returned to Randolph, and entered the Orange County Grammar School, where he received his education preparatory to the study of the medical profession. At 20 he commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Austin Bradford; in 1833, graduated at the Woodstock Medical School, then a branch of Middlebury College, and in 1850, received the degree of A. M. from the University of Vermont. He practiced his

profession in Braintree, Randolph and Bethel, until 1854, when he removed to Northfield, where he has since resided, with a good practice.

In 1853 and 1854, Dr. Bradford was elected to the State Legislature by the Free-soil party of Randolph, and was a prominent member of that party when in its infancy. And when others forsook their free principles and joined those who elected Robinson and Kidder, Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Bradford remained true to his convictions, and labored zealously for the cause of human freedom. In 1854, he was elected commissioner of insane, and re-elected in 1855. In 1857, he was elected Professor of physiology and pathology in Castleton Medical College, and continued with the same until its suspension in 1862. In Dec., 1862, he was commissioned by Governor Holbrook, Surgeon of the 5th Regt. Vt. vols., but was compelled by ill-health to resign his commission in March following. In 1862, '63 he was elected a member of the Vermont Senate, also President of the Vermont Medical Society in '63. In 1860, he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Vermont, and in 1861, was at the head of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Vermont. He was elected trustee, also Professor of Physiology, in Norwich University in 1867; and was a member of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1875–76. He early threw the weight of his influence into the scale of Temperance—is a worthy "Good Templar," and foremost in everything that promises blessings on our race. He is a capital presiding officer, and by his good humor and happy adaptation to circumstances, makes even a crowded assembly orderly and attentive. Dr. Bradford was married to Miss Susan H. Edson, daughter of John Edson, M. D., of Randolph, in 1835, by whom he had one daughter, Miss Ellen E., now the wife of George W. Soper, Esq., of Northfield, who is postal agent over the Central Vermont railroad.

Mrs. Susan H. Bradford died Oct. 15, 1865, and in May, 1867, the Doctor married Mrs. O. W. Moore, widow of the late Hiram Moore, Esq., of Sharon.

HON. JASPER H. ORCUTT,

seventh son of Samuel M. and Mary B. Orcutt, born in Roxbury; moved to Northfield, March, 1849, and from 1848 to '58 was most of the time in the employ of the Vt. Cen. R. R., constructing buildings and in other mechanical work.

In 1858 he entered the mercantile business with Freeman Page. In 1864, bought out Mr. Page, and carried on the business about a year alone; then was in trade with A. E. Denny 4 years; they built the store where Denney & Brown are in business; in 1870, sold out with Mr. Denney and bought an interest in the Paine Factory property; from that time has been engaged in manufacturing slate, lumber and strawboard, is now interested in the Adams Slate and Tile company; clerk and superintendent. Mr. Orcutt was village trustee several years, deputy sheriff six years, constable and collector of taxes 2 years, high sheriff of Washington county 2 years; representative 2 years, county senator 3 years; has been selectman, auditor, justice of the peace, enrolling officer during the rebellion, is one of the trustees of the Northfield savings bank, postmaster from 1869 to ——; and was chairman of the building committee of the Graded School Academy. He has been twice married, and has two children. His mother is living in Northfield, with her sons, and is the oldest inhabitant, being in her 96th year. (1878.)

HON. HEMAN CARPENTER,

born in Middlesex, July 10, 1811, was fitted for college at the Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier, studied law with the Hon. Wm. Upham, and was admitted to the bar at the November Term of the Washington County Court, 1836, and came to the "Factory Village," Northfield, the first of December following, and commenced the practice of law. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of Vermont two years after, and to the District Court of the United States in 1842; was State Librarian 4 years, from 1832 till '37, and

removed the State Library from the "old State House" to the new, numbering and cataloguing all the books therein. He was superintendent of schools, and devoted from 10 to 25 days in examining teachers and visiting schools each year, giving his services to the town, and held other minor offices. He was elected to the legislature for 1847–48, and introduced the "Homestead Bill" for the first time, and pursued that measure until it was enacted into a law. He was made judge of probate for 1849–50; appointed on Gov. Eaton's staff in 1847, with the rank of colonel; was selectman for 1852–53; appointed receiver of the South Royalton Bank in 1857; was State's attorney for Washington County for 1865–66; was trustee for the United States deposit money for 1851–52, and elected to the State Senate for 1870–72.

He procured the charter for the "Northfield Academy" in 1846, raised the subscription for building it, paying more than any other man except Gov. Paine, was secretary, treasurer and trustee of the institution, was one of the executive committee from its organization down to Apr. 18, 1868, when he resigned all of said offices, having completed the education of his children at said school; was a prominent man in his denomination, president of Goddard Seminary from 1868 to '76, when, by reason of poor health, he resigned that office, having paid liberally and generously for its establishment, and on resigning the office of president, received from the trustees a very complimentary resolution.

He was foremost in establishing the graded school in Northfield, gave liberally towards Norwich University, and educated his children in a manner creditable to himself and advantageous to them. In 1860, the University of Vermont conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He became a voter in 1832, and identified himself with the "National Republican" party, and has remained faithful to its principles ever since. He has attended 45 State Conventions of his party, 40 of which he attended in 39 successive years. He was a delegate from Vermont to the Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1856, which nominated John C. Fremont. He attended the two National Conventions which nominated Gen. Grant. He was the marshal for Washington County at the "Log Cabin" Convention at Burlington in 1840, and president of the State Convention at Rutland in 1870 which nominated Gen. P. T. Washburn for Governor. Being a positive man, he was never in doubt as to his support of men or measures.

He also taught school in the Center Village in the winters of 1833, '34, being hired by Mr. Dryer by reason of ability to govern a turbulent school that had been very disorderly for a few winters, and the scholars were brought into good subjection and discipline by him, so that for many years the school felt the influence of his teaching and government.

Mr. Carpenter is a firm believer in the final restoration of all human intelligence to holiness and happiness in God's own good time. He has been a delegate, vice president and president of the Universalist State Convention for many years, and in 1877 it passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Hon. Heman Carpenter for the able and efficient manner in which he has executed the office of president of this Convention for several years past, and for the urbanity and good spirit he has manifested toward all the members of that Convention.

When Mr. Carpenter came to Northfield there were but 14 houses in the "Factory Village." He has borne his part manfully in all the positions he has filled by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, bearing always his share of the burdens.

Mr. Carpenter married Harriet S. Gilchrist, of Chelsea, Feb. 14, 1838, who was born in Goffstown, N. H., Dec. 24, 1816. They had 4 children: George Nathaniel, Caroline Sophronia, Jason Heman, Abigail Fidelia.

Mrs. Carpenter died June 21, 1865, and Judge Carpenter married his present wife, Mrs. Betsey S. Edgerton, Oct. 16, 1866, at Burlington. She was born in Berlin,

July 20, 1822, and was the widow of John H. Edgerton, and daughter of Solomon Nye.

JAMES CARY BARREL THAYER,

born in Braintree, Aug. 10, 1824; fourth son of Dr. Samuel W. Thayer, came to Northfield, and became clerk for George B. Pierce about 1840, and has since, except a few months in 1848, been a resident of this town. In 1848, he became clerk for H. H. Camp; was in partnership with him 1 year, and went into the clothing business, which he has since followed, and has been treasurer of the Northfield savings bank since it commenced operations in 1869; in religion is an Episcopalian; has been twice married; has 4 children,

REUBEN M. MCINTOSH,

born in Bethel, 1823; was brought up a farmer, but when of age learned the daguerrean art, and practiced in and about his native town. In 1853, he moved to Northfield, and worked in the first daguerrean saloon established in this place. From that time to within a few years he worked at making pictures in the daguerrean, ambrotype, and photograph process with marked success. Latterly he has made a specialty of taking stereoscopic views, and among the noted places he has visited are the Ausable Chasm, Mount Mansfield, and Black River Falls in Cavendish, taking a great variety of scenes that commend themselves.

ROSWELL CARPENTER

came to Northfield when the country was very new, not far from 1787. He was from Charlestown, N. H., married Louisa Larkins of Rockingham. They had four children: Elvira, Louisa, Roswell, Ursula; all born in Northfield.

Mr. Carpenter, it is said, was a good dancer. So Col. George Cobleigh and Adolphus Denney, Esq., loved to "trip the light fantastic toe in the mazy dance," and took great delight in parties. Probably there was no scientific violining in those days, but a good deal of fiddling.

Dr. MATTHEW MCCLEARN, born in Nova Scotia, 1824, came here from Boston and commenced the practice of medicine in 1855. He came for the benefit of his health, and remained 2 years; is one of the charter members of the Vermont State Eclectic Medical Society, was its treasurer 27 years, its president 1 year, and is also a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association. He is married, and has 4 children.

SIMON EGGLESTON, born in Middletown, N. Y., came here in 1793. He worked for Judge Paine in his factory 21 years, and for the Governor 16—a boss-spinner much of the time, but during his last years a sorter of wool, and a more faithful man to his employers, perhaps never lived.

ALMON WEATHERBEE

moved from Moretown to Northfield in 1845; worked for Governor Paine in his factory and grist-mill. He built the house where his family now live—the first house on that hill. He was killed Dec. 11, 1867, in the terrible railroad disaster at Harlow Bridge. He was an industrious and good citizen, and his sad death was lamented by his fellow townsmen. He left a wife and 3 children.

SILAS SHELDON,

born in Dorset, Jan. 25, 1794, came to Northfield in 1816. He married Sarah Richardson, Jan. 25, 1818, for his first wife, and Anna Richardson for his second, Dec. 30, 1821, twin daughters of Stanton and Anna Richardson. The first wife died Dec. 1, 1818, leaving twins, Silas Harmon and Samuel Richardson, when 5 days old. The second wife had: Chauncey D., Martin B., Chauncey G.

DEA. CALVIN CADY,

born in Pomfret, Conn., 1786, located in Berlin, this County, and worked for Porter Perrin for $12 a month in haying, he agreeing to do all the pitching both ways. He and the hands would work until 8 o'clock at night, then milk the cows, eat break and milk, and go to bed. He lived at one time at Lanesville, and attended a saw-mill. It is said, one night he was standing on the carriage of the mill that ran out over the end of the mill, and falling partially asleep, stepped off, and fell some 20 feet, where it was rocks below; but

there happened to be a slab which stood one end against the mill and the other on the rock, and he struck that on his back, and bounded off to his feet, and was not hurt. He removed to Northfield in 1828, and by working hard keeping Judge Paine's boarding-house, he succeeded in getting into comfortable circumstances. He took a great interest in his children as long as he lived, and made it a point to get them together as often as he could, especially on thanksgivings. He was one of the deacons of the Congregational church here, and had the esteem and confidence both of his church and townsmen. He married Betsey Merrill, May, 1809, who was born in 1785. Their children were: Almira, Abigail, Calvin, Jr., George, Eliza, Laura, Luther, Lyman, Mary A. Mr. Cady died in 1867; Mrs. Cady in 1858.

WILLIAM ALLEN, now living on the old homestead, is one of the oldest inhabitants born in Northfield. He married Esther E. Libby, of Strafford, in 1825; children: Harrison P., Nancy, John L., Edna, Emily E., Marietta C., John W., Amanda L., all born in Northfield.

ITHAMAR ALLEN, JR.,

born in 1778, came here from Gill, Mass., with his father at a very early day, and they settled near the north corner. Ithamar, Jr., married Nancy, daughter of Aquillo Jones, and moved to the Falls village, and located on the farm now owned by his son William, where his father lived and died. At that time the whole valley north of our Depot village was all a wilderness, and Aquillo bought this farm, together with the Burnham place, for almost a song, and gave the former land to his daughter Nancy. Their children were: Elijah, William, Charles, Sally, Chloe, Amanda, Edna, Warren, Adaline, born in Northfield. Mr. Allen died in 1861, aged 83 years.

ABIJAH HOWE,

born in Middleton, Mass., 1788, married Martha Bridgman, of Hanover, N. H., and came to Northfield in 1834, and settled on the farm where Walter Bowman now lives. Mr. Howe graduated at Dartmouth in 1810. They had 7 children: Theoda, Asa, Martha A., Sophia D., Hannah S., Isaac B., Miraett. Mr. Howe died in 1872, aged 83; Mrs. Howe in 1865, aged 76 years.

ISAAC B. HOWE, ESQ.,

came to Northfield, with his father, when about 7 years old, where his boyhood days were passed on a farm. At the age of 18 he commenced teaching school, but abandoned this in 2 years for civil engineering on the Vermont Central railroad. He was employed on that road and the Vermont and Canada about 12 years, having charge of the civil engineering and road repairs. He is now a resident of Clinton, Iowa. He has at various times made valuable improvements now in general use on railways, although but few of them have been secured by letters patent. He also introduced several novel and useful improvements in the construction of the city water works while president of the Clinton Water Works Company.

In the spring of 1861, Mr. Howe went to Iowa, to take the position of chief engineer and assistant superintendent of the railway from Clinton to Council Bluffs. The next season he was appointed superintendent of the 350 miles of railroad from Clinton to the Missouri river at Omaha, which position he held until the summer of 1872, when ill health compelled him to withdraw from active railway service.

For several years Mr. Howe has been extensively engaged in operating stone and marble quarries in Iowa and Illinois, and with his banking business keeps him in constant employment. He is one of that kind of men who prefer to "wear rather than rust out."

Mr. Howe was representative of Northfield in 1857–58, and received other marks of appreciation during his citizenship among us. To show his love for the town of his adoption is as strong as ever, an extract from a letter is given:

This proposed history will not only be of great interest to us who are now here, but it will have a greater interest to those who are to succeed us. My little "Hawkeye" son delights in hearing me tell of what I did when I was a little boy, and I derive pleasure from the recital, as the

dream-like memories of the olden time almost bring back the perfume of the wild flowers and fruits I gathered when a little barefooted boy, forty years ago! Your history of Northfield would be to me what my early history is to my children. It is almost 17 years since I left Vermont, but my interest in the State and in good old Northfield remains as strong as ever, and it gratifies me to know that I am not yet quite forgotten, but may still claim citizenship in your hearts, if not in your elections.

The family monument is in the Northfield cemetery, a portico monument of the Doric order; base 7 x 12 feet from the ground to the top of the pediments; of Vermont granite. The urn was executed by J. S. Collins, of Barre; all other work by Jones Trow, of Berlin; original designs by Isaac B. Howe.

JUSTUS BURNHAM, ESQ.,

came here from Hardwick, Mass., quite early, and worked at the carpenter trade, building, with John Green, the first house on Main street, where Mrs. William Nichols resides. His children were: Betsey, Anna, Hannah, Asa, Isabella, Arbijah, Rhoda, David, Lydia, Violet.

LUTHER S. BURNHAM,

born in Brookfield, Feb. 18, 1797, came to Northfield in 1840, and settled on a farm at the Falls village, and was a man respected and beloved. He married Lucy Nelson, of Orange, 1798, and they had 6 children: James H., Harris, David N., Elosia, Lucy Ann, Helen M.

REV. JAMES HARVEY BURNHAM

at an early age evinced a remarkable aptitude for study, especially for theology. As he grew up, he wished to enter the ministry of the Universalist denomination, and his whole soul seemed bent in that direction. His parents did not much favor the idea, but at last consented. He attended Newbury Seminary a few terms; taught school with very good success, and after a while commenced preaching in Irasburgh, Barton and Coventry. His sermons, like his uniform bearing, were noted for clearness, candor, and marked conscientiousness, rather than lively imagination, love of sensation, or effort for popularity. Soon after he married Ann P. Alexander, of Northfield, and settled as a Universalist minister in Troy, Vt. Here his health failed him, and he returned to this town, and engaged in trade at the Center village. His wife died of consumption in 1848. After her death Mr. Burnham resumed preaching and settled in Sacrappa, Me.; in 1850, married Mary A. Barnard, of Southbridge, Mass., and became a partner of Rev. Eli Ballou, at Montpelier, in the book business and publishing of the "*Christian Repository*," where he remained till his death, Sept. 11, 1853, in the full prime of his manhood, of consumption, a loss to the denomination of which he was a worthy member.

MARVIN SIMONS,

born in Williamstown, 1804, and his wife, Olive Fisk, born Dec. 1806, moved here in March, 1829, and died Dec. 1870, age 66. He was one of the oldest and best citizens of the town, had resided here 40 years, was justice of the peace 19 years, selectman 12, and during his life held many large trusts. He never sought preferment, but his fellow citizens, without distinction of party, relying on his good judgment and integrity, kept him in service. His children were: Marcellus M., Lycurgus L., Darrion A., Cordelia J., Olive M., Alma A., Willie G.

FREEDOM EDSON.

At one time he owned all the land in the Falls village. He married Phebe Shipman; children: Daniel, Martin T., Betsey, Eli, Sally, Sophia, Marietta, Sylvester, Cynthia M., Caroline E.

WILLIAM R. TUCKER,

who was born in Norwich, 1812, and came to this town in 1835, at one time owned 650 acres in the town.

JAMES GOULD,

born in Amesbury, Mass., 1803; married Rebecca Morrill; their children were: Mary E., Harriet B., Hannah R., James P.

About 1835, Mr. Gould came to Northfield, and, in company with Walter Little, established a potato starch factory at Falls village, which they successfully operated a few years, until it was destroyed by fire. He then engaged in woolen manufacturing, a part of the time with Erastus Palmer,

extending and enlarging as increasing business warranted, until failing health forced him to withdraw from business, when he sold to his brother Joseph, and passed much of his time with his children in Wisconsin and Iowa, until 1867, when he removed to Wisconsin, and in company with his son engaged in the lumber business, etc. Under the pressure of business his health again failed. He died at Janesville, May, 1877.

Shrewd in business, but more anxious to do justice to others than to exact the same; foremost in worthy enterprises; never seeking to make himself conspicuous, accepting office only when forced upon him; diffident, tender-hearted as a child, his highest ambition seemed to be to do good and make others happy. By his will, his remains were brought back for burial in our cemetery, and his last resting-place is marked with a shaft of granite from the green hills of the State he loved so dearly.

JOSEPH GOULD,

born in 1809; came to this town with his brother James in 1835. In 1857, he purchased the woolen factory at Gouldsville, which was consumed by fire Jan. 31, 1873. On the 23d of June next, he commenced to rebuild on the old site, and in March, 1875, put in operation a first-class mill. For 12 years previous to his death his son Joseph W., had been in partnership with him in the manufacturing business. He married twice, and had 3 children: Joseph W., Hannah C., Alice M. He united with the Methodist church in 1863; was a leading member here. The pipe organ in his church at Northfield stands as a monument of his beneficence.

WALTER LITTLE,

born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1797; in 1813 was drafted as a soldier and stationed at Portsmouth, and after his discharge worked in the factory at Salisbury, Mass. He came to Vermont in 1820, and worked for Judge Paine in his factory 3 years. In 1823, he went back to Salisbury, and worked at his trade till 1830, when he returned to Northfield, brought his carding machinery with him, and set it up at the Falls village. James Gould, with 8 horses, moved him from Salisbury, and bought out Joseph Keyes' half interest in the grist, saw and cloth-mills which they were running. Mr. Little and Joseph Keyes commenced the first building for a mill in 1824, at the Falls; James Gould going into partnership with Mr. Little in 1831. In 1832 Messrs. Little & Co. built the starch mill; 1837, they dissolved partnership, Mr. Gould taking the custom-mill, and Mr. Little the starch-mill. In 1847, Mr. Little went to Barre, remaining 2 years, thence to North Montpelier and engaged in woolen manufacturing, where he died in 1859. He married Jerusha, daughter of Samuel Richardson, in 1824, and they had children: Hazen A., Sarah H., Walter S. He was a successful business man, and Northfield is indebted to him for starting manufactures at the Falls village. He gave employment to many laboring men and women, and with his genial good nature contributed much to the enjoyment of those around him. He liked a good joke and a good story, and knew when to make business pleasant and agreeable; and was a leading and faithful mason.

WEST HILL, NORTHFIELD.

A number of inhabitants settled here at an early day on land belonging to the town of Waitsfield, but in 1822 four tier of lots were by act of the Legislature annexed to Northfield.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,

from Hanover, N. H., made the beginning there in 1798. He married Polly Graves. Their son Stephen was the first child born in that part of the town. Their children were: William G., Lyman, Weltha, Stephen, Washington, Edmund, Polly, James.

STEPHEN COCHRAN

resides at the Center village, is a tailor by trade, and well respected.

DEA. DANIEL PARKER,

from Jaffrey, N. H., a year later than Mr. Cochran, located on West Hill. He married Jennia Cochran, of Peterboro, N. H., and had 5 children.

Daniel Jr. graduated, called the best scholar of his class, at Burlington college.

Afterward was ordained a Congregational minister, preached some 3 or 4 years in Craftsbury; came back to South Northfield, where he lived on the Kathan farm; from there went to Brookfield, and published a book called "*The Constitutional Instructor*," designed for colleges and common schools; while canvassing for this work he visited Glover, and while there, died at the house of Rev. Levi H. Stone. He left a son who is now a physician of considerable note in Texas. The Doctor contributed from his father's papers two articles for Mr. Gregory's book. Extracts:

THE DYE-TUB.

How bright is the picture of childish emotion,
When memory paints what I used to enjoy—
The frolic and fun, and each curious notion,
And all the droll capers I cut when a boy!
The wide-spreading fire-place, and pile of wood by it,
The pot-hook and candlestick hung on a wire,
The porridge-pot, kettle, and frying pan nigh i ,
And e'en the old dye-tub that stood by the fire;
That old wooden dye-tub, the wooden-hooped dye-tub,
The blue begrimmed dye-tub that stood by the fire.

"I saw the stately towering trees,
I felt the soft and fragrant breeze,
A wild, romantic boy;
I heard the robin's early song,
I heard the warbling rills,—
With vast delight I roamed along
O'er Northfield's rural hills."

. . . . . .

"When with a heart with care oppressed,
Wandering I seek a place of rest,
In which to find repose,
Where I in friendship's bowers reclined,
Enjoying rural bliss, may find
Oblivion for my woes.
From fancy's visionary flight,
O'er distant woods and rills.
Pleased with the well-known scenes I light
On Northfield's rural hills."

CAPT. HENRY KNAPP,

born in Claremont, N. H., Nov. 1787, came to Northfield in 1808, and with Harry Jones and Silas Rice, Jr., young men about his age, commenced clearing land around the four corners on West Hill, where Mr. Knapp finally made for himself a good home. These young men built a shanty, took hemlock boughs for bedding, got bread baked at Deacon Parker's, and spent a few summers in clearing land; in the fall migrating South to Claremont, and returning with the spring. It was a happy day for Mr. Knapp when he succeeded in clearing an acre of land, and getting it well sown with rye, because it was his, and the result of his labors, though they were obliged to go to Waitsfield to get their potatoes at this time.

Years after, when Mr. Knapp had prospered, he conceived the idea of building a large barn, and after cutting the timber and preparing it by the old rule, the question was how to raise it. The inhabitants were few and greatly scattered, but at the end of three days' hard labor from all that could be induced to lend a helping hand from the towns of Northfield, Waitsfield and Roxbury, the barn was raised, and stands to-day upon the old foundation.

Living on the main road from West Roxbury to the "north neighborhood" in Northfield, he often had new-comers locating farms call on him, and to his credit always had his "latch string out," and assisted to his ability those who after became substantial citizens of our growing and prosperous town.

He married Lucy, daughter of William Keyes, in 1818, born in Northfield in 1798, now living (1878), in the Depot village, with her children.

George Henry died in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., in 1864; was a soldier from Minnesota, and taken prisoner by the rebels.

SAMUEL U. RICHMOND, ESQ.,

born in 1803, came to Northfield with his father in 1823. He was a prominent man in the Methodist church, and a leader in the Democratic party. No man was ever turned hungry from his door. He was prompt, industrious, well regulated, and his word was as good as his bond. He moved to the Depot village in 1867, and died very suddenly in 1873. He married Sophia, daughter of Capt. Henry Knapp; children: Samuel A., Henry C., Carlos S., Lucy S., George H.

DR. N. W. GILBERT.

Norman W. Gilbert, born in Morristown, 1830, married Sarah Atwell, of Waterbury, 1854; studied dentistry in Lowell, Mass.; 1858, settled in Northfield; 1867, removed to Montpelier; 1873, to Boston, where, Jan. 1877, Mrs. Gilbert died, and soon after the Doctor returned

to Northfield. He is a graduate of the Boston Dental College.

HON. DAVID W. HADLEY,

resides on the same place where his father located. At the age of 16, on the death of his father, he took charge of the farm and family. He has been representative and selectman—see town list for—and assistant judge for Washington county in 1850, '51. Judge Hadley has the honor of owning the lot, by actual calculation of General Jackman, is not only the center of Northfield, but the center of Vermont; lot 9, range 5, and originally belonged to Peres Gallup. [This center of the State honor is claimed by three towns, or more. See Waitsfield to follow.—Ed.] Judge Hadley married Louisa Brown of Williston, and has 8 children.

GURDON RANDALL,

born in Scotland, Conn., in 1795; when 8 years old came to Northfield with his father, who settled in "Connecticut Corner." Mr. Randall was a carpenter and joiner, and followed that business as long as he lived. He married Laura S. Warner of Putney, born in 1803; they had 9 children: Gurdon Paine, Francis Voltaire, Laura T., Jean J. R., Minerva, Rouena M., Edward H. Citizen Frances Voltaire, Charles Rush.

ALLEN BALCH,

born in Old Topsham, Mass., 1791, came here in 1829, and settled on West Hill, where John Plastridge lives. He started out in the month of March, for his new home, moving his family and effects with a yoke of oxen on a sled. Getting as far as Springfield, he found the snow so deep he hired a stage-driver to take his family to Northfield; but found them a few days after at Mr. Sampson's in Roxbury, the driver not being able to go any further with his team. Journeying along up through the west part of the town, they stopped over night at Capt. Henry Knapp's. The women on the next morning had to wade through the snow to get to their log-house. He married Hepsebah Dodge of N. H.; 9 children; died in 1881.

ADIN SMITH,

born in Monkton, 1794, came from Roxbury to Northfield, and settled on the West Hill in 1835. He married Lydia Waterman, born in Brookfield, 1792; children: Alvin F., Elvira E., John W., b 1819; Levi, b 1821; Danforth A., b 1825; Fanny B., Gilbert O., b 1830; Mary L., Wm. M. Adin Smith and wife made the greatest sacrifice of any of our citizens, in consenting that four of their sons, Levi, Danforth, John and Gilbert, might enlist to assist in putting down the rebellion. all of whom gave their lives to this end, ex-John, who returned.

WILLIAM A. GALLUP,

born in Hartland, May, 1795, came to Northfield in 1817, and began a clearing, boarding with David Denny and Isaiah Shaw. Growing homesick, he went back to Hartland. He was quite a military man, and received a commission as lieutenant of light artillery, from Gov. C. P. Van Ness, in 1825. He married Betsey Dodge, of Mass., and in 1828, came back to Northfield to stay, settling in the N. W. part of the town, where his son, Jonathan C. Gallup, until lately resided; children: J. C., Wm. W., Roderick O. Mrs. Gallup died Mar. 1859, and Mr. G. Apr. 1868.

J. C. GALLUP, son of Wm. A., came to Northfield with his father, was very successful, and possessed one of the largest tracts of land in Northfield. At the time he sold his West Hill farm it contained 930 acres. He moved into the depot village in 1866, and bought the fine residence formerly owned by Perley Belknap, commanding one of the best views of the village. He has been a lister, 1864–5–6, and in 1874–8; was director and president of the chair manufacturing company; is director in the Northfield National Bank; has a wife and 3 children.

SEWALL DAVIS,

born in Charlestown, N. H., in 1791, settled in the west part of the town. Their children were: Howard, Louisa, William, Hannah. At the burning of Charlestown, his Bible, while all the other books in the book-case were burned, even those that laid on the Bible, was preserved from destruction; had only one cover somewhat charred.

JONATHAN BRIGGS,

from Putney, about 1817, settled, after living a while in the Center village, on the farm on West Hill where his son Harvey now resides. He was a constable here a few years, and gave the land where the yellow meeting-house stood, on condition it should revert back to his heirs should it not be used for such a purpose, which was done accordingly after its removal. He had 2 wives and 11 children.

JAMES STEELE, born in Antrim, N. H., 1793, married Esther Smith, in East Roxbury, 1815, born in Randolph, 1798. They had 6 children. Mr. Steele died at the old homestead, in 1869, and Mrs. Steele in 1875.

Mr. Steele bought his farm of Nathan Morse in 1829, for $3,700, but ½ acre cleared, and moved on about April, drawing his goods on a hand-sled about 2 miles, as there were no roads. His small log-house was covered with hemlock bark, and he had to build a fire on the ground in the center of the house, the smoke going up through a hole left open in the roof; oiled paper was put up to slits in the logs to admit light, and a blanket hung up for a door. They had 3 children at the time. He came from Brookfield to Northfield.

WARREN RICE, born in Claremont, N. H., Dec. 24, 1794, married Judith Johnson, in Cornish, and moved to Northfield in 1821; children: Ruhanna P., Almira T., Arial K., Willard A. Mr. Rice died Nov. 29, 1845.

Edward Ingalls, writing in the *Argus and Patriot* of this family, says:

Mrs. Rice's mother lived to be 98 years old, and could read without spectacles at that age. At one time the men folks were all gone, and Mrs. Rice was left alone with Mr. Rice's father and mother, they being infirm and unable to do anything for themselves, and an invalid son of her own, who was also helpless. The wind was blowing strong from the north-west at the time. Mrs. Rice thought she heard a crackling like fire. Looking about to see what it was, she found the roof of the house in flames, and burning smartly. She carried water quite a distance into the attic, and put the fire out in the inside so she could open the scuttle, when she climbed out on the roof and put it out there also.

DAVID R. TILDEN,

writer of a "chronicle on the war made on Gov. Paine and the friends of the projected railroad route through Northfield," published in the Montpelier *Watchman*—see Mr. Gregory's for pages 161–164.—He was born in Williamstown in 1800, resided some years in this town, had three wives, one son Ai N., by his first, 5 children by his second, and two by his third. He died in Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1847.

FRANK PLUMLEY,

born in Eden, was reared on a farm, and had no other advantages than farming boys generally have; for several years taught school in districts and academies both East and West; in 1866, entered the law office of Powers & Gleed, at Morrisville; in 1867, the Law Department of Michigan University, and also pursued a selected course of the Literary Department of that University, and in 1869, was admitted to practice law at the Lamoille County Court; June following, came to Northfield, and entered the law office of Hon. Heman Carpenter; Jan. 1870, the firm of Carpenter & Plumley was formed; dissolved by limitation in 1876; Dec. 1877, became senior partner of the firm of Plumley & Johnson. In 1871, Mr. Plumley married Lamina L. Fletcher, of Eden, then preceptress of Northfield Graded School, and they have 2 children, Charles Albert and Theodora May.

[Mr. Plumley prepared the history of Eden for vol. II of the Gazetteer.]

SOME OF THE EARLY ANECDOTES OF THE TOWN.

BY HON. HEMAN CARPENTER.

Capt. Henry Knapp, one of the early settlers in the southwest part of Northfield, that part set from Waitsfield, was a well-to-do farmer, just in all his dealings, wanting just what belonged to him, and with a due regard to the rights of others. This trait of his character was well brought out by a little incident that occurred about 40 years ago. His farm lying near the base of the mountain between Waitsfield and Northfield, the sheep-pastures and folds

were liable to be visited by bears which some seasons were very destructive to the sheep in that neighborhood. About 1839, or near that time, a great hunt was planned. The inhabitants of Roxbury, Warren, Waitsfield and Northfield were to assemble under their respective commanders. The Roxbury forces under the command of Esquire Orcutt; Warren forces under Capt. Sargent; Waitsfield forces under Capt. Campbell, and Northfield forces under the leadership of Capt. Samuel Dunsmoor. The preliminaries being previously settled, the forces took up the line of march at a given hour. It was a bright October day. Capt. Knapp put up teams in his stable, and went to the hunt. Heman Carpenter, a Mr. Timothy, and Mr. Glazier put up their teams in the Captain's stable. After a tiresome day, climbing precipices and crossing ravines, they reached Capt. Knapp's home just at dusk, tired and hungry as bears, but "nary" a bear was seen that day. The three gentlemen above named, called at the house of Capt. Knapp, just as the family were about to sit down to their supper. Mr. C. inquired of the Captain if he and his friends might sup with them, assuring him that he should be paid. "O, yes," said the Captain, "certainly." They sat down; there was a plentiful supply of fried pork, potatoes, brown bread and new cider, and better justice was never done to the eatables. Supper over, Mr. Carpenter says to the Captain, "what is to pay?" The Captain replied, "that he should charge 12½ cents for each horse, and should charge Mr. C. 12½ for his supper, and the other gentlemen 10 cents each for their supper," adding, "*I think Mr. C., you eat a little more than they did.*" Mr. C. thanked him for his kindness, acknowledged the justice and reasonableness of the demand, paid the bill and departed for home. In 1847 and 1848, Mr. C. represented the town in the legislature, and received the cordial support of the Captain, and in consideration of the fitness and qualifications of the Captain, Mr. C. appointed him justice of the peace for those 2 years.

Amos Robinson, the first settler of Northfield, was a man of strong build and dark complexion. He began his "clearing" near the east line of the town next to Williamstown, and as was the custom in those days, a bell was hung with a strap around the cow's neck, and the cow turned into the woods to browse. One night his cow did not come up, and he could not find her. The next morning he renewed the search, and finding her trail, followed it through the woods, and in the afternoon came into a clearing in the town of Washington. He was discovered by the owner of the clearing, and taken for an Indian, the man in great fright ran for his log-cabin, screaming, "The Injuns are coming!" "The Injuns are coming!" Mr. Robinson followed to the cabin door, however, and succeeded in satisfying the inmates he was no "Injun," but an honest settler of Northfield in pursuit of a stray cow, and finding it, he returned home through the woods, a distance of about 8 miles, contented that no worse thing had befallen him than to have been taken for an Indian.

Rev. Joel Winch [see biography, page 622], was a very shrewd, jovial, homespun kind of a man, full of fun and anecdote. He was a good farmer, and a pretty good preacher. He would work the six days, and on Sundays preach in school-houses in the surrounding neighborhoods. On one occasion he was holding forth in the school-house near the head of Berlin pond. It was haying time, and the sturdy tillers of the soil filled the house, and being wearied through the labors of the week, and having confidence in the good elder at the helm, his congregation had mostly reclined their heads to take a gentle snooze. The Elder, discoursing upon the fall of Adam, described in the 3d chapter of Genesis, stopping short, and casting his eyes deliberately over the sleepy congregation, taking in the situation, cried out at the top of his voice, "Adam, where art thou?" The sleepers awoke, surprised and astonished, looking at each other with amazement. The preacher resumed, and there was no more snoozing in the congregation that day.

About 1833 or '4, the Congregational society in town had arranged to settle a young minister by the name of Furguson, and it was said their purpose was to appropriate the ministerial lands in town to the use of their denomination. To head off this arrangement, and to secure the lands to the use of schools, it was arranged to settle Elder Winch over the Universalist society, and for him to deed the lands to the town for the use of schools. Accordingly, Elder Winch was installed over the Universalist society according to the usages of that denomination, and he deeded the lands to the town, for the use of the common schools.

The Elder for several succeeding Sundays preached to his new society in the "old yellow meeting-house" at the Center village, on the east side of what is now the "burying-ground." On one of these Sabbaths the Elder was discoursing with great earnestness and eloquence upon the degeneracy of the race and the hypocrisy of the times, when he rounded off a climax by saying: "My Christian friends, I tell you there is more church lumber than church member in this sinful world." This utterance was characteristic of the Elder, and was original with him.

[The newspapers had out a few years since another Northfield anecdote. A farmer in Moretown, it seems, took his fatted hog after slaughtered to Northfield to sell. The Northfield butcher in a fit of generosity patronizingly said the hog being such a fine one, he would make him a present of the head, which he accordingly did, then weighed the hog *minus* the head and paid for it. It took the unsophisticated seller a number of days before he could settle it in his head how the butcher could keep his usual health under such a chronic attack of generosity, but he saw the point at last, and found he had not only sold pork, but himself a little, also.]

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

FROM HON. JOHN GREGORY.

To show how the different societies in Northfield stood as to numbers when the law required the legal voters to express their preference where the ministerial money should be distributed, from the town records the report of the committee:

June 3, 1823, division of ministerial money as follows:

Methodist Society	$12 83
Congregationalist Society	8 42
Restorationist Society	17 24
Free Will Baptist Society	13 23
Christian Society	5 61

Division for 1825, as follows:

Free Will Baptist Society	$7 62
Congregationalist Society	6 11
Restorationist Society	14 33
Christian Society	4 27
Methodist Society	25 00

Oliver Averill, Nathan Green, Virgil Washburn, Joel Winch, Harry Emerson, committee; Elijah Smith, town clerk.

THE UNION MEETING-HOUSE,

at the Center village, was the first one built in this town, and was completed in 1820; building committee: Amos Robinson, Charles Jones, Freedom Edson, Nathaniel Jones and Oliver Averill.

At a meeting of the proprietors, Apr. 6, 1820, for selling the pews, it was voted one-fourth the value be paid in money, and the other three-fourths in stock or grain, and that the house should be completed by the first day of November, and at that time a payment of money and stock to be made. The whole number of pews, 50, were all sold at public auction save 12, for $760.

The division of time for each denomination reported by the committee was as follows:

The Methodist Society, first Sabbath in each month except February and March; the Restorationist Society, the third Sabbath in each month and fifth in August; the Congregational Society, fourth Sabbath in each month except March and August; the remainder to the Free Will Baptist Society.

Josiah B. Strong, Oliver Averill, Nathaniel Jones, Joel Winch, committee.

This first house built in Northfield for religious worship was of humble pretensions, painted yellow, and there being no steeple or cupola upon it, it resembled a barn very much, and hence became a byeword, and was called by the irreligious "God's yellow barn." In process of time other churches, more expensive and de-

sirable, were built in town, and this plain but comfortable old-fashioned meeting-house was sold to the Catholics, and placed upon the land in the Depot village given them by Gov. Paine, where with some new improvements it made a respectable appearance.

[Whereupon some Catholic wag of the day wrote:]

AN IMPROMPTU: "GOD'S YELLOW BARN."

It had the hue of gold in its color in the earlier day,
And it was named in rather of an irreligious way;
The wicked Protestant boys called it a house for cattle,
That is, called it barn! what a barn 's for certain—naughty tattle!
And *God's!* who did at length, it seems, vindicate his claim—
So it had a regeneration and bears, at last, a Catholic name.
Ah! little did he know who painted it—that odd fellow,
It had the *teint* of the Pope, Pat,—the Pope's flag is yellow,

Was it prophetic? the Puritan's brush made it goldenly so;
That beautiful, radiant, peerless color of the sun!
Instead of some dull and clod-like, and pitiful dun;
Only He who sees the "beginning and end may know;"
He did know; but it "looks respectable" now, says Gregory, John;
Removed from "ye old grounds," "some new improvements made upon."

["The little old yellow meeting-house," that was, soon however, was burned—by lightning, whereupon the joke seemed to return upon the author of the impromptu—who it seems took it silently. See Catholic record, later.]

METHODISM IN NORTHFIELD.

BY REV. A. C. STEVENS.

Northfield was first settled on East Hill in 1785, by Amos and Ezekiel Robinson and Stanton Richardson. One of these, at least, Stanton Richardson, belonged to the Methodist church. It was not however till some few years later that the first Methodist class was formed. The first class-leader was William Keyes. The names of those who were members of this class, as near as can now be ascertained, were—William Keyes, leader, Stanton Richardson, Elijah Smith, Joseph Nichols, and their wives.

The first Methodist preacher formally appointed to Vermont was Nicholas Snethen, in 1796, to what was then known as Vershire Circuit. It is probable, however, that the Methodist itinerant had before this date preached the word of life within the bounds of this State. The General Conference of 1800 placed the whole of Vermont, New Hampshire, Canada, much of Connecticut, and all of New York east of the Hudson, in the New York Conference. This large territory was divided into districts. Pittsfield District embraced New York city, the whole of Long Island, extended northward, embracing Vermont, and stretching far into Canada. It was, however, not till about 1804 that regular Methodist preaching was sustained in Northfield, when the Barre circuit was formed, embracing some dozen towns, of which Northfield was one. The first regular Methodist preachers in the the town were Elijah Hedding and Dan Young; but little is recorded of the latter; One, however, who remembers him, speaks of him as "tall and slim in person, full of zeal for the Master, much like Stonewall Jackson in appearance." The other, Elijah Hedding, became afterwards well known as one of the bishops of the M. E. Church. The preaching service was held in the barns and log-houses of the people. The preachers would come around once in two or four weeks, as the extent of the circuit would admit. It was not till 1820, the first meeting-house was erected in town, a "Union Church," built at the Center village—"the old Yellow Meeting-house." The Methodists had the privilege of occupying it a part of the time. The names of but few of the preachers to 1820 can now be recalled by the older inhabitants of the town.

Soon after Hedding and Young left the circuit, Eleazer Wells and Warren Bannester were preaching to the scattered flock in demonstration of the Spirit and with power. Elder Beals and the eccentric and stirring Joel Winch were preachers of that early day. Elder Branch, David Kilborn and Elder Streeter, Rev. Mr. Southerland, also, a good preacher from or near Boston, came up into the wilderness to seek the lost sheep. The Union church was completed in 1820. About this time, Elder J. F. Adams was on the circuit. Under

his labors there was a sweeping revival, —whole families were converted.

From 1820 to 1830, the preachers on the circuit, as far as now can be ascertained, were: 1823, Wilder Mack and Elder Mahew; 1824–5, John Lord and David Lesley. Lesley was a massive built man, height some 6 feet, 4 inches,—A man of faith and zeal. Horace Spaulding also preached here before 1830.

In 1827, C. D. Cahoon and Chester Levings were on the circuit. Then followed William McCoy, C. R. Harding and Eleazer Jordan. Most of these devoted men have gone home. 1830–40, John Nason and F. T. Dailey traveled the circuit. John Nason is spoken of as a "powerful man, burning with zeal, who had warm friends and bitter enemies." Under his labors another revival swept over Northfield. About this time, the name of Elisha J. Scott appears as one of the ministers on the circuit, a young man of earnestness and piety, and this being his first appointment. The names of Haynes Johnson, then a young man, Washington Wilcox, Ariel Fay, a great worker, Moses Sanderson, J. A. Scarritt and Samuel Richardson appear among those stationed here; and Elder Cowen, and about 1835, John Smith, more widely known as "Happy John," then a young man, preached on the circuit. Few who have seen or heard "Happy John" will ever forget him. He was a man of medium height, compactly built, with a bright eye, and a voice as clear and ringing as a trumpet. At camp meetings he was in his element. He was not a great preacher, but frequently one of the most powerful men in prayer and exhortation that Vermont Methodism has known.

In this decade Northfield is put down in the Minutes as a station by itself, able to support a minister all the time—with a membership between 300 and 400.

1840–50: From 1820 to 1842, the Methodist church in Northfield worshipped in the "Union meeting-house," or in private houses. In 1842, Gov. Paine, who had built a church at the "Depot Village" for the accommodation of the workmen in his factory, gave the Methodists the privilege of occupying this house as their place of worship. A. T. Bullard, one of the fathers in the Vermont Conference, was the stationed preacher that year. During the decade the following ministers were stationed at Northfield: A. T. Bullard, John Currier, J. H. Patterson, A. Webster, A. G. Button, John G. Dow. The most of these men are now living. They have done noble service, and their names will be inseparably connected with the history of Vermont Methodism.

1850–60: At the beginning of this decade H. P. Cushing was stationed at Northfield. During his pastorate the "Paine meeting-house" became too small to accommodate the worshippers, and was enlarged. W. J. Kidder succeeded Mr. Cushing. The sudden death of Governor Paine occurred in 1853. His church was thrown into the market and sold at public auction, and bought by the Congregational Society, and the Methodist Society lost their place of worship. But their courage was equal to the demands of the hour. Cheered and led on in the work by their earnest and wide-awake pastor, W. J. Kidder, the foundation of a new church was laid on Main street, during the month of May, 1854; and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God in December of the same year. The ministers who followed Mr. Kidder to 1860, were E. A. Rice, W. D. Malcom and I. McAnn.

1860–70: The pastors of the church during this decade were A. L. Cooper, J. A. Sherburn, S. H. Colburn, J. Gill, and R. Morgan. During Mr. Morgan's pastorate the church was enlarged and beautified, rendering it now one of the best churches in the Vermont Conference.

The next decade (1870) opens with the pastorate of A. C. Stevens, the present pastor of the church. During the entire history of the M. E. Church in Northfield a revival spirit has prevailed among both pastors and members. It has now a membership of between 200 and 300, a church valued at $12,000, a parsonage valued at $2,000.

The officers of the church now are: Pas-

tor, Rev. A. C. Stevens; class-leaders, S. V. Richmond, Hosea Clark, John Willey, Eli Latham, Hugh S. Thresher.

METHODIST RECORD, 1870–1878.

BY REV. W. J. KIDDER.

A. C. Stevens, pastor 1870–71–72; W. R. Puffer, 1873; W. D. Malcom, 1874; A. B. Truax, 1875–76–77; O. M. Boutwell, 1878.

For many years there has been a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church. H. R. Brown is superintendent, with 23 officers and teachers, 200 scholars, and 300 vols. in the library. The present membership of the church is: Probationers, 24; in full membership, 320; total, 344.

Several ministers have been raised up here, prominent among whom was Paul C. Richmond, many years a member of the Maine Conference, who, after a long and successful ministry, a few years since crossed the dark river, and went triumphantly to his reward; and others are still in the field gathering sheaves for their Master in the Vermont, New England and Providence Conferences. In the year 1870 a perpetual lease of a piece of ground was secured for camp-meetings, and by an act of the Legislature, the Central Vermont Camp-Meeting Association was incorporated, with power to hold all the property necessary for the purpose of holding camp-meetings, or any other meetings of a religious character, Sunday-schools, picnics, or temperance meetings, and all such property to the amount of $10,000 is to be free from taxation. This ground has been fitted up at an expense of some $2,000. Several cottages have been erected thereon by the different societies of the Montpelier district, and by private individuals as family residences, and camp-meetings have been held on the ground annually, we think with good success.

H. W. Worthen was pastor in 1879, 80, 81. In 1879, the members residing in Roxbury were organized into a Society, and their connection with the Northfield church ceased.

The present membership of the church is as follows: probationers, 42; in full membership, 185; total, 227.

Northfield, Jan. 19, 1882.

UNIVERSALISM IN NORTHFIELD.

FROM REV. JOHN GREGORY'S BOOK.

At an early day many prominent men manifested a desire to have Universalist meetings in town, and consequently an occasional meeting was held, as a preacher of that faith came along and desired to address the people. School-houses, private houses, barns and groves were used by the early pioneers of Universalism, the friends feeling it a blessed privilege to occupy such humble places, where they could listen to the preached words. Timothy Bigelow was the first man we have any account of addressing the citizens of Northfield, on the subject of Universalism. We learn by the town records that he was ordained in Barnard, Sept. 21, 1809, by the Universalist Convention, Thomas Barnes being moderator, and Hosea Ballou, clerk. He commenced preaching in Northfield about that time, and there are those now living who remember him.

No record has been preserved of the Universalist preachers who labored in this section up to 1821, when the union meeting-house was built in the Center village, and the members of that order, by contributing to its erection, claimed as large, if not the largest portion of it for holding their public ministrations. We learn that Father Palmer, who had formerly been connected with the Christian denomination, became a believer in "the restitution of all things," and preached with great unction and power in different parts of this town. Father Farwell, of Barre, a devout man, preached as opportunity presented in Northfield and vicinity, and had great success in making proselytes to that faith. On dwelling on the love of God, he would frequently be so carried away with his feelings that he would cry and laugh at the same time, and men and women of other names were led to admit that he was honest in his feelings; that he believed his doctrine was the power of God unto salvation.

The Universalist church in the Center village was built in the summer of 1841, Jesse Averill. Harvey Tilden and Joel Parker being the building committee. Fathers Streeter, Palmer, Sampson, E. Ballou, A. Scott, and other Universalist clergymen took part in the dedicatory services. For a time it was quite a substantial building, and although up to this day a majority of the pews are held by this order, others of weaker means are allowed to use it for funeral occasions, and occasionally on the Sabbath, without charge. But time, the great leveller, has written decay upon its walls, and soon it will be numbered with the things that were.

Rev. L. H. Tabor was the first preacher employed after this house was built, and he labored here but half the time, being engaged the other half at Plainfield. Rev. Alanson Scott followed him in 1843, and was the first clergyman of that order who resided here. Rev. R. S. Sanborn succeeded him, preaching a short time, and since him other preachers supplied the desk one-half or one quarter of the time, until the new church was built at the Depot village, when the old one was abandoned entirely by those who built it.

Among the prominent Universalists who contributed liberally to the erection of one or both churches at the Center village, were Amos Robinson, Jesse and Oliver Averill, Lebbeus Bennett, Elijah Burnham, Isaac P. Jenks, John West, John Starkweather, Heman Carpenter, Roswell Carpenter, Judge Robinson, David R. Tilden, Thomas S. Mayo, Samuel Fisk, Sidney Hatch, Moses Robinson, Sherman Gold, Harvey Tilden, I. W. Brown, Lewis Hassam, Volney H. Averill, Joel Parker, Elijah Pride, William Wales, Mrs. Hurlburt, and others.

After repeated efforts to get a vote to build a new church in the Depot village, for the railroad was drawing business, the post-office and a majority of the citizens to that place, a vote was passed to take measures to purchase the land and proceed with the building. In November, 1858, at a society meeting, 51 votes were cast to locate said church on the H. M. Bates lot, north of the common, and H. Tenney, T. A. Miles, J. C. Gault, Sherman Gold and John Gregory were appointed a building committee. The church was completed the following summer, dedicated to God in the usual form December, 1859, and Rev. O. H. Tillotson selected as pastor, and commenced his labors the first Sunday in January, 1860, at a salary of $1,000 per year. The society prospered under his ministration, for he was well liked, honoring his profession as he did by a well-ordered life. He died in Northfield in 1863, aged 47 years, lamented by a large parish, leaving a wife and one son. Of him it might have been said: "A good man has fallen."

His remains were interred in our beautiful Elmwood, and many a tear has fallen upon his grave, at the recollection of his manly bearing and Christian usefulness.

Rev. Eli Ballou supplied the pulpit until the Rev. C. W. Emerson was settled as pastor, who labored with them 3 years. Then followed the Rev. Stacy Haines Matlack, an excellent young brother, who, in feeble health, preached to the society nearly one year, but was compelled to resign his pasturate, and died at the home of his parents, in Eaton, O., Apr. 15, 1870, age 30 years. He was a graduate of St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., of the class of '71, and Northfield was his first charge.

The Rev. R. A. Green followed Mr. Matlack, remaining 5 years. Since then the hard times and the removal of many friends, have greatly embarrassed the society. Rev. W. M. Kimmell, of Ohio, commenced his labors as pastor the first Sunday in May, 1878.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This denomination had quite a good society in 1823, so that they drew more public money than the Methodists that year. But schism got in among them, they died out, and have no longer a name to live in Northfield. Elder Nathaniel King was their prominent preacher. . . . .

Sylvanus, son of Col. Ezekiel Robinson, was ordained as a Baptist Elder, by the

laying on of hands, by Elders James Morgan, George Hackett, and Ziba Pope, Feb. 27, 1821, and preached here and elsewhere as opportunity presented.

James Morgan was ordained as a Baptist Elder, June, 1822, by Elders Daniel Batchelder and Thomas Moxley, and preached considerable in Northfield. Many years have passed since the Baptists gave up their organization, and the writer has not been able to find one of that order that can give him a history of the rise and decline of this once prominent society. Deacon Nathaniel Jones was its principal lay member, and his zealous advocacy of Millerism not only tended to break up the Baptist society, but injured him in point of property. JOHN GREGORY.

REV. NATHANIEL KING.

From an obituary by Elder Henderson, who preached his funeral sermon:

Died in Northfield, Oct. 18, 1852, Elder Nathaniel King, aged 85½ years. He was born in Hampstead, N. H.; at 8 years, his father removed to Sutton, N. H., where he resided until 21 years of age. At 22, he visited Tunbridge, Vt., which was new and but sparsely settled, purchased a tract of land and commenced making improvements. In 1794 he married Miss Lydia Noyce, which relation was sustained with honor and fidelity 58 years. He was permitted to see an interesting family gathered around him. In 1799, he indulged a hope in Christ, and in 1802, was publicly consecrated to the work of the gospel ministry. His ministerial labors will live in grateful remembrance while his remains moulder in the dust. He felt deeply interested for the heathen in his blindness, the slave in his chains, and the poor around him.

He contributed $100 for the endowment of the Free Will Baptist Biblical School at Whitestown, N. Y., $150 for the Bible cause, $350 for the Mission cause, and other benevolent enterprises shared in his liberal contributions.

Of his useful life, 42 years were spent in Tunbridge and Randolph, and 14 years in Northfield. In each of these towns he secured the confidence and esteem of his townsmen, and as a token of their esteem and confidence he was appointed to offices of trust, and for 13 years represented the town of Tunbridge in the Legislature.

Elder King, as a husband and parent, was kind and affectionate; as a citizen, upright and patriotic; as a Christian, humble, faithful and consistent; as a minister, in his public ministrations plain, direct and fearless,—in labors untiring, and successful. He was long spared to bless the church and the world.

His sickness was protracted and distressing; but he repeatedly assured his friends that the doctrine he had preached for more than half a century sustained him in the time of trial. His end was calm and triumphant. In his removal, one of the strong men and faithful watchmen of Zion has fallen. M. C. HENDERSON.

East Randolph, Oct. 25, 1852.

OBITUARY OF MRS. NATHANIEL KING.

Lydia, widow of the late Rev. Nathaniel King, died in Middlesex, Feb. 5, aged 90 years, 6 months. She was born in Bow, N. H., and when quite young, removed to Tunbridge, Vt., where she resided many years. In 1794, she married the man whose relation was enjoyed for 58 years. She indulged a hope in Christ in in 1799, and soon after received baptism and united with the F. Baptist church in Tunbridge. During the 50 years' ministry of her husband, she ever encouraged him in his work, and enjoyed the satisfaction of having contributed much to the cause of Christ. Her interest was identified with the denomination for 70 years, and in advanced age, her attachment was not allowed to decline.

A family of 5 sons and 8 daughters gathered around her. Nine remain to mourn her departure, and cherish her memory. She lived to see a numerous posterity extending to the fourth generation. Her last 10 years were pleasantly passed in the family of Stephen Herrick, Esq., (Mrs. H. a daughter,) where she received the kindest attention. On the 10th, funeral services were conducted by the writer, after which her remains were brought to Northfield, and laid by the side

of those of her husband. The occasion was solemn and interesting.

M. C. HENDERSON.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

had something of a following in 1823, but was the smallest of all, as we learn by the amount of public money they drew. After the yellow meeting house was removed from the Center, they ceased holding meetings, and became extinct as a rellgious society. Efforts have been made to find some one that would give a brief account of this order in Northfield, but in vain. J. G.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN NORTHFIELD.

BY REV. WM. S. HAZEN.

Most of the first settlers of Northfield were Universalists, and for a number of years that was the prevailing religious influence in town. Then a Methodist church and a Free Will Baptist church were organized; and as the population of the town increased, a number of families were found who preferred the "Congregational Way."

Virgil Washburn, a devoted Christian, who came from Randolph, was especially active among them. Occasionally meetings were held in private houses or barns. Sometimes they had preaching by clergymen from neighboring towns. The professing Christians among this company, after consultation as to how they could best promote their own spiritual interests and those of their friends, decided to form a church. The meeting was called and the church organized in "the little yellow meeting-house" at the Center Village. The first record of the church reads:

Northfield, May 27, 1822. This day was organized the first Congregational church of Christ in this town. Composed of the following persons, viz: Josiah B. Strong, Virgil Washburn, Moses R. Dole, Samuel Whitney, Thomas Whitney, Lucy Whitney, Clarissa Strong, Rizpah Whitney and Betsey Houghton, by professing their faith in Christ, and entering into covenant bonds with God and each other. They then proceeded to choose Brother Josiah B. Strong Moderator, Brother Samuel Whitney clerk, and Dea. Virgil Washburn Deacon.

Attest, ELIJAH LYMAN, } Ministers of
AMMI NICHOLS, } the Gospel.

June 17, 1822, there is this record:

This day held a church meeting according to appointment. Voted to hold open communion with all regularly organized Christian churches.

The feelings of these nine Christian men and women as they stood up and entered into covenant with one another and the Lord, can be better imagined than described. It was a step on their part taken after much deliberation and prayer. They felt the importance of the movement, and the responsibility resting upon them individually. They were in earnest in seeking the honor and glory of God, and the spiritual good of their friends and neighbors. To secure for themselves and children religious privileges, they were willing to bear heavy burdens, to practice great self-denial. Thus this small company were organized into a church and ready for Christian work; but their condition and prospects, humanly speaking, were not flattering; they had no home. The only right they had in any house of worship, was in the small meeting-house in which the church was organized. This they could occupy the fifth Sabbath of every month in which there were five Sabbaths. They had not the means with which to provide themselves a home. They were not able, even, to support regular preaching; occasionally they had preaching, and the ordinances were administered by the pastors of neighboring churches: Revs. Elijah Lyman, Ammi Nichols, James Hobart, Salmon Hurlburt, E. B. Baxter, Joel Davis, Amariah Chandler, Henry Jones, A. C. Washburn, F. Reynolds and others; such was the distrust of their success, many whose sympathies were with Congregationalism stood aloof even during a very extensive revival about 1825; the converts who would naturally have united with this church, turned from it because they thought it would prove a failure. The first addition to the church was Sarah Shipman, Feb. 23, 1823. During the first 10 years there were 19 admissions and 2 dismissions by letter. I have no record of deaths. If none, the church when 10 years old numbered only 26, These were years of struggling for very existence. When the church had increased in

strength and influence, so that it was thought advisable to hold public services every Sabbath, a school-house in the Depot village was occupied. Shut out of this house by vote of the district, a large room in Gov. Paine's woolen factory was used. During the winter of 1835, a subscription paper was started to raise funds to build a church, but Gov. Paine forestalled the necessity by building a house and inviting the church to worship in it, and it was dedicated to "The Father, Son and Holy Ghost," Dec. 1, 1836, Rev. J. K. Converse of Burlington, preaching the sermon, and offering the dedicatory prayer. This house was occupied for about 6 years, when the church decided to build a house at the Center for itself, of which it would have the entire control.

The edifice was erected and dedicated Aug. 3, 1843; thus when 21 years old the church had a habitation of its own as well as a name. The church continued to worship in this house, till the railroad having been built and business so centered in the Depot village it seemed desirable the church should be there, and Dec. 1854, it was decided to change back from the Center, and the house built by Gov. Paine formerly used, was bought of the heirs, enlarged, repaired, and has been the home of the church since.

The first 10 years the church could not hold meetings regularly on the Sabbath, but the last years "reading meetings" were held, which Dea. Cady usually conducted, Gov. Paine frequently reading the sermon.

In Sept. 1833, Mr. James Ferguson, a young man, commenced laboring with the church. He was called to be its pastor, but died the very day he was to have been ordained and installed.

On the last Sabbath in May, 1834, Rev. Calvin Granger preached for the church, and arrangements were made with him for "stated supply." June 4, 1836, the church voted to give Rev. Calvin Granger a call to become the pastor, with a salary from the church and society of $200, the remainder of the salary to be supplied by the Home Missionary Society.

Dec. 1, 1836, Mr. Granger was installed, and was pastor till Dec. 1842, when he was dismissed by advice of a council.

After this I find no record of any action of the church in regard to ministers until Sept. 12, 1843, when Rev. Thos. S. Hubbard was invited to become pastor, who declined, and Nov. 25th, after, the church voted to hire Rev. Wm. Claggett one year, whose services were retained till the end of 1845.

Again, no record of action in regard to a minister till Sept. 19, 1846; the church voted to employ Rev. J. H. Benton one year. March 24, 1847, he was installed, and was pastor till Sept. 7, 1849, when dismissed by advice of a council. The reasons given were, "inadequate support, a call received from a church in Michigan, and circumstances growing out of that call."

In Jan. 1850, Mr. Ambrose Smith was acting pastor; July 9, 1850, ordained; dismissed Apr. 24, 1853, and soon after Rev. C. B. Tracy became acting pastor. He received a unanimous call to become pastor. There is no record of the acceptance of this call, but he remained acting pastor till the close of 1855.

Dec. 27, 1855, Rev. L. H. Stone was voted a call to become pastor. His labors commenced the first of April, but there is no record of the acceptance of this call, and Mr. Stone was not installed, but continued acting pastor till the first of Apr. 1863, when Mr. C. W. Thompson supplied till the first of Sept. after, when the ministry of the present pastor, Rev. Wm. S. Hazen, commenced, who was ordained pastor Oct. 12, 1864.

The first deacon was Virgil Washburn, who held the office from the day of organization till Apr. 1, 1832, when at his own request he was dismissed, and recommended to the fellowship of the church in Randolph. Aug. 11, 1832, Caleb Winch and Calvin Cady were chosen deacons, and continued in office until their death; the first, Apr. 27, 1843; the last, Apr. 12, 1864. There is no record of the election of Chas. C. Closson and Samuel Denny, but it must have been during 1843. They served till their dismission by letter; the

one in 1848, to the church in Worcester, in which he held the same office a number of years, and died in 1872; the other to the church in Thetford. Dea. Denny, after his return to this church in Aug. 1850, served for some time. Wm. Winch was chosen July, 1848, and is now the senior deacon of the church. There is no record of the election of Leonard Harrington, who served several years previous to his removal to the church in Waitsfield. Lorenzo Belknap was elected Aug. 8, 1864, and Daniel Chandler, at present one of the acting deacons, July, 1880.

Clerks of the Church.—Samuel Whitney, Chas. C. Closson, John L. Buck, Calvin Granger, John L. Buck, J. H. Benton, Truman S. Kellogg, Ambrose Smith, Samuel Denny, Wm. S. Hazen, M. McClearn, J. H. Orcutt.

The church has enjoyed only two extensive revivals; one during the winter of 1835–36, which resulted in more than doubling the membership, the other in the winters of 1841, '2. The total membership is 372; present membership, 126.

Though there had been something of a Sabbath-school, or better, perhaps, Bible classes, connected with the church for several years, the school was not regularly organized until Dec. 1836, when Samuel Denny was chosen superintendent, since which the school has been well sustained, but never was more flourishing than now, when it numbers 156; and at least three who here first professed their faith in Christ, have become ministers of the Gospel: Rev. Daniel Parker [see page 644], Rev. C. M. Winch, who is now pastor of the church at Hartland, and Rev. Geo. W. Winch, pastor of the Congregational church in Enfield, Conn., and two others who united with this church by letter, have become clergymen, and are laboring in the West. This church was formerly aided by the Vt. D. M. S., the last record of such aid being in Nov. 1855.

This review may at first present something of discouragement; to some it may seem as though Christian effort here has been useless, or at least very inefficient; that after 60 years of labor there is so small a church numerically to show. It must be remembered that the fruits of any moral or religious undertaking are never all to be seen. "One soweth and another reapeth." Aside from the influence on this community in sustaining a Christian church 60 years, the full value of which eternity alone will reveal, the church has been continually exerting a wider influence in sending forth to other parts of the land those nurtured in its bosom. Who will attempt to estimate the good it has thus been continually doing? Such country churches as this, gaining slowly if at all, yet constantly holding on, are like those mountain springs which are continually sending forth their sparkling streams to irrigate and fertilize the valleys below, thus making, what would otherwise be a barren waste, a fruitful garden. No cause of discouragement here, then, but rather of devout gratitude that this church is as strong as it is to-day, while it has done what it has for others.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. FRANKLIN W. BARTLETT.

The Parish of St. Mary's was first organized in 1851, under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Josiah Perry, who died after four or five months of faithful service. We ascertain from the records that an association was created April 10, 1851, to form a parish in Northfield, for the purpose of supporting the gospel ministry and maintaining public worship, in conformity with the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Vermont. The name adopted was St. Mary's Parish, Northfield. The Articles of Association were signed by Samuel W. Thayer, Jr., Edward H. Williams, H. H. Camp, James C. B. Thayer, F. E. Smith, E. G. Babcock, W. H. Cornwell, Perley Belknap, James Moore, H. L. Briggs, Isaiah Shaw, J. H. Glennie, Benj. Cridland, J. N. Mack, Riverius Camp, Jr., Ozro Foster, O. H. Finley, Peyton Booth, John Pollock and D. P. Burns. Nearly all of these have since removed, or are deceased.

The first service was conducted in a pri-

vate school-house, at present occupied as Judge Carpenter's office. The parish organization was maintained; but after Dr. Perry's death no services were held until the winter of 1856–7, when clergymen from different parts of the State officiated, and worship was conducted at the Center village. There were then but four communicants. The summer following a change was made to the Depot village, and to the edifice ever since occupied. It had formerly belonged to the Congregationalists, but was purchased for its present purpose and removed from the Center village to its present eligible site at the corner of Main and Elm streets. After its removal, it was opened for divine service on Christmas day, 1857, by the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., assisted by the Rector of Montpelier, who came accompanied with his choir and about 30 of his congregation. On the following day, (Saturday) the house was solemnly consecrated. The Rev. Messrs. F. W. Shelton, Josiah Swett, Gemont Graves, and Wm. C. Hopkins participated in the service. Toward the parish Mr. Swett had evinced great interest and zeal, and had raised money for it in other parts of the diocese. The Vestry subsequently passed a resolution acknowledging their obligations to him. From this time the church was served by the 4 clergymen just named and by the Rev. Messrs. C. R. Bachelder, A. Oliver, M. A. Herrick, and T. L. Randolph. A Sunday School was organized by the last named, in Jan. 1858. The Church had been hitherto under the general supervision of the Clerical Convocation of Vermont, but on Feb. 17, 1858, a call was extended by the Vestry to the Rev. Wm. C. Hopkins, a deacon, the youngest son of the Bishop. The latter, as his ecclesiastical superior, having given his consent, Mr. H. entered on his duties, Easter day, Apr. 5, 1858. The free seat system was advocated by him, and on May 23, the Vestry passed a resolution declaring it desirable, but it was not then made the rule. Mr. Hopkins was ordained a priest Sept. 30, 1858. On New Year's day, 1862, the Vestry made the pews unconditionally free, and have never since rented them. On Sept. 25, 1862, the Governor appointed Mr. Hopkins chaplain in the army. The Vestry passed resolutions of congratulation, and consented to part with him for a time, but asked him to continue their rector. It was so arranged. The Rev. J. Isham Bliss (now professor in the University of Vermont and officiating in mission stations,) conducted services for the next 6 months. Meantime, the Rector wrote from Pensacola, Fla,, under date of Feb. 27, 1863, resigning the rectorship, but the Vestry declined to accept the resignation. The Rev. Gemont Graves (now of Burlington) became minister-in-charge in May, 1863, and continued such one year. Charles Fay, D. D. (now of Chicago, then of St. Albans,) officiated on Sundays in the following summer, and services were thereafter conducted by Danforth H. Brown, as lay reader. The resignation of Mr. Hopkins as rector was accepted Nov. 27, 1864, with expressions of great regret. He had been an active and laborious pastor, and was greatly beloved. During his absence from his charge he had continued to manifest his interest by sending gifts of money for the church from himself and his regiment, the 7th of Vt. Vols. The Presbyter John B. Pitman, formerly of Fishkill, N. Y., (now of Malone, N. Y.,) became rector in the spring of 1865. His resignation was accepted Nov. 13, 1866. The able and learned Edward Bourns, LL. D., the President of Norwich University, was engaged to conduct services until a rector could be procured. He was made minister-in-charge Easter, 1867, and continued his official relations until Roger S. Howard, D. D., previously of St. James, Woodstock, became rector, in the summer of 1869. Dr. Howard was at the same time President of the University.

During this period a chancel was added to the church at considerable cost, in fulfilment of assurances made Dr. H. before his acceptance. A very handsome stained glass window was placed over the altar by Mr. J. C. B. Thayer as a memorial to his deceased wife. Dr. Howard resigned the

rectorship, May, 1872. The Rev. Amos D. McCoy, a clergyman of fine talents and a remarkably good reader, officiated for a short time, but his state of health did not admit of protracted mental exertion. He retired, and a vacancy followed. Dr. Malcolm Douglass, who had succeeded Dr. Howard, as President of the University, frequently officiated at St. Mary's. The Rev. G. C. V. Eastman was next elected rector, and entered upon his duties, Jan. 30, 1873. He resigned Apr. 5, 1875. Dr. P. D. Bradford and Dr. George Nichols conducted the services, as lay readers until the appointment of the Rev. Wm. Lloyd Himes, deacon, in the spring of 1876, who resigned the parish to take effect Easter 1877, having meantime been advanced to the sacred order of priests. There followed an interval of several months lay-reading. The present Rector, Franklin Weston Bartlett, formerly of the diocese of Pennsylvania, entered upon the charge Christmas day, 1877, just 20 years since the church was opened by Bishop Hopkins. The interior of the church has been recently improved, and some gifts have been made for the chancel by individuals. Among these is an altar cross to the memory of the late Gen. Alonzo Jackman, who was a faithful and devout Christian, and for several years senior warden of St. Mary's.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN NORTHFIELD.

BY REV. Z. DRUON, V. G.

This place received occasional visits from the Rev. Fathers O'Callaghan, Daly, Drolet, Maloney and Coopman, O. M. I., before any permanent mission was established. Father R. J. Maloney purchased an old meeting-house in 1855—the old Yellow Union Meeting-house—which was the first meeting-house built in the town. See page 649. He had it removed to a lot which had been given by the late Gov. Paine for the benefit of the Catholics, and which has been and still is used as a burying-ground. Rev. Z. Druon, then of Montpelier, attended this parish every other Sunday from 1856 till 1864. Father Druon commenced remodeling extensively the old church in 1863, which was finished by Rev. F. Clavier, and dedicated in Oct. 1870, under the patronage of St. John the Baptist. This church was burned by lightning—entirely consumed, July, 1876; the loss, however, mostly covered by insurance. Father Clavier also purchased, immediately after his appointment as pastor of Northfield Catholic parish, a fine residence, on which, in 1875, he built a large chapel adjoining his own house for week day services. It is used now on Sundays as a temporary church till the new church can be erected. Rev. Z. DRUON.

Aug. 21, 1876.

The Bishop of Burlington writes: "The present pastor of Northfield, Rev. John Galligan, came to reside in that village Oct. 1876, and the present handsome church edifice which he erected was blessed on Oct. 24, 1877."

The newspaper record of the time: "The Catholic church, of wood, 51½ x 125; a 125-foot spire; which will seat about 600; cost about $10,000; upon Vine street; was blessed according to the Roman ritual; high mass by Father Casey, of St. Albans. Te Deum by choir, and sermon by Rev. Father Cunningham, of Middlebury, his text being from Psalms: 'I love the house of God and the place where his glory dwelleth.' A collection of $300 was then taken. A large number of prominent clergymen were present from various parts of the State. The church numbers from 600 to 700 communicants, and is in charge of the Rev. John Gallagher, for 10 years priest of the parish at Waterbury.

JUDGE ELIJAH AND GOV. CHARLES PAINE,

who were not Northfield men by birth, and one not even by residence, but who did more for the town in its early settlement and aftergrowth than any other citizens. Judge Elijah Paine, the leading spirit among all the settlers in this vicinity, did not live in our town, but on our very borders, just over in Williamstown, which town has already the honor of having his biography—written up by the Paine family, recorded upon her page of history in this work, vol. II, p. 1150—but it is our privilege, and a very pleasant

duty, to record his interests, and his heart was always largely with Northfield. He built the first grist and saw-mill and factory in this town. Full of energy and enterprise, just the man to clear up a new country, he had much to do with the beginnings of Northfield, and induced many others, sturdy and responsible settlers, to come into this town. His factory, says Mr. Gregory, which he built in Northfield when a wilderness, 180x42 feet, with 6 sets of woolen machinery, cost $50,000; employed from 175 to 200 workmen, and indirectly several hundred more.

The proprietors of Northfield, at a meeting held at Burch's Inn, in Hartford, Vt., 2d Tues. of Nov. 1784, voted he should have the privilege of pitching 200 or 400 acres of land in Northfield at his option, on condition he would build a good saw-mill in said Northfield within 18 months, and a grist-mill in a year. He built the mills, in what is now called the mill woods on the road to Williamstown, and the remains are lying in the water near the bridge that crosses over to the poor farm. The ravine is one of the wildest and most romantic places we know of, and the very last place (with our abundance of water-power), that would be selected at the present day for that purpose. For many years this place was the only one in town where milling was done. Customers who came quite a distance frequently brought their grists upon their backs, or on horseback. Vehicles were few in those days. Occasionally a "one-horse shay" was seen, and the early settlers did not think it beneath their dignity to go to mill or meeting in an ox-cart.

Judge Paine cleared the first land in Northfield, near his mills, which was subsequently owned and occupied many years by John Averill, and then by D. T. Averill.

The Judge had rare executive ability, and could manage a gang of men with success, making everything count to his advantage and profit. He kept from 1400 to 1500 sheep, and worked his wool into flannel and broadcloths. In the haying season it was no uncommon thing to see 30 or 40 men in the field, all steady at work, for the owner was around with his eyes open, seeing that they earned their wages. Many clever anecdotes are told of him. His punctuality was proverbial. On a time when the inmates of his house had all retired, he remembered he had not paid a note due Mr. Ainsworth, of Williamstown, on that day, and going to the chamber door he cried out, "John, John, get up and harness my horse." Before twelve at midnight the note was paid. Upon Mr. Ainsworth's saying, "You need not have taken the trouble to come to-night, to-morrow would have answered," the Judge replied, in his quick, nervous style, "Did I not promise to pay it to-day?"

Hon. Daniel Baldwin lived in Berlin, on Dog river, when a lad, and went to mill on horseback in the "Mill woods," when but few buildings had been erected on the route. When he had become a merchant in Montpelier, Judge Paine called upon him for the loan of $1,000 for a few days. He said that amount was due him at Washington for his services as United States Judge, and he had expected it every day for some time, and would return it as soon as he could get it from the government. Baldwin told him he would loan it to him if he could be sure and have it at a given time, as he should then want it to buy goods with in Boston. The Judge promised that he should have it, and received it, but not hearing anything from him up to the day previous, Baldwin made arrangements to go after his goods, thinking he would call on the Judge on his way, and get his money. But as he was about taking the stage, he looked out of his store, and saw the Judge hurrying along to be "on time." He had the money, and made explanation: He had waited for it until the day before, but not receiving it, as expected, he went to Woodstock some 40 miles and obtained it. He paid Baldwin according to agreement by going without sleep, riding all night, traveling not far from 80 miles in order to keep his word good, so punctual was he in his business transactions.

Men are now living in Northfield who

can well remember the time when a log cabin was put on wheels, improvised by Gov. Paine, and drawn to Burlington, July 12, 1840, in the days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." It was a unique affair, and attracted immense attention by its novelty, and one of our most esteemed citizens remembers tapping a barrel of cider and dispensing it to the distinguished crowd who rode inside of this rustic vehicle. We take an extract from an article written by De Witt C. Clark, editor of the Burlington *Times*, giving a graphic description of the celebration. He says:

But what attracted most our attention, next to the imposing display of numbers, was a beautiful log cabin from Northfield, mounted on wheels and drawn by 12 superb grays, decorated with flags and festoons. This team, we are told, belongs to an honest yeoman in Brookfield, and is ordinarily engaged in transporting produce to Boston; but, said the patriotic owner, this is the proudest load that ever my team was attached to, and to the country the most profitable. Without rein or check, these noble steeds promptly responded to the "Gee up!" "Whoa, Dobbin!" of the brave mountaineer who directed them, and when we saw them proudly treading our streets and doubling the shortest corners, with a rural tenement large enough for a country school-house, we could not help exclaiming, in the language of the old song:

I've often thought, if I were asked
Whose lot I envied most,
What one I thought most lightly tasked,
Of man's unnumbered host,
I'd say I'd be a mountain boy,
And drive a noble team, wo-hoy!
Wo-hoy! I'd cry.
Now by yon sky
I'd sooner drive those steeds
Than win renown,
Or wear a crown,
Won by victorious deeds.

The cabin itself was a very fine one, constructed of peeled logs, 20 x 10 feet, covered with bark, fitted up with paper curtains, a rough door, and a leather string, which hung out. The antlers of a noble stag graced one peak, while the outer covering of some unlucky coon stretched upon the gable bespoke the fate of sub-treasurers and cornfield poachers. This tenement, too, was well filled with the early tenants of log cabins, and bore this significant motto: "The people are coming!" Exclamations were heard from every rank by the surrounding thousands, with three times three for old Washington, Paine and the Northfield cabin.

GOV. CHARLES PAINE.

[For his early life see Williamstown, in vol. II.]

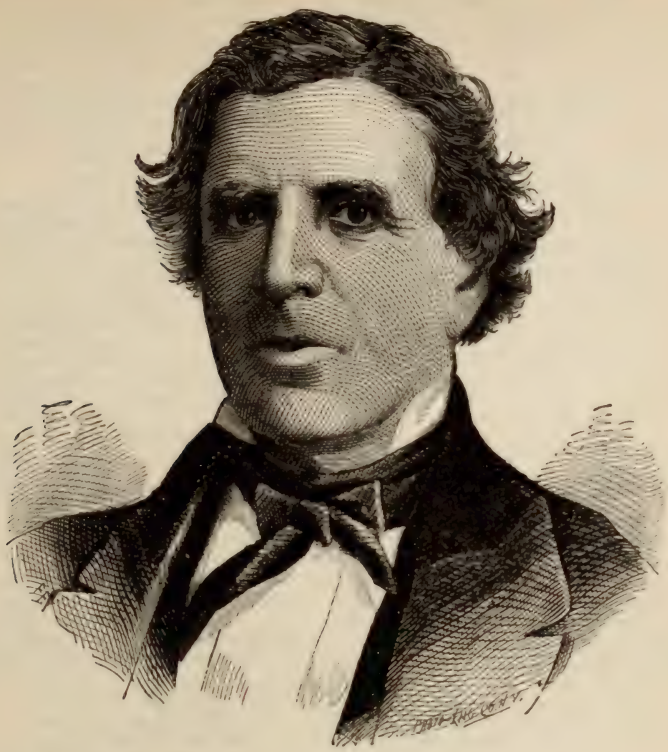
[From Mr. Gregory's History of Northfield.]

"To Hon. Charles Paine we are indebted, first, for our beautiful Depot village, which was the center of the first railroad projection in our Green Mountain State. This being the headquarters for the "Vermont Central," the shops were here located by his influence, and had Providence lengthened his life to this day, we can imagine what great prosperity would have blessed our town. Well may Northfield consider Charles Paine her great benefactor. No other man in Vermont could have interested, like him, Peter C. Brooks, Harrison Gray Otis, and others, men of great wealth, to favor the project of building a railroad in this Mountain State at that time. Having been the Chief Magistrate of Vermont, and becoming aequainted with these leading minds, while in college, he carried an influence that but few, if any, could, and which brought him directly into intimate relations with the best men in New England, and the road was built.

Many citizens of Northfield will remember with what rejoicing ground was broken near the depot by Gov. Paine, for the Vt. Central Railroad, the spade he used being still preserved by the railroad officials. This was Jan. 8, 1847, and the first train came into Northfield depot, Oct. 11, 1848, at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, P. M., conducted by Charles Paine Kimball.

[Nov. 4, 1848. The Governor made the first excursion on his new railroad, which is thus described in a letter to his wife the next day by Gen. D. W. C. Clarke:

An hour ago I returned from Northfield, from the excursion on the Central Railroad, yesterday. We left Montpelier—the Governor, and about 200 members of the Legislature, Secretary of State, and other dignitaries— a few minutes after 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, and at half-past nine left Northfield, in a special train for Lebanon, 53 miles—the whole length of the Central road now opened. In two hours,



Truly Yours
Chas. Paine

ten minutes, we found ourselves at Lebanon. We remained a little more than an hour, undergoing the hospitality of Mr. Campbell,—the great Bridge-Making Engineer, who built the bridge across the Hudson at Troy—and arrived at Northfield, again, a little after 3 o'clock, P. M., having travelled from Montpelier about 116 miles.

No persons were admitted to the special train provided by the Governor for this Legislative excursion, excepting specially invited; and very few special invitations were extended. Ex-Governor Eaton, Professor Benedict, Mr. Brainerd of St. Albans, Mr. Upham, and a few others. There were about 250 on the train, and probably, two-thirds of them had never before seen a railroad. This class of legislators (?) was very inquisitive about the whole matter, asking a thousand questions that a well-informed boy might as well have answered. . . . But I only want to tell you about my participation in the excursion: In the cars between Northfield and Bethel, I wrote off a song for the occasion, which, for its local allusions and hits, was received with great good feeling, and which Mr. Houghton, Mr. Shafter and I had to sing, tolerably often, before we got back again. I really don't think it worthy of publishing abroad. But Fred Houghton made a copy which will probably appear in the Tuesday's Boston *Atlas*. I say this to you, . . . to invoke your charity for me, and my vanity, or good nature in consenting to have it printed. But I did, and "there is the end on't."

Caroline (the Governor's sister,) is now on a visit to the Governor's. . . . She

wanted to go with us on our excursion over the road, but as there were no other ladies on the train, she declined.

A long and glowing description of the new railroad, and the first great excursion ride of the Vermont Legislature upon it, appeared in the Thursday issue of the Boston *Argus*, following, if we rightly remember, filling a page or more of the *Argus*, and with the impromptu song born of the ride—which it was stated in the paper was sung some thirty times aboard the train, going and returning, at the flush feast of Belknap—his grand dinner to the Legislature—which was sung more and more uproarously as on waxed the hour.

"THE RAILROAD SONG.

WRITTEN BY GEN. CLARKE ABOARD THE CARS BETWEEN NORTHFIELD AND BETHEL.

Tune—"DEAREST MAE."

We took an early start to-day,
And braved a rough old ride,
To reach the place where PAINE, they say,
Wins people to his side;
The iron-horse was breathing gas
In the "sequestered vale,"
And every one ambitious was
To ride upon a rail!
Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Governor PAINE, the Rail-er!
He builds his roads o'er rocks and hills,
AND GOES FOR GENERAL TAYLOR!

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
If it don't beat all natur'!
To see the "wisdom and the virtu'"
Of our great Legislatur'
A riding through the hills and vales,
From Northfield to the river,
On Governor Paine's new-fashioned rails!
I never! did you ever?
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

I tell you what it is, old boys,
This ride we are not loth in,
Especially when we do the thing
Free gratis and for nothin'!
And when, besides, the dinner comes
On just such terms again,
I'd like to know who will not sing,
Hurrah for Governor PAINE!
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

I wish to introduce a bill—
I offer it quite humbly,
And move its passage through these cars,
By this 'ere J'int Assembly:—
Section 1 provides that PAINE
Shall have the right to go
With his old Railroad where he will;
He'll do it *whether or no!*
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

The 2d section has a *clause*,
As sharp as any cat's,
That when old BELKNAP comes along,
We'll raise our cotton hats,—
Because he has a rough old way
In that old pate, 'tis said,
Of *doing* things when he takes hold;
They call it "GOING AHEAD!"
Hurrah! Hurrah!
For BELKNAP, high and low!
He goes ahead because, you see,
He's got a head to go!

In section 3, it is declared,
That that 'ere long man, MOORE,
Who straddles this old iron horse,
And brings us through secure,
Shall be the Chief old Engineer,
By special legislation,
Of this 'ere J'int Assembly here,—
As ZACH shall of the nation!
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Let's make the echoes roar!
Though other roads are safe enough,
The Central Road is MOORE!

In section 4, it is set down,
That 'mong these mountain ridges,
The name of CAMPBELL shall resound:
The HERO OF THE BRIDGES!
And that the man to carry out
A project very mighty,
And show that "it is bound to go,"
Is that 'ere same "OLD WHITEY!"
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Let's keep the chorus humming!
For word has passed along the line—
That same old "Campbell's coming!"

As an amendment to the bill
It's moved to add a section,
Which has a tendency to raise
A rather sad reflection:—
It is that Governor PAINE do seek—
(Why, what's the man about?)
To keep the family on earth—
The race must not run out!
Hurrah! Hurrah!
For PAINE, the bachel*or!*
The wonder groweth every day,
What's he unmarried for?

Amendment 2d is proposed:—
It is to make provision
That shall our thanks to CAMPBELL show
With *very nice* precision.
He has a head that's great to plan,
A will that never flinches:
We wish you'd find a bigger man
Than CAMPBELL, of his inches.
Hurrah! Hurrah!
For "Whitey," brave and true!
His heart goes fitly with his head?
So say I—what say YOU?

Now if the President will rise,
And put the thing to vote,
I'd like to know your sentiments
Upon this bill I've wrote;
And so, to end the matter well,
Before we take a glass,
I hope you all will answer "AYE!"
And let the old bill pass.
Hurrah? Hurrah!
Please put this vote again;
All you who are affirmative,
Hurrah for Governor PAINE!

I think I may declare the vote—
I'll do it if you will,
And now announce to this J'int House
The passage of the bill;
It is before the Governor—
We care for no *Veto*—
If Governor PAINE won't sign the act,
Our COOLIDGE will, we know!
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

It now is moved that we adjourn,
And in the usual way;
For plain it is, at this late hour,
We break up "without day;"
And when we reach our homes again,
We'll tell the wondrous tale,
How PAINE has rode this J'int
Assembly on a rail!
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

As for the title of our bill,
It is decreed to be:—
"An act to lighten public cares,
And aid festivity."
So now farewell to Governor PAINE,
To BELKNAP, CAMPBELL, MOORE!
This J'int Assembly is dissolved;
'Twas *liquorfied* before!
Farewell! Farewell!]

Gov. Paine felt an interest in education and religion. He donated the land on which was built our Academy, and $500 in money, and gave the institution an excellent apparatus. His executors donated (that is he gave in his will), the Catholic church the land for their church and cemetery. He gave the land for Elmwood cemetery, according to his expressed desire before he went to Texas, and he built the church in the Depot village, now occupied by the Congregational society, from his own funds, wishing to have a convenient place for the people to attend meeting. By all which we see the desire of his heart for the welfare of his race.

The Rev. Ezra Gannett, D. D., of Boston, remarked, in preaching his funeral sermon:

The early life of Charles Paine was passed under circumstances suited to prepare him for the part he afterwards filled. Born almost on the commencement of a century remarkable for its control of mechanical agencies, and the development of popular institutions, he entered on the period of his vigor at a time for the favorable exercise of his peculiar abilities. His father, the late Judge Paine, was one of the most honorable citizens of the State, and merited the respect which was awarded him. The influence of his home doubtless laid the foundation of that character which in subsequent life raised the son to a not less conspicuous position. Amidst the green hills of his birthplace he breathed the air of a manly freedom and a virtuous energy. Nature spoke to him in her clear and sweet tone, and he listened in the uncorrupted delight of youth. Surrounded by a yeomanry that have ever maintained a frank independence, in union with honest industry, intelligent, brave and hospitable, free from the vices of suburban communities, and strong in their local attachments, he acquired the traits which ripened into a wise and noble manhood. The love of his native State, the inborn passion of every son of Vermont, lost none of its fervor as his judgment grew more mature. He loved her mountains and her streams, her history and her people! At the age of 17 he became a member of Harvard college. It was there my acquaintance with him began, and there that the bonds of friendship, which 4 years of various fortunes served but to strengthen, were knit between him and his fellow-students! Among them was not one who regarded him with any other feelings than those of respect and esteem. Thirty-five years after," added Mr. Gannett, "they first met in the halls of Cambridge; nearly one-half of the surviving members of his class were assembled, by his invitation, around the board, which was spread with an ample hospitality. I recall that scene with special interest, for it shows me the host and friend happy in the sympathy of an occasion which he made delightful to others. I see his erect form, his open face, his princely demeanor. I hear his words of cordial greeting, and feel no painful obligation, since I am sure of his enjoyment of the re-union, for which we were indebted to him, whose hand we shall never grasp again, for the ineffable recollections of that day.

Governor Paine was not a man of professions. His words were not many, and they never were uttered to secure admiration or to forestall an impartial judgment. It is not strange, therefore, that he said little on the subject of religion. But such actions as speak more loudly than words attest both the reality and the character of his faith. This edifice is a memorial of the value he set on the institution of public worship, and an unsectarian administration of religious truth. On this point he was strenuous and consistent. The most emphatic disapproval of dogmatic exclusiveness which he could have left, as well as the most decisive testimony to his faith in the great Christian truths, is given in the paper by which he makes a final disposition of his property.

This remarkable document contains also

unimpeachable proof of that disinterested concern for the good of others, and that desire to see all classes of the people enjoying the means of knowledge, virtue and happiness, which I think gave to his character its largest claim on our fond remembrance. As a testamentary provision, I should not be surprised to learn that it is without a parallel. Brief but distinct in its language, it is as peculiar for the modesty as for the liberality which it evinces. Leaving all details to the friends in whom he reposes the utmost confidence, and avoiding any suggestion that might have the effect of connecting his name with the uses to which his bequests may be put, he only requires of those whom he appoints as trustees that, after assisting such persons as they may think have any claim arising from consanguinity, friendship, or obligation incurred by him, they 'use and appropriate whatever property he may die possessed of for the best good and welfare of his fellow-men, to assist in the improvement of mankind; recommending that they do it without sectarianism or bigotry, according to the intention of that God whose will is found in the law of the Christian religion, in which,' he adds, 'I believe and trust.' What could be more characteristic or admirable?

The manuscript from which I have quoted bears a date somewhat distant from the present time. But if evidence were needed that he retained the same feelings to the close of his life, it is furnished, to say nothing of other facts, by an incident which I am permitted to relate. A short time before his departure for Texas, Mr. Paine was reminded by a friend that he had never made an explicit declaration of his religious belief, and was requested to say what doctrinal tenets he had adopted. After a moment's hesitation, he took from his pocket a slip of paper bearing the stains of age and use, which he gave to his friend, and said, 'There is my creed:'

"Abou Ben Adhem—may his tribe increase—
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
'What writest thou?' The vision raised its head."

"And with a look made all of sweet accord,
Answered, 'The names of those who love the Lord.'
'And is mine one?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so,'
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said, 'I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men.'
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again, with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blest,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."

This admirable sermon concludes: "A gloom hangs over the village in the warm summer's day. The sky is clear, and the air is healthful; yet every aspect of nature is sad, and the scene around us impresses us like a funeral monument. And such it is. Our hearts cast their own shadows upon the landscape. We have come to lay the remains of him whom we loved in the grave. He died far away from us, and far from the spots that were dear to him, but we could not leave his dust in that distant land. The hope, tenderly expressed in their first anguish of bereavement, is realized:

That noble form, so proud, so calmly bold,
Shall make its last sad resting place amid
The scenes he long had loved and cherished,
Within the State o'er which he was a Ruler.

Here will we lay his mortal frame in the grave which he would have chosen, in front of the temple which he built to the glory of God, and in the midst of the proofs of what he had done for man. The associations of this hour shall henceforth invest the spot. Business and travel shall own its sanctity, and time shall guard it with watchful reverence."

Hon. Heman Carpenter said in his eulogy on him, at a meeting of the citizens of Northfield, upon receiving intelligence of his death;

"By his influence and his energy the charter of the Vermont Central Railroad was obtained, and to him we are indebted for the accomplishment of this stupendous work! *There is his Monument!* And when we are dead and forgotten, then fresh in the memory of the future will be his name, as long as the iron horse shall traverse our State, his name will be cherished by the honest and hardy sons of the Green Mountain State. He also gave an impetus to other railroads.

"To me" (said Mr. Carpenter) "this dispensation of Providence is overwhelming. Language fails to express the deep emotions that thrill through every nerve. He was my friend when I needed a friend. For 17 years I enjoyed his intimate and uninterrupted acquaintance and confidence. I see him now as I last saw him, when a few friends took him by the hand and bade him good bye, with tears in their eyes, as he left the station here in the cars for his journey South. The words of one of the friends, as the train left, have made an impression upon my mind that time will never efface. 'That car carries more men from Northfield than it will ever bring back.' That was the fearful belief of us all when he left, and sadly true it has proved indeed. It carried the living man, it can only bring back his earthly remains. It carried him in whom human nature can stand up before all the world, and say 'He was a man!'"

Hon. John Wheeler, of Burlington, formerly President of the University, said of Gov. Paine:

"On his return from college he showed no inclination for professional study, but asked to enter upon the employment of practical life, both to lessen the labors of his father, and to advance his interests. This he was allowed, without much thought that he would do otherwise than soon grow weary of it, and call for a different mode of employment. 'I was greatly surprised,' said his father, 'at the readiness with which he took hold of labor, the energy with which he followed it, and the capacity and completeness with which he finished it. I found he could do as much and as well as I could in my best days.' Those of us who live in Vermont know that such a parent could scarcely give higher praise."

Charles Paine was elected Governor of Vermont in 1841 and 1842,—in the language of Hon. E. P. Walton:

"The youngest man, I think, in the gubernatorial office in the State, I am sure there never was any man who more highly esteemed the claims of age and wisdom and experience, or was more ready to distinguish and encourage whoever among the young gave hopeful promise of an honorable and successful public career.

"What, then, shall I say to you who have known him; to you, who have been the witnesses of his life; to you, who have esteemed him beyond all other men; to you, who feel that you have lost more than a father or a friend—both—lost all? I can only say it is right now for you to weep. Grief is the necessary burden of this day, and of many days to you; but when the fountain of your tears shall fail, when you shall become weary and worn, because of your great grief, then will it be fit for you to rejoice that one has lived so briefly, yet so well, and so honorably, so unremittingly, and so successfully labored in important services for his neighborhood, his State and his country—that you feel his death is an irreparable loss, and a public calamity. Weep now. It is good to weep. . . . . .

"His ambition in that great undertaking, (building the Vermont Central Railroad) was of a character which the world justly esteems to be noble: he aimed to win for himself an honorable public name, by rendering a great public service. However much of direct personal advantage he naturally and properly may have expected from it, I am sure his chief purpose was to win an honorable name. In the brightest days, he looked joyfully to this reward, and in the darkest, when every other hope seemed to fail, this remained to solace him. It was on one of these darkest days, and at a time when courage, hope and health were all failing, that he said to me, in his familiar mode of conversation, 'Well, Walton, whatever may become of the corporation, they cannot rob us of the road! It is done; it will be run; and the people will, at any rate, reap the blessings which we designed. Oh! if it were not for that, I really believe I should die.'"

In Governor Paine's first message to the General Assembly, in 1841, there is one topic presented for their consideration that I wish to preserve. (Mr. Gregory.)

"Education is a subject which cannot fail to command your earnest attention. It is true that no community can boast of more widely and universally diffused instruction than ours, and it might therefore appear useless to urge the topic upon your consideration. But we must continually bear in mind that it is not the result of accident that the people of this State, with so few exceptions, can all read and write, and have enjoyed the benefit of at least a good English education. They owe their happy and enviable condition in this respect entirely to the unceasing solicitude and wise legislation of our forefathers. While our State was yet almost a wilderness, those who themselves felt the want of education were most careful that their children should not be grown up in ignorance, and the efforts they made to establish and support common schools and seminaries for the higher branches of learning, must forever command our gratitude and admiration."

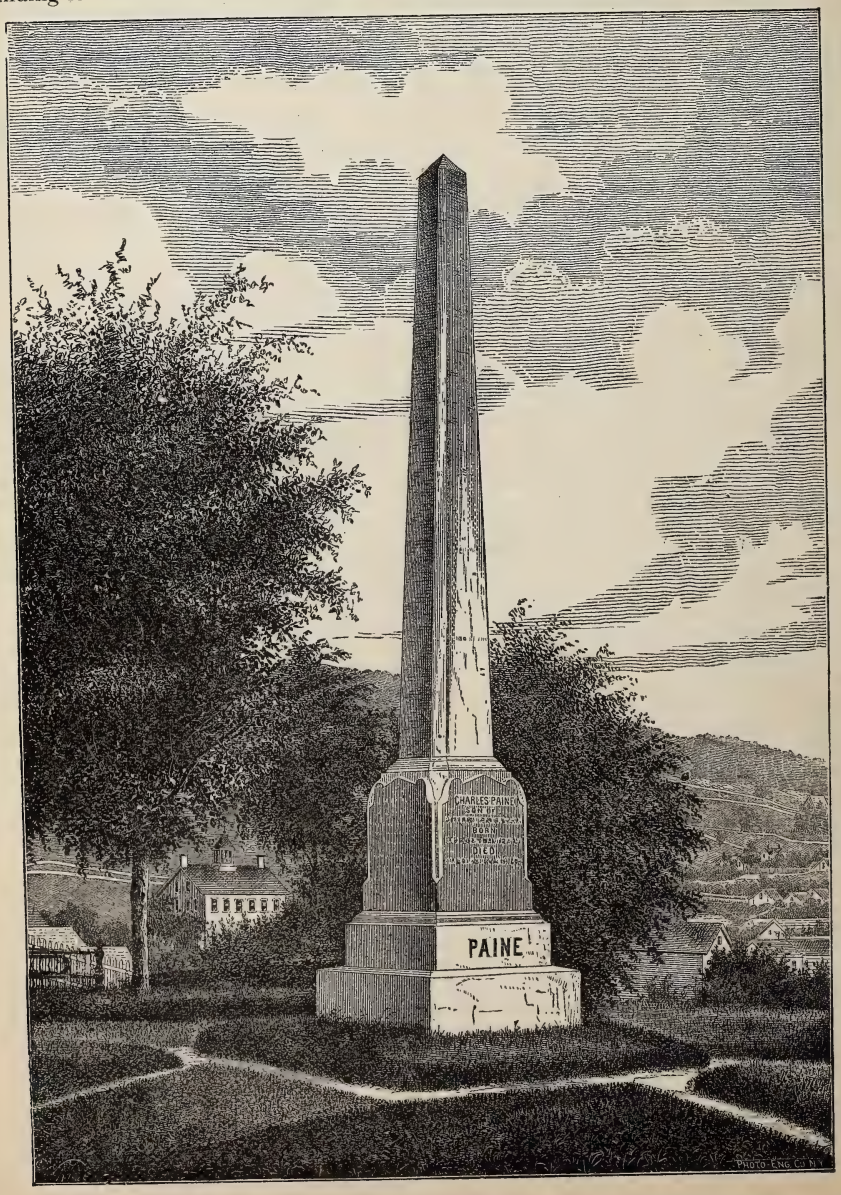
Such sentiments are "like apples of gold in pictures of silver," and show the character of the man. He took an interest in the education of all our people, and did not fail to speak an encouraging word when it would do good. He took an interest also in agriculture. Desiring to improve the stock of cattle in this vicinity, he imported a full blood Durham into town, and for many years the milking qualities of the dairy were improved to a good degree. It was by his influence that the Washington County Agricultural Fair was held one year in Northfield, on what is now called Central street; and it was one of the most successful fairs ever held in this county. He loved good cattle, and good horses.

He built and kept in good order a fish pond near his hotel, where he lived, and took great delight in feeding the fish from his hand. Gov. Paine's celebrated fish pond, 10 x 8 rods, was one of the curiosities of the Depot village.

He built the hotel in the Depot village, and before its alteration the cars came across the common from both directions, and would stop at the south end of the building for refreshments. In the days of William Rogers and E. A. Webb it was a popular resort, and in good times, when the Vermont Central and Northfield were in their days of prosperity, it was no uncommon thing to have from 50 to 100 guests at this house at a time.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
IN DIRECTORS' MEETING, Aug. 25, 1853.

Resolved, That this Board has with deep sorrow received intelligence of the death of the Hon. Charles Paine, late President of



this Company, and in consideration of his indefatigable and important services in originating and sustaining the corporation, and of his honorable character as its chief officer, we deem the event a suitable one for the official action of the Board.

Resolved, That in token of our individual respect and regard, and the high estimation in which we hold the character and memory of the deceased, we will in a body attend his funeral obsequies.

Resolved, That the President be empowered and requested to furnish *free passes* to the relatives and friends of the deceased, for the purpose of attending his funeral at Northfield, on the 1st inst.

E. P. WALTON, Jr., *Clerk*.

The following were the committee for Gov. Paine's funeral: Samuel W. Thayer, Jr., John Gregory, Moses Robinson, Heman Carpenter, Perley Belknap, Elijah Smith, Jr., Northfield, Dec. 16, 1853.

A handsome granite monument was placed over the Governor's remains in our beautiful Elmwood, by the generosity and munificence of his friend, Benjamin P. Cheney, Esq., of Boston, at a cost of $1,000, on which we read the following epitaph:

"Happy in his parentage, a youth of preparation
Was followed by an early maturity of usefulness,
Invigorated by many virtues, and adorned
By many manly acts;
Devoted to his native State, he applied
His talents, his wealth, and his strength to the
Advancement of her great public works,
And the encouragement of her institutions of learning.
Having bestowed upon Vermont benefits of which
The value cannot yet be justly appreciated,
He considered the wants of the world and the age,
And, while seeking a path which should unite
The Atlantic with the Pacific coast, he died
In a distant land, far from those who loved him.
Having merited well of the Commonwealth
And his kind, his remains were here interred,
Hallowed by public honors, and private tears."

[Gov. Paine, after a sickness of 26 days, died at Waco, Texas, July 6, 1853, age 54.



ELMWOOD CEMETERY.

BY DR. PHILANDER D. BRADFORD.

Within the corporate limits of the village of Northfield, just north of the same, upon a beautiful piece of table land, is situated Elmwood Cemetery.

The ground originally comprised an area of 6 acres and 36 rods, and was donated to the people of Northfield by their late benefactor, ex-Governor Charles Paine.

April 1, 1854, many of the citizens of the town met in the office of Hon. Heman Carpenter, to effect an organization under the general statutes, subsequently known as "The Northfield Cemetery Association." Hon. Heman Carpenter was chairman, and George Nichols clerk.

A committee of five were appointed to prepare articles of agreement, and a code of by-laws. At an adjourned meeting, April 8, the committee presented a code of by-laws, which were adopted, and an organization was perfected by electing a president, clerk, treasurer, and five curators.

Governor Paine having deceased, his administrators, James C. Dunn, of Boston, and Miss Caroline Paine, of New York, agreeable to his expressed wish, ex-

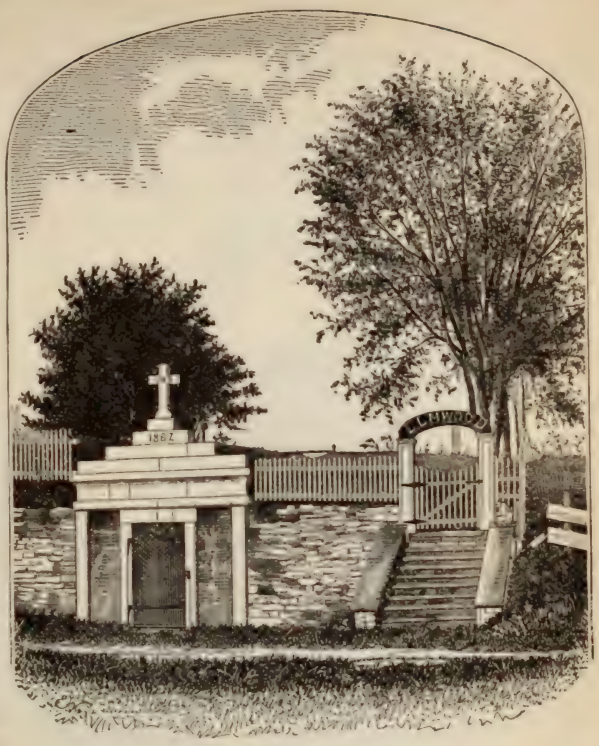
ecuted a deed of the above mentioned land to the Northfield Cemetery Association. The deed contains the following words: "In consideration of one dollar and good will paid to our full satisfaction, we grant, confirm, and convey to the Northfield Cemetery Association the following described land, etc., for the burial of the dead, and for no other purpose." The curators proceeded at once to inclose the grounds, lay out lots, avenues, walks, and open areas, causing the lots to be numbered, and a chart to be made of the same. But death was faster than they, on the 26th of the same month, even before the grounds were inclosed, the remains of Daniel Stevens were buried there, his being the first grave in the cemetery. In October, 1855, an act was passed by the Legislature of Vermont incorporating the Northfield Cemetery Association. The act provided that the affairs of the Association should be managed by trustees in number not less than five, nor more than seven, and that they should elect from their number a president, clerk, and treasurer. The corporation were: Royce Jones, William Rogers, H. M. Bates, William C. Woodbury, George Nichols, J. C. Cady, P. D. Bradford, J. C. B. Thayer, Perley Belknap, Heman Carpenter, E. A. Webb, E. G. Babcock, G. N. Cady, Calvin Cady, and W. F. Woodworth. In November, 1866, the Legislature passed an act in amendment of an act of 1855, "called an act incorporating the Northfield Cemetery Association," authorizing the Association formed under the General Statutes to accept the charter passed at the session of 1856, and that all rights, both in law and equity, be secured to and enjoyed by the association formed under the General Statutes that are secured to and enjoyed by the members of the association formed under the act aforesaid. Aug. 12, 1857, the association voted to accept the charter and amendment, and organized under the act of 1855, by electing five trustees, viz: William C. Woodbury, E. A. Webb, George Nichols, L. D. Gilchrist, and Jefferson Marsh. E. A. Webb was elected president, George Nichols, clerk and treasurer.

In November, 1867, an act was passed by the Legislature in amendment of an act passed November, 1855, changing the name of the Northfield Cemetery Association to "Elmwood Cemetery"; also authorizing the trustees to contract with individuals for the perpetual care and improvement of any lot or lots in said cemetery. In November, 1876, the Legislature passed an act in amendment of the foregoing, giving full power and control to the trustees as to the burial of the dead; also full power to control and prevent the burial and removal of bodies buried in said cemetery, as fully and to the same extent that selectmen have in the burial grounds of the State, and to the extent necessary to protect said cemetery from encroachment or trespass by any person or persons. The cemetery contains at the present time (1878) the remains of 575 persons. It has long been apparent that the grounds were not adequate to the increasing and prospective wants of the community, and the trustees added to the same in 1877 by the purchase of additional land.

The site selected for this cemetery is beautifully adapted for that purpose, and shows the good judgment and taste of the donor. It is withdrawn a little distance from the busy thoroughfare, yet easy of access, and affords a pleasant walk, which appears a favorite one with citizens and strangers. If the character of a people for refinement and religion is indicated by the care of and taste displayed in beautifying the burial places of the dead, it is a matter of congratulation that our cemetery, with its beautiful monuments, its mementoes of affection, and numerous emblems of the Christian hope lighting up the darkness of this world, contrasts so strongly with the cheerless and unattractive burial grounds of 50 years ago. If this cemetery shall be beautified in years to come as it may be beautified, if art shall vie with nature in adding to its attractions, if affection, not avarice, take the lead in questions of expenditures, it will soon become one of the

most attractive spots within the limits of our Green Mountain State.

The Association at its annual meeting, the first Tuesday in May, 1878, re-elected the former trustees, viz.: P. D. Bradford, J. H. Orcutt, C. D. Williams, J. C. Gallup, and E. G. Pierce, who subsequently elected P. D. Bradford, president, C. D. Williams, clerk and treasurer, G. B. B. Denny, auditor, and James Evans, sexton.



In connection with and belonging to said cemetery, is a substantial and commodious tomb, mention of which should not be omitted. At the annual town meeting in the spring of 1867, the selectmen were instructed by a vote of the town to build a tomb for temporary deposit of the dead, to be located at such place as would best accommodate the town. During the following summer the selectmen, (Marvin Simons, William Winch, and Dr. Samuel Keith,) agreeable to instructions, caused said tomb to be constructed at an expense of $1,200, and located it within the cemetery grounds, the Association donating the site. The front of the tomb is of hewn granite from Berlin quarry, with panels of serpentine from Roxbury quarry, donated by the late Thomas L. Salisbury. It is surmounted by a heavy marble cross, (the emblem of the Christian's faith,) upon which is the monogram I. H. S.

This tomb, bordering upon the highway at the head of North street, has been found of great convenience in the winter season, and for both usefulness and artistic beauty reflects great credit upon the town, and especially upon the member of the Board (Dr. Keith) who had charge of its construction.

CENTER CEMETERY.

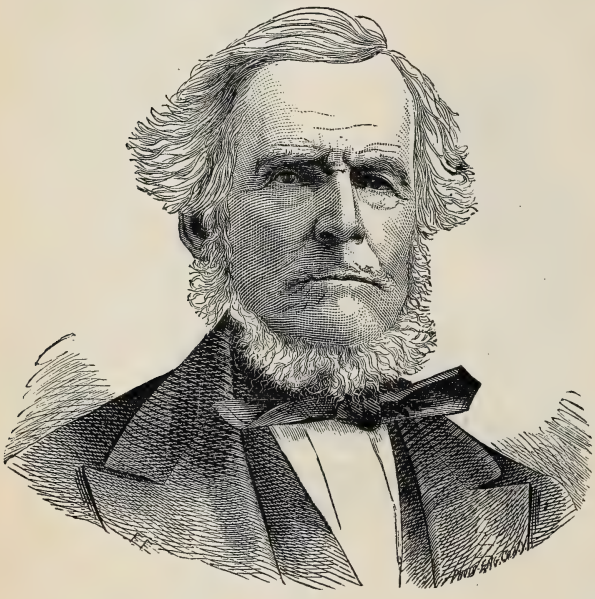
Sept. 18, 1823, Ezekiel Robinson, Oliver Averill, Joseph Keyes, Harry Emerson, and Nathan Green bought of E. Taylor, Jr., and G. R. Spalding 1 acre of land west of where the yellow meeting house stood for a burying-ground, paying $60. It was laid out in lots 11½x25 feet, with a drive-way running through from east to west. The lots were sold at 75 cents each, and in 1829, had all been disposed of except two lots in the southwest corner, which were reserved as a burial place for strangers.

Several additions have been made to the lot; that of Jonathan Briggs on the east, where the first meeting house was built, and last on the west one acre and 127 rods bought of Timothy Reed, Sept. 30, 1874, for $204.45.

Soon after this cemetery was ready, the dead buried on "Richardson's Meadow," west of the railroad, were taken up and interred here. From 1811 to 1823, Rich-

ardson's meadow was the general burial place in the vicinity. Some few were carried to the East Hill burying ground, and some to the west of Depot village, in a burial place near F. A. Preston's farm.

Nature has done much to make this ground "beautiful for situation." The improvement began in the front part of of the cemetery is praiseworthy, and it is hoped will be continued until the whole enclosure shall present an agreeable appearance.



HON. MOSES ROBINSON,

A son of one of the first settlers—see page 617 for biography of himself and the Robinson family, and page 646 of early anecdotes. His father opened a lot on his land for the first burying ground in town, as we understand, without charge for burial to any one.

EAST HILL CEMETERY is sitnated at the four corners on the East Hill, near the first settlement of the town, in what is called the Robinson district. It was the first burying ground in Northfield, and for a number of years the only one. The land belonged to the farm of Amos Robinson, and no organization as we can learn was ever formed to control it. All who desired it for the burial of their friends had the privilege, and here many of the early settlers rest from their labors. Among the prominent men that are here interred are Amos Robinson, Nathaniel Robinson, Abraham Shipman, Thomas Averill, and Jesse Averill, Lebbeus Bennett, Parley Tyler, William Jones, and Samuel Buzzell, with their wives and many of their children.

GOULDSVILLE CEMETERY.

This burying ground, located in the center of the village, shows care and attention in the laying out of the lots, and keeping them clear from weeds and briers. A distinguished traveler once remarked: "Show me the cemeteries and churches of a town, and I will tell you the character of the people."

The Falls village burial ground association was organized according to chapter 81 of Revised Statutes. The first meeting was held at the school-house in district No. 13, December, 1848, at which a constitution was adopted, A. S. Braman, moderator; Marvin Simons, clerk; Leander Foster, James Gould, Samuel Smith, Lotan Libbey, Anson Munson, executive committee. The land for the cemetery formerly belonged to the farm of Luther S. Burnham; was bought and laid out in 79 lots, sold at $4 each. The grounds have since been enlarged by about half an acre.

Ord. Sergt. Luke W. Kendall, Co. F, 4th Vt., was shot through the head in the battle of the Wilderness. His regiment had never fought without him, and he never received a scratch until his fatal wound. He had re-enlisted for 3 years; left a wife.

Edmund Pope, Jr., enlisted in 1861; taken prisoner at Wilson's Raid, June 19, 64; died in Dec., on board a transport, on his way home.

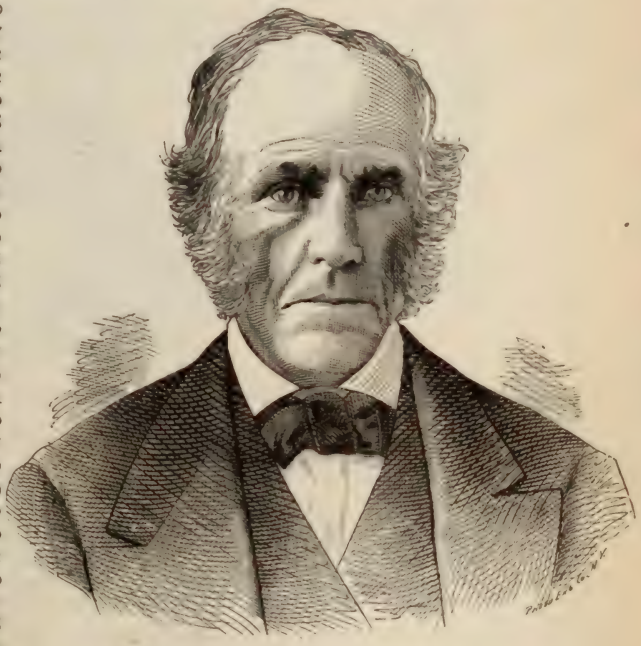
LONGEVITY OF NORTHFIELD.

BY DR. P. D. BRADFORD.

Names of all persons (as far as can be ascertained), who have lived and died in town over 70 years of age.

Whole number of males, 143; females, 100; total, 243. Aggregate ages of males, 12,249; of females, 9,090; total, 21,339 yrs. Average ages of males, 85 yrs. 7 m. 26 days; of females 90 9-10 yrs. Average ages of both sexes, 87 yrs. 9 m. 23 days.

Thomas Averill, 70
David Denney, 77
Prudence Wise Jones, 82
Aquilla Jones, 82
Hannah Shaw Hedges, 80
Thomas Averill, 78
Amasa Tubbs, 84
Mrs. Hill Tubbs, 80
Gilbert Hatch, 71
Elizabeth Averill, 80
Ezekiel Robinson, 70
Amos Robinson, 78
Elizabeth R. Averill, 88
Jerusha R. Richardson, 85
Samuel Richardson, 90
Thomas Coburn, 77
Polly G. Cochran, 70
Reuben Smith, 74
Hannah Robinson, 70
Elijah Smith, 77
Amos Averill, 80
Paul Richmond, 79
Mrs. Keyser, 80
Abraham Shipman, 80
Mary M. Smith, 82
William Cochran, 80
William Wales, 82
Azubah H. Frizzle, 78
Ebenezer Frizzle, 71
David Hedges, 94
Dinah D. Robinson, 87
Nathaniel King, 85
Thomas L. Mayo, 71
William Gold, 79
John Plastridge, 70
Polly Loomis Averill, 72
Joel Winch, 74
Lemuel Pope, 71
Daniel Stevens, 77
Polly Nichols Smith, 80
Lydia Heath, 71
Betsey Gallup, 74
Perley Tyler, 76
Betsey R. Tyler, 75
Polly Fish Worthington, 71
Lewis Hedges, 72
Lavina Chamberlin, 70
Mrs. Lewis, 75
Theophilus Gould, 74
Joseph Grant, 74
Esther Grant, 76
Amasa Alger, 87
Nathaniel B. Ashcroft, 70
John Fisk, 74
Asahel Briggs, 84
Mrs. Ebenezer Fox, 101
Ebenezer Fox, 85
Calvin Cady, 81
Betsey M. Cady, 73
Mrs. Maith Howe, 76
Stillman Allen, 83
William A. Gallup, 73
Isaac Kinsman, 84
John Leonard, 82
Anson Adams, 76
Nathaniel Fisk, 87
Betsey Fisk, 71
Sarah Fisk, 74
David Fisk, 73
Amos Howes, 72
Libbeus Bennett, 83
Daniel Worthington, 91
William Hedges, 73
William Keyes, 73
Mrs. Wm. Noyes King, 91
Joel Brown, 70
Seth P. Field, 76
Silas Braley, 81
Hannah Reed Davis, 75
David Plastridge, 73
Henry Knapp, 72
Stephen Thrasher, 79
John Preston, 95
Eunice C. Preston, 87
Almos Wheeler, 75
Rachel A. Wheeler, 82
Betsey Martin Fisk, 84
James Heath, 85
James Loomis, 75
David Partridge, 73
Michael Welch, 84
Willard Alger, 71
Margaret Mowcroft, 75
Eleazer Loomis, 81
Lois Rice, 89
Silas Rice, 93
Amarvale LaDuke, 76
Fanny Udall Richmond, 90
Simeon Curtis, 72
Rebecca Pope, 84
Betsey C. Pitkin, 90
Lucy R. Trow, 74
Asahel Blake, 76



CAPT. JESSE AVERILL. See page 618.

Polly Latham, 84
James Latham, 95
Ezra Latham, 88
John Greene, 78
Benjamin Porter, 88
James Pike, 92
Laura S. Randall, 76
Sally S. Thrasher, 88
Jedediah Bacon, 78
Marian Belknap, 97
Joseph S. Daniels, 73
Abijah Howe, 83
Samuel Richmond, 70
Mrs. M. R. Plastridge, 86
John F. Nye, 76
Nora Hannon, 75
Daniel Hannon, 75
Mrs. H. D. Balch, 80
Lydia W. Smith, 82
Nancy Quimby, 78
Susan Adams, 87
Richard Hedges, 87
Julia T. Hedges, 83
Adolphus Denny, 77
John Mosely, 70
Samuel Maxham, 81
Nancy L. Field, 79
Elijah Hedges, 85
Polly T. Hedges, 80
Samuel Buzzell, 81
Samuel Adams, 81
Elijah Burnham, 78
Roswell Alger, 78
Betsey French, 83
Ora Nichols, 82
Mrs. McCarty, 86
James Johnson, 74
George Rice, 75
Esther Rice, 75
Tyler Ladd, 71
William Mowcroft, 71
Huldah Varney, 70
Jonathan Rich, 87
Dennis Canady, 70
Daniel Stevens, 79
Mrs. Johnson, 88
Silas Jackson, 72
Lyman Cochran, 78
Jonathan Pitkin, 95
——— Churchill, 76
Noyes Tower, 83
Jemima Thompson, 84
Mrs. Rich, 90
Joseph Chamberlin, 88
Nancy H. Chamberlin, 76
Richard Hedges, 87
Rhoda R. Hedges, 83
Abigail D. Foster, 72
Mary LaDuke, 83
Edward Bean, 87
Harriet G. Dodge, 77
Susan Kent, 73
Amos Rice, 75
Ziba Rice, 75
James Steele, 82
Esther S. Steele, 77



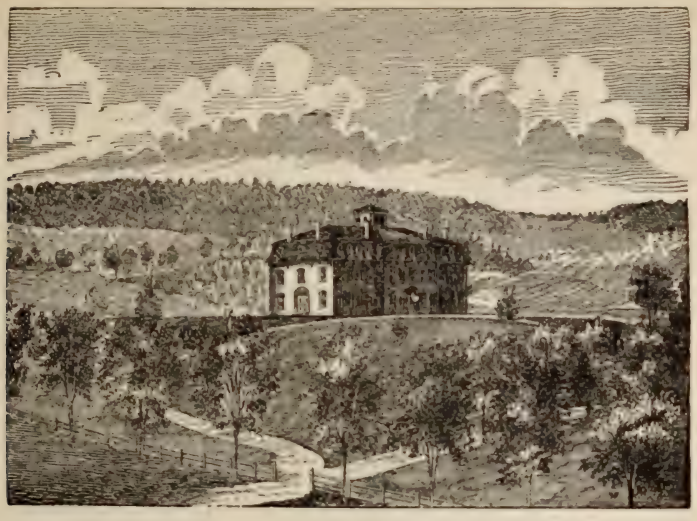
DR. BENJAMIN PORTER. See page 632.

James Webster, 74
Simon Eggleston, 81
Mrs. Holden, 95
Sarah Allen Curtis, 73
Betsey P. Houghton, 85
Polly Latham, 85
James Latham, 90
Oliver Averill, 80
John Greene, 84
Roswell Carpenter, 80
Roswell Carpenter, Jr., 76
Lovisa Carpenter, 84
Azuba Simons, 71
Thomas N. Courser, 73
Anna R. Smith, 79
Dyer Loomis, 88
Jesse Averill, 74
Betsey L. Ashcroft, 88
Betsey W. Kathan, 76
Susan C. Eastman, 87
Edward Eastman, 94
Joel Parker, 89
Hannah Gilson Parker, 99
Ezekiel Stanton, 73
Joel Coburn, 93
Anson Farnham, 80
Polly Farnham, 77
Abbie Tyler, 85
N. A. Whittaker, 84
Elijah Ellis, 80
Mrs. Elijah Ellis, 83
James Wiley, 75
Mary B. Tyler, 70
Betsey F. Mayo, 75
Isaac Libby, 75
Joseph B. Newton, 77
Rachel B. Newton, 74
Jacob Amidon, 75

Nathan Ring, 84
James Nichols, 77
Nathaniel Richardson, 86
Adin Smith, 78
Zebedee Briggs, 73
Solomon Dunham, 75
Mrs. James Pike. 84

Died in 1880 *and* 1881.

John Gregory, 71
Betsey W. Kathan, 76
Samuel Emerson, 76
Ozias Silsbury, 76
Thomas Emerson, 76
Ansel Shaw, 77
Jacob Loomis, 77
Moses Robinson, 77
Abigail Alger, 78
Harriet Hoyt Sylvester, 79
Calista Vinton Porter, 79
Charles Simons, 79
Rebecca W. Coburn, 80
Mary Wales, 80
Louisa Jones Rice, 80
Joseph Moffitt, 83
Josiah Lane, 85
John Averill, 86
Aurelia Kathan Nye, 86
Elmira C. Nye, 86
Stephen Burbank, 86
Silas Sheldon, 87
Melinda F. Davis, 88
Allen Balch, 91
M. R. Burbank, 92
Zervia S. Williams, 91
Mrs. A. Dumas, 93
Mrs. E. E. Corliss, 96
John Leahy, 100



LEWIS COLLEGE.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

BY REV. F. W. BARTLETT.

The early history since its foundation in 1834, may be found in the history of Norwich, where it was located until after the burning of the "South Barracks" in the spring of 1866. The next fall it removed to Northfield, the citizens thereof having raised $16,500 for the purpose. Rev. Edward Bourns, LL. D., had been president for 15 years.

On removal, the institution first occupied the upper part of Paine's building, i. e., from Sept. 13, 1866, to the Commencement in July, 1868. Capt. S. W. Shattuck became president *pro tempore* in 1866, Dr. Bourns remaining as professor of languages until his death, in July, 1871. Maj. Thomas W. Walker, U. S. A., became president in 1867, Rev. R. S. Howard, D. D., in 1869, Rev. Malcolm Douglass, D. D., in 1872, Rev. Josiah Swett, D. D., in 1875, Capt. Chas. A. Curtis, U. S. A., in 1877, Hon. Geo. Nichols, M. D., in 1880. Dec. 31, 1880, the trustees, having been empowered by the Legislature, changed the name to LEWIS COLLEGE.

This was done chiefly in recognition of the offer of Col. Chas. H. Lewis, LL. D., of Boston, an alumnus, to render it the needed financial support, on certain conditions, which were accepted by the trustees. With no endowment, there had been of late years a long-continued struggle for existence. Col. Lewis was at the same time elected president, and Dr. Clarence L. Hathaway, M. S., vice president.

The college has conferred the following degrees since its foundation: Bachelor of Arts, 111; Bachelor of Science, 140; Bachelor of Philosophy, 2; Civil Engineer, 3; Master of Arts, 80; Master of Civil Engineering, 13; Doctor of Medicine, 3; Doctor of Divinity, 16; Doctor of Laws, 14; Doctor of Philosophy, 2.

The faculty of professors and instructors have numbered 60, of which there graduated from Bowdoin College, 1; Brown University, 1; Cambridge, Eng., 1; Columbia, 2; Dartmouth, 2; Harvard, 1; Michigan, 1; Middlebury, 1; N. Y. City College, 1; Norwich University, 29; Trinity, Dublin, 2; Union, 1; University of Vermont, 1; Upsala, Sweden, 1; U. S. Military Academy, 2; Williams, 1.

Under the presidency of Col. Lewis there have been the following professors

besides the lecturers: Clarence L. Hathaway, M. S., M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Charles Dole, A. M., English, History and Political Science; William M. Rumbaugh, C. E., Drawing, Architecture, Civil and Topographical Engineering; Franklin W. Bartlett, A. M., Latin and Greek; John B. Johnson, A. B., Mathematics, Mining and Mechanical Engineering; Frederick W. Grube, A. M., Modern Languages; Asa Howe, C. E., M. D., Engineering, Field Work.

Military science has been taught and military discipline enforced from the outset; and accordingly many graduates and past cadets have entered the army in time of war, and not a few have risen to distinction as officers or engineers. The roll of honor includes the names of 12 general officers, 40 colonels and a great number of other officers, among whom some shed their blood for their country.

Recently efforts have been made to bring the college more prominently before the public as a school of practical science. The publication of the old college paper, *The Reveille*, has lately been revived by the cadets. The number of students is increasing.

REV. EDWARD BOURNS, LL. D.

BY REV. MALCOLM DOUGLASS, D. D.

Edward Bourns was born in Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 29, 1801. His father's ancestor was a Scotchman, whose name was thought to have been originally Burns, who went to Ireland about the time of James I., and settled in Derry. His mother bore the name of King. His two grandmothers were sisters, Medlicott, by name; and his great grandmother was a Kirkpatrick from Scotland. He was educated by Dr. Miller, of Armagh, entered Trinity College, Dublin, and won his degree of B. A. July 9, 1833. He passed the theological examinations, June, 1834. Both before and after this date he was engaged as a writer and reviewer by the well known publishers, Thomas Tegg & Son, Cheapside, London. He did not at once take orders, but engaged as tutor in a private family in England. In August, 1837, he landed in this country. He soon after opened an English and Classical School in Philadelphia, where he became acquainted with the Rev. Dr. William H. DeLancey, Provost of the Pennsylvania University. After the consecration of Dr. DeLancey as Bishop of Western New York, and his removal to Geneva, in 1838, Edward Bourns was attracted to Geneva. In 1839, he received the degree of M. A. from Geneva College, then presided over by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Hale. In the same year, he was made adjunct professor of the Latin and Greek languages. In 1841, he received the degree of LL. D. from the same college. In the same year on the 7th of March, in Trinity Church, Geneva, he was ordained Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church; and in the year following, March 12, at Zion Church, Palmyra, N. Y., he was ordained Priest. In 1845, he resigned the Professorship and went to Brooklyn, L. I., where he continued to give instruction in the languages, until he was called, in Sept. 1850, to the Presidency of Norwich University, Vt. He held this office until 1865; and from 1850, discharged also the duties of Professor of Latin and Greek until shortly before his death, which was caused by paralysis and occurred July 14, 1871.

Dr. Edward Bourns was no ordinary man. In the midst of pressing cares, frequent infirmities, and peculiar embarrassments, the intrinsic force, native shrewdness and genial kindness of his nature, notwithstanding a vein of constitutional caution and reserve, made him felt and respected and greatly endeared to many. The trials of Norwich University in his time were peculiar, and arose chiefly from the lack of an early and wise plan of foundation by generous endowments. Yet perseveringly and staunchly he stood by, through evil report and good report. He braved with wonderful elasticity and spirit the frosts and freshets and droughts of neglect and almost literary banishment and pecuniary hardship. In the most loyal unselfish spirit, he resigned his Presidency of N. U., after 15 years of service, and

still faithfully continued in her service, endured her transplanting from Norwich to Northfield, and became rooted in the new place, winning the esteem and confidence of all the people on every hand. Against increasing infirmities his well-proved spirit bore up to the last, scorning the thought of surrender; bearing him up by the long training of habit to give instruction, and to sacrifice himself, and to rally his powers, when it was marvelous that he could even prolong existence. He died in harness.

Let us draw an illustration of his character from the trees of a forest. There, in the admirable variety of nature, there are certain types and characteristics which distinguish one tree from another, and in which their respective excellences and good qualities lie. So it is also with men, and it was eminently so with this man. His character, like that of certain grand families of trees, was conspicuous amongst the many men of ability, education and practical sense with whom he constantly mingled. It was moulded and grew up under a combination of influences which helped to make the man. On his father's and his mother's mother's side he might be said to have inherited the characteristics of the Scottish Larch, which now clothes the heathery Scottish highlands and rugged hills. In hardihood under adverse storms, in patient endurance against the wintry sleet and driving hail, in the qualities which fit that tree to bear transplanting, to redeem the sterile, rocky wastes, and give them a new value; in these respects, this representative tree may well illustrate some of the marked characteristics of this man. He came in the prime of his young manhood to a country before unknown to him and strange, and was transplanted into its soil. As he stood upon the deck of the vessel which bore him from his native shores, he resolved at once and always to lay aside in obscurity the traditions of his native land, and accept in good faith and generously the traditions of the land of which he intended to be an acknowledged citizen. And under difficulties which few can understand, he succeeded in making himself useful and a blessing, and in moulding for good the character of many American youth, who now live to remember him with pleasure and gratitude.

But, again, on his mother's father's side he inherited also something of the capacity, strength and robustness of the Irish oak. This is a tree distinguished for its genuine toughness of grain, and practical power; and its ability to furnish sound timber for traffic, constructions, and the welfare of men and communities. And this tree may also represent in some sort the characteristics of this man. If you regard him as to his physical mould, it is easy to see that if he had been brought up to cultivate chiefly his bodily powers, he would have been gigantic even amongst our most powerful men. He was somewhat bent from long sedentary life, but when standing fully erect his height was but little short of six feet and three inches, with a framework—a breadth of shoulder, a development of muscle, and massive loins—in equal proportion. His physical courage was perfect. For although diffident to an extreme, and reluctant to a fault to display himself, no truer, braver heart could anywhere be found when the time for action came; no sympathy more ready than his with the oppressed, no freer outspeaking of views than his, no contempt of humbug and pretension—of mere glitter and show—more thorough than his. Take him all in all as he was, even as developed by purely literary and professional pursuits, by the life and service of the parish minister, by the trials of the academic professor and president, by the confinement of books and writings, and the intercourse of educated men; notwithstanding, mentally and physically, the Scottish larch and the Irish oak will not badly represent him.

Dr. Bourns was a man of learning and acumen. His Alma Mater, Trinity College, Dublin, was second to none in the United Kingdom in scholarly training and classical learning. Here he won honorable prizes, and in his library were books marked with the printed seal of the college recording the occasions upon which he won them in scholastic competitions.

He earned by long practice a right to speak and to teach as it were *ex cathedra*. He was also a voluminous, careful and exhaustive reader. Yet never at any time in his sermons or addresses, in conversation or in discussions, did he ever betray the consequence of the pedant, or assume to be other than a sincere enquirer after truth. He was fond of accuracy; willing to be restrained by well-grounded principles and laws; ready to surrender cheerfully his opinions and theories, if found to be untenable, but not otherwise. No man could discern better than he the weak points of a coxcomb or hypocrite; and no man could with keener humor and presence of mind foil the advances of intrusive persons and turn the tables upon them. Yet, with a facility of extempore speech, and a native readiness that but for his diffidence and physical hindrances would have placed him amongst our foremost public speakers, and with a keen and humorous mother-wit sufficient for three ordinary men, he guarded the portals of his lips with the extremest care from hasty, unbecoming, or careless words. He never passed the bounds of perfect propriety, modesty and good sense, in public or in private. He sometimes felt himself obliged to show a presuming, pertinacious or priggish person that he had the advantage of him and would keep it. But he never told tales out of school, or treated the character and actions of any scholar or any person but with the most delicate reserve. He stood in all these respects upon his sacred honor. His reticence under the most trying circumstances and in regard to those who had caused him great anxiety, was marvellous and instructive.

Would that our limits permitted us to illustrate that readiness and keenness of humor which those who knew him will easily remember. We heard him once make the following characteristic speech, on a certain commencement evening at Norwich; when the cadets were assembled with a serenading band of music, and the Doctor was importuned for a speech. He opened the window and was heard to say: "Young gentlemen, I thank you for this admirable music. I have heard you praised greatly this day by our accomplished visitors, and I think myself that you have done very well indeed. I cannot help thinking that if you are such fine birds now when you are half-fledged, what will you be when you are in full feather!" When the clergy of the diocese of Vermont, after the death of Bishop Hopkins, held a preliminary meeting to review the names of candidates to fill the vacancy, the Doctor while praising highly the timber of Vermont, ingeniously argued that a Vermont sapling, which had been transplanted, developed and finished under other and most favorable skies, was *ceteris paribus* better furnished than one could otherwise be for this responsible service.

Dr. Bourns worked faithfully in his clerical life. He was an excellent sermonizer, and extemporized passages and paragraphs with the greatest facility as he was preaching. It may be remembered that at a certain Convocation of the clergy in Rutland years ago, the question under discussion was, How may sermons be made more effective in drawing the laity? The Doctor, when asked his opinion, answered that the clergy "should prepare better sermons." "They should use more art," he said; "not art in the sense of artifice, but high, sacred art in building up, constructing, the sermon, and preaching it."

As a theologian, he was no mere theorist, but sound, practical, consistent, and conservative. He was not by nature enthusiastic; and he sometimes distrusted those who were, if he failed to discern the stability of the foundation upon which they built. He deeply felt the value of energy and practical common sense in carrying out the great work of the Church, and showed his sincere missionary spirit by doing under great disadvantages what he could in the paths of clerical work. Before he went to Norwich many clergyman received his assistance in the pulpit. In Norwich he held service in the chapel, afterwards in a parish church. For 16 years he crossed the Connecticut River weekly to minister to the little parish in Hanover, without other compensation than

the small means of the Diocesan Board of Missions could furnish him. At Northfield, he served for several years as rector of St. Mary's Parish. In the beautiful cemetery of that village will be found his monument and his grave.

When one, a professor in the University, and one of its first two graduates; one who had become endeared to Dr. Bourns by the mutual trials and sympathies of many years of academic life together; when this good and true man, this Christian brother, Gen. Alonzo Jackman, approached him a few days before his death, and asked the question, "Is the sky all clear between you and your God?" "Yes," was the emphatic response; and after a pause, "yes, it *is* clear."

GEN. ALONZO JACKMAN, LL. D.

BY REV. FRANKLIN W. BARTLETT.

The name of Alonzo Jackman occupies an illustrious place in the annals of Vermont, and on account of his distinguished services, as an educator and a soldier, as well as his virtues as a man, he deserves a longer biographical notice than our limits permit. He was born in Thetford, Mar. 20, 1809, the second son of Joseph and Sarah (Warner) Jackman, who were industrious and worthy people. When nearly 3 years old, his father, a farmer, died of an injury, and his mother was left in straightened circumstances, with three children, Enoch, Alonzo and Joseph. Shortly after that, they removed to Strafford, and the next year, 1813, to New Boston, in the town of Norwich; and that summer, the young lad commenced attending school. One day, he had a narrow escape from drowning in the swollen brook near by. The same year, he was very low of a fever, and not expected to live. He had early religious impressions; for when he was only 5 years old, he believed he saw a vision of the Lord walking on the sky. In 1814, while his mother was at Enfield, N. H., a few weeks, to learn the art of making oil-cloth, he was placed in the care of a Mrs. Sawyer, who instilled into his young mind a knowledge of the Bible. Many years afterwards, the mature man looked back to that period as having had an important influence on his subseqent life. In 1815, he lived in the same house with a Smith family; and their boy, Joseph, who afterwards became the Mormon Prophet, was his play-fellow. In 1816, Mrs. Jackman was married to Eli Clark, who took a farm to carry on by the halves, and the two older boys worked as steadily on it as if hired men. Alonzo cut wood for the family bare-footed, with a warmed board between his feet and the snow. One day when Enoch and he were cutting from the same log, the latter sat down to rest, when Enoch's axe glanced and cut his brother slightly, nearly from hip to knee.

In 1820, these two boys left home, never to return again, except on a visit, their mother having given them the parting admonition, "Go for yourselves and remember there is a God." Alonzo went to work with a farmer, James Powell, for board, clothing and schooling. He remained one year. While there he heard much religious discussion, and commenced reading the Bible through by course, in order to know the truth more perfectly. In 1821, he commenced work for another farmer, about half a mile from his birthplace. Here he was to have board, clothing and 3 months at school. He did his part faithfully, but was unjustly treated, and some of the winters was allowed but little time at school, a disadvantage in early years, which he always afterwards felt. Having worked here 6 years, he left with $4, and two days provisions. His brother Enoch accompanied him, and the two, with $12.47 between them, went on foot down the Connecticut river until they reached Middletown, Mar. 16, with 25 cents left. They crossed over to Chatham, now Portland, where they secured work in the sandstone quarries, near which his brother still resides. He attended school in the winter.

In 1828, young Jackman went to New York and engaged as seaman before the mast, on a new ship, the St. John, bound for Mobile, and from there, as he supposed, to Liverpool. This expectation was not realized, and he returned by another ship to New York and thence to

Portland, where he worked in the quarry during the season, and then went to Vermont, where he visited and helped his mother, spending the winter at school. In the spring of 1830, he was again at work in the quarry, and the next winter attended the high school at Portland. About this time he decided to be a Christian. One wakeful night he revolved the subject in his mind and firmly resolved to give himself wholly to the service of God. He joined the Methodist class in March, 1831, and the following summer was baptized by immersion. The year 1831 was employed like the year before, partly in the quarry and partly at school.

In 1832, the two brothers left Portland for Ohio; but Enoch, when they had reached Troy, N. Y., could be persuaded to go no further. After a few weeks in the stone cutter's business, they left for New York, where they got employment on a steamboat for a short time, and then returned to the quarries. Alonzo, however, did not abandon the idea of going west to settle. In October, he left for Ohio. He traveled in various parts of the state, looking for a farm; but he finally shipped on a steamboat, engaged in the iron trade, between Cincinnati and Wyandotte, Va. He was next employed on a New Orleans and Mobile boat. In May, 1833, he again went to work in the Portland quarry.

The scanty opportunities which he had snatched for reading, and his short seasons of school life had given him a desire to pursue a regular course of study. He considered whether to accept an agency for a line of steamers, go to farming in Ohio, or to get an education. He decided, left Portland, and about Dec. 1, 1833, entered Franklin Seminary at Norwich, Vt. The next year, the principal, Mr. Buck, removed his school to New Market, N. H., and young Jackman went with him, and, while prosecuting his studies, rendered assistance in teaching mathematics, his favorite branch. In the summer of 1835, he taught the same branch while pursuing his studies in an academy at Kingston, N. H., and also on its removal in the autumn to Rochester, N. H. Norwich University had, in the meantime, been chartered and opened. He decided to enter it, and did so in December of that year, having passed his examination for admission to the Senior class. He graduated at the first commencement, Aug., 1836, with the degree of B. A. Being the only graduate that year he stands at the head of the alumni. Soon afterwards he was elected to the chair of mathematics. In the next summer vacation, he visited in New England, New York and Canada. In 1838, on account of the uneasiness caused by the projected Canada rebellion, he was employed to drill troops at Enosburgh, Berkshire and Sheldon. On returning to open the spring term of 1839, Zerah Colburn, Professor of Languages, had died, and the charge of the whole institution rested upon Captain Partridge and himself. In Feb., 1840, Josiah Swett, who had been Jackman's room-mate and graduated a year after him, became professor of ancient languages, and that summer these two professors established a paper at Norwich, devoted to military science, national defence, and the interests of the militia. It did not prove a financial success; and one reason may have been that it stood aloof from politics during the great excitement of the presidential campaign of that year. Professor Jackman contributed a series of articles on tactics valuable for their clearness and precision. Some time during the publication of this paper, both editors resigned their professorships and removed to Windsor, where they opened a school, which they called the New England Seminary. They were both Methodists, but after much reading and discussion concluded to enter the communion of the Episcopal church, and received confirmation from Bp. Hopkins, in 1843.

While at Windsor, Jackman had as mathematical treatise printed on the subject of "Series," in which his investigations were carried beyond the ability of the ordinary student. Having conducted the school for 3 years, he and his friend Swett returned by invitation, in 1844, to the University, and resumed their professorships under the new president, Gen. T.

B. Ransom. After the commencement of 1845, the two friends left for Claremont, N. H., proposing to set up a school; but finding the project unpromising, they abandoned it. Jackman, at the solicitation of the president and the trustees of N. U., again went on duty in the fall term.

In 1846, he wrote and published an article on the subject of an oceanic magnetic telegraph. He gave in detail plans for the construction, materials and manner of laying a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. In lecturing to his school on magnetism, he had expressed the belief that if the necessary expense could be met, a telegraph might be thus extended across the ocean. In 1846, the Hon. Amos Kendall, then president of a Telegraph Co., at Washington, D. C., communicated to a Philadelphia paper the difficulties of crossing, with the telegraph, large bodies of water. Prof. Jackman, happening to see this article, wrote Mr. Kendall, and explained how the difficulties could be surmounted. Receiving no reply, he was induced to write out for publication the article to which we have referred, that no other person might have the credit of solving the problem which he had worked out in this field of science. Accordingly, he wrote a paper, answering all objections, providing against all the difficulties, and including all the necessary particulars of construction and the method of laying an oceanic telegraphic cable. This was about 12 years before the first Atlantic cable was successfully laid. He sent the article to periodicals in Washington, New York, Philadelphia and Boston; but editors refused it, considering the plan visionary. He then sent it to the *Vermont Mercury* of Woodstock, where it appeared in the number dated Aug. 14, 1846. He forwarded copies to prominent men in the United States, England, Canada and France. It seems, therefore, that the credit is due him of having matured a successful plan for this gigantic enterprise. The cable as it was laid was of the same general description with that which he had proposed, differing in some minor details, among which was the use of gutta-percha instead of india rubber for the purpose of insulation.

Prof. Jackman was well versed in tactics, and had a reputation as an excellent drill-master. This led to his being appointed Brigade drill master by the Governor of New Hampshire, with the rank of Major. He drilled the officers of the brigades of that state at certain times in 1847, '48.

Returning to Norwich from a drill, he had held at Exeter, N. H., he suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which he narrowly escaped death. This is one of the many times when he was near death, either by accident or sickness.

In Aug., 1849, he obtained 3 years leave of absence from the University, and in October, sailed from Boston for California by way of Cape Horn. His object was to see the country and to add to his resources. He reached San Francisco March 13, 1850. Within a few weeks he took out a claim in the gold region. The prospect seemed fair; but it was desirable to turn the course of the river, and Jackman was elected the Engineer. He was 100 miles from a civilized center, and had to work at a disadvantage; but his ingenuity and acquirements came to his aid. He accomplished the work he had undertaken, and Californians pronounced it the greatest achievemeut in engineering in the state. He did not find much gold, however. When the rainy season was approaching, he sold out, and the same autumn went to Oregon, and took out a claim of 320 acres, not far from Pacific city, now included in Washington Territory. When Pacific County was organized, June 2, 1851, and county officers elected, Mr. Jackman was made Probate Judge and School Superintendent. In December, he quit Oregon, with some of his farm products on board a bark bound for San Francisco, expecting to realize a goodly sum of money for them. The passage was rough, and his property was rendered worthless by leakage of the vessel. While in this city, he learned that a large amount of gold had been realized from his old mining claim since he left it.

He returned to Norwich Apr. 10, 1852,

intending to settle up his affairs and return to his western farm. Dr. Bourns, at this time President of N. U., induced him to teach until the next commencement. Meantime, the reports he heard from the West dissuaded him from returning thither, and he consented to remain with Dr. Bourns and assist him not only in teaching, but in paying the indebtedness of the institution. In 1857, the N. U. cadets were organized under the militia law, as an infantry company, and Prof. Jackman was commissioned Captain, and in 1859, when officers of the 2d Regt. were ordered to meet at White River Junction for choice of regimental officers, he was chosen and commissioned Colonel. The next fall, he held an officers' drill there, and a regimental muster at Bradford. The same year the Vermont militia were consolidated into one brigade and Col. Jackman was made Brigadier General. He was very painstaking and thorough in his instructions and drills; and was himself skilled in the use of fife or drum.

At the beginning of our late civil war, he received a telegram from Gov. Fairbanks, summoning him to meet him at St. Johnsbury with Gens. Baxter and Davis. The Secretary of War had called for troops. A long consultation was held, and an extra session of the legislature was called. Several companies were detailed and equipped. The governor offered the general any position in his power to grant, if he wished to go to the front; but expressed the preference that he should remain where he was, and qualify men for duty. He rendered service as an officer during this period; inspected and got in readiness the old militia, organized new companies and regiments; sent out cadets to drill companies in different parts of the State, as he was notified of their formation, and regimental officers from different States went to him for instruction at Norwich. At the time of the raid on St. Albans, he took the cadet corps to Derby Line, in response to an order from the governor, with authority to take command of any forces he might find, and to organize more if needed. As no danger had been apprehended the militia had been disbanded; but the cadets were always ready, and were *en route* by rail 2 hours after the order was received.

Honor is due the general for the result of his work on behalf of his State and the Union during these years; his industry was untiring; and his clear, precise, thorough instructions to officers and men were of great value to them in the service.

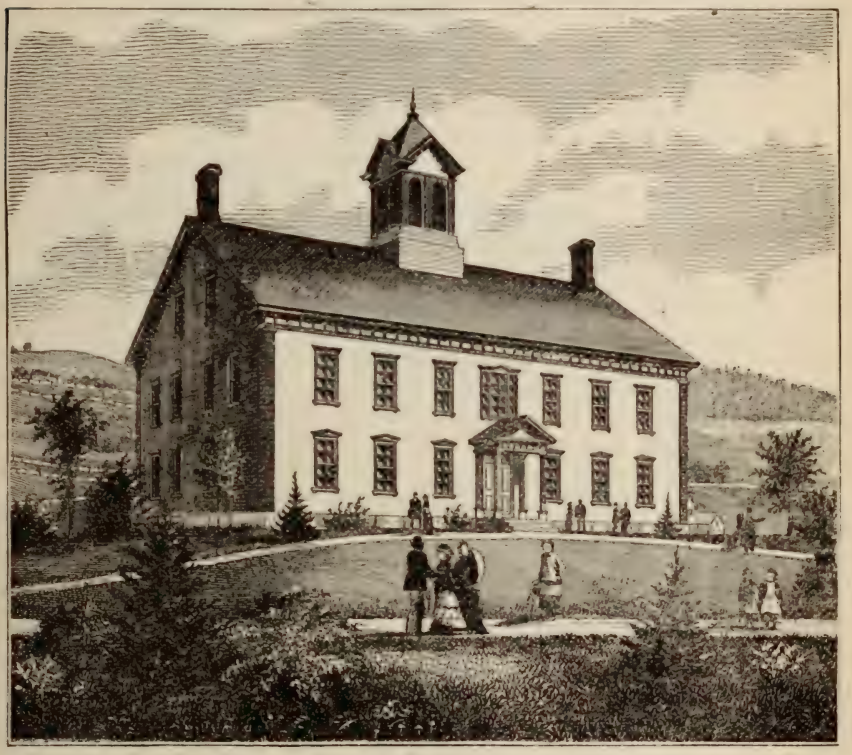
On March 13, 1866, the N. U. "South Barracks" building was burned, whereby Drs. Bourns and Jackman, who had paid up the indebtedness, lost heavily. The latter now thought of leaving to seek a support elsewhere; but the friends of the institution were anxious that he should remain to aid in establishing it in a new place, and to this he consented, with the understanding that he should not be responsible for its finances or government; and he removed with it to its new location in Northfield, and remained connected with it until his death Feb. 24, 1879. He had attended to his duties as professor the previous week, and been at church the day before. He died from an affection of the heart.

He had been a close student, often so absorbed when studying as to be oblivious of what was passing. His delight was in mathematics, in which he excelled, and he was conversant with natural science. His culture lay mostly in these channels and in military science. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1862. He wrote some mathematical works which he never published, and demonstrated the problem of squaring the circle to his own satisfaction and to that of some other eminent professors—that old problem which had vexed mathematicians for centuries.

In person, Gen. Jackman was of sturdy compact frame, though of somewhat less than medium height; his complexion slightly dark, his eye, dark grey and keen; the countenance indicating both benevolence and decision of character. He was was very methodical, earnest, and honest; had great endurance and strength of body, and mind; under the trials of life was submissive and patient, and was a

devout and faithful Christian, and in this respect has left an example which will not soon be forgotten. For several years he was Senior Warden of St. Mary's church, Northfield; and bequeathed at his death his small estate to the poor.

He was married to Miss Charlotte Sawyer of Royalton, Jan. 1, 1856. They had two children: Alonzo, born in 1857, and died 1859; Helen, born 1860, and died 1877; Mrs. Jackman died 1874.



NORTHFIELD GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOL.

DESCRIPTION BY JAMES N. JOHNSON, ESQ.

The Northfield graded and high school, the most important public school in the valley of Dog river, was established nearly in its present form in 1870. The high school is the successor of the Northfield institution formerly the Northfield academy—chartered by the Legislature in 1846. Previous there had been no regular high school in this valley. Gov. Paine donated the grounds for the academy site in 1850, upon an eminence between the river and the Central Vermont railroad, and not far from the geographical center of the village of Northfield.

Through the exertions of Gov. Paine, Heman Carpenter, John L. Buck, James Palmer, George R. Cobleigh, Benjamin Porter, Leander Foster, and quite a number of other public-spirited citizens, a subscription of about $2,400 was raised for erecting the school-building, and another to pay for furniture and apparatus. About a hundred men signed the main subscription, Gov. Paine giving $500; Heman Carpenter, $100; Wm. Nichols and James Palmer, $75, each; H. H. Camp, James Moore, H. R. Campbell, P. Belknap & Co., N. C. & C. S. Munson, Dr. S. W. Thayer, George M. Cady, James Gould, Thomas Connor, R. H. Little, $50, each; J. C. Cady, $40; William Rogers, $35; E. A. Webb, $30; N. W. Lincoln, Elijah Smith, Stephen Cochran, A. Wetherbee, G. P

Randall, C. S. Dole, Leander Foster, $25, each; George K. Cobleigh, William R. Tucker, A. S. Braman, H. Nye, Theophilus Cass, $20, each; H. L. Briggs, $12.50.

At the first meeting of the trustees, Mar. 6, 1847, Charles Paine, John L. Buck, Leander Foster, James Gould, Jas. Palmer and Heman Carpenter present, John L. Buck, Esq., was chosen president, James Gould vice president, and Heman Carpenter secretary and treasurer. Judge Carpenter filled his offices till 1868. The building was erected in 1851, by Wm. H. H. Dunham and E. K. Jones; cost about $2,600; dedicated and school opened Sept. 1851, with C. C. Webster, A. M., principal. It flourished well, Rev. R. M. Manly succeeding as principal in 1852–3. In 1854, the name of the school was changed by the Legislature to Northfield Institution. The principals since have been John H. Graham, A. R. Bissell, George Brooks, J. G. McIntire, George F. Beard and Charles G. Tarbell, able teachers, and the school well patronized in their time. Having no separate fund, it deteriorated somewhat during the War of the Rebellion.

After the decease of Northfield's benefactor, Governor Charles Paine, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees, Jan. 30, 1854:

WHEREAS, The Trustees of Northfield Academy have heard with deep grief the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. Charles Paine, one of the Trustees of this Institution . . . .

Resolved, That in his death this Institution has lost one of its first friends, and one whose aid contributed largely to the establishment and success of the same.

Resolved, That the friends of this Institution will ever hold in grateful remembrance the many public and private virtues of our deceased friend, and the services he has rendered the cause of education in our midst, and the advancement of the growth and prosperity of our State.

This Institution will perpetuate its organization, the following named gentlemen being the present Trustees: P. D. Bradford, president; Lorenzo Belknap, vice president; J. H. Orcutt, secretary and treasurer; P. D. Bradford, George Nichols, J. H. Orcutt, L. Belknap, George M. Fisk, executive committee.

Perley Belknap, P. D. Bradford, J. C. Cady, Lorenzo Belknap, George Nichols, J. H. Orcutt, W. S. Hazen, E. K. Jones, J. C. B. Thayer, George M. Fisk, Charles Dole.

In 1870, the village school district made a permanent arrangement with the trustees of the institution to repair the building, and occupy it for a graded and high school, free for all pupils of the village, which was accomplished through the friends of popular education, notably: Hon. Heman Carpenter, James N. Johnson, Rev. William S. Hazen, Thomas L. Salisbury, A. S. Braman and J. H. Richardson. The school opened in Sept. 1870, with 331 pupils, Marshal R. Peck, A. B., principal. He remained 2 years, and should ever be gratefully remembered. Principals since have been, A. R. Savage, Eben C. Smith, A. W. Blair and W. W. Prescott, all efficient, as also, many lady teachers in the graded departments. It received its charter from the Legislature in 1872.

The old building was accidentally burned Jan. 13, 1876, and the following season the present building, 60 x 90 feet, with 7 main rooms, was erected, at a cost of about $11,000, by J. C. Rice, upon the same site.

The school at present stands well among similar institutions of the State. It costs from $2,500 to $3,000 a year to run it.

Directors for 1882.—P. D. Bradford, president, Chas. A. Edgerton, secretary, Geo. H. Crane, William B. Mayo, H. L. Kenyon.

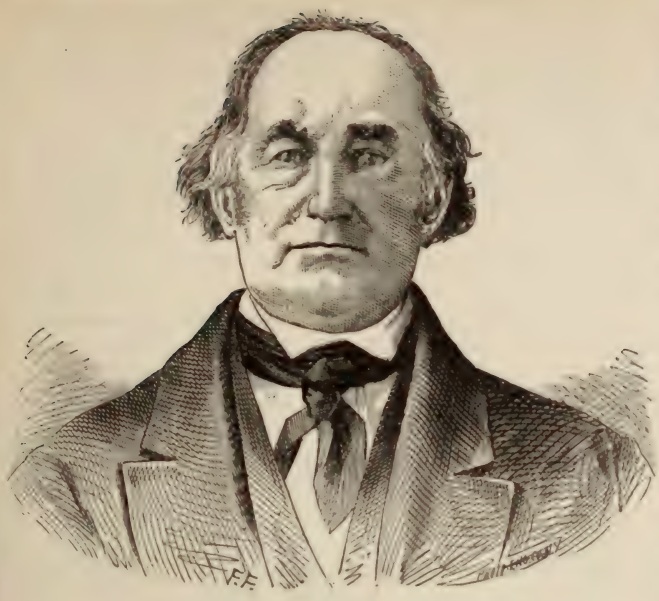
SUICIDES.

Whole number of suicides in town, 25: by hanging, 9, by drowning, 6; by poisoning, 4; by cutting their throats, 4; by shooting, 2.

Males, 6 by hanging, 4 by drowning, 3 by cutting their throats, 2 by poison, 2 by fire-arms; total, 17. Females, 3 by hanging, 2 by drowning, 2 by poison, 1 by cutting throat; total, 8.

Attempted suicides 6; 3 by cutting their throats, 2 by hanging, 1 by poison.

Males, 2 by cutting their throats; females, 2 by hanging, 1 by cutting her throat, 1 by poison.



REV. JOEL WINCH, FIRST W. M.

MASONIC.

The first record of DE WITT CLINTON LODGE, No. 15, F. & A. M., was Nov. 8, 1848, working under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Vermont. This record does not show where they met, but it is believed they held their meetings in I. W. Brown's hall at the Center village. The officers were: Joel Winch, W. M.; H. W. Carpenter, S. W.; Walter Little, J. W.; Elijah Smith, Jr., Secretary. Date of Charter, Jan. 18, 1849.

Charter Members.—H. W. Carpenter, Joel Winch, Samuel L. Adams, Oramel Williams, Walter Little, Joshua Lane, Joseph Bean, John Fisk, Zeno Crocker, S. B. Holden, Philip Staples, John Leonard, and Jesse Averill.

Rev. John Gregory received the first degree in August, 1849.

Past Masters.—Joel Winch, Joel Winch, Jr., A. V. N. Carpenter, A. H. Proctor, David L. Howe, E. G. Babcock, C. N. Carpenter, James P. Warner, J. G. Somerville, Geo. W. Kingsbury, Henry Ferris, J. L. Mack.

Officers for 1882.—W. M. Rumbaugh, W. M.; L. A. Howes, S. W.; Ozro Winch, J. W.; J. C. B. Thayer, trea.; H. L. Kenyon, sec.; W. O. Whitmarsh, S. D.; G. C. Bates, J. D.; E. Ingalls, S. S.; Wm. Luther, J. S.; D. Thomas, Marshal; A. McGillvary, Tyler.

MOUNT ZION COMMANDERY, No. 9, Knight Templars. A dispensation was granted by the Right Eminent Grand Commander to the following Sir Knights: J. L. Mack, Joel Winch, Henry D. Bean, Stephen Thomas, Frank H. Bascom, L. Bart Cross, Emory Towne, G. C. V. Eastman, George W. Tilden, Charles E. Abbott, J. M. Poland, and Allen McGilvary, to open a Commandery of Knights Templars at Northfield, and to confer the orders of knighthood.

The first meeting under this dispensation was held Apr. 9, 1873, A. O. 755, and the following officers were appointed: Jona L. Mack, Eminent Commander; Henry D. Bean, Generalissimo; Frank H. Bascom, Captain General; George C. V. Eastman, Prelate; Charles E. Abbott, Senior Warden; Allen McGilvary, Junior Warden; Joel Winch, Treasurer; J. Munroe Poland, Recorder; Emory Town, Standard Bearer; L. Bart Cross, Sword Bearer; George W. Tilden, Warder.

A charter was granted them by the Grand Commandery, June 10, A. D., 1873, A. O. 755, and Aug. 27, of the same year, they were formally constituted with appropriate ceremonies by the Right Eminent Grand Commander, Joseph L. Perkins, and other grand officers. This interesting occasion was graced by the presence of Burlington Commandery, No. 2, and

the street parade of the two commanderies is remembered as beautiful and imposing.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, Conclave No. 5, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine. A charter having been granted to Henry D. Bean, George C. V. Eastman, Joel Winch, George W. Kingsbury, Charles E. Abbott and Allen McGilvery, by the Grand Imperial Council of the State of Michigan, to form and hold a Conclave of the Red Cross and Appendant Orders at Northfield, in the State of Vermont, the above-named Sir Knights on the ninth day of April, A. D., 1875, A. O. 1562, organized Lily of the Valley, Conclave No. 21, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, by electing Henry D. Bean, M. P., sovereign; George C. V. Eastman, viceroy; Allen McGilvery, sir general; Chas. E. Abbott, Jr., general; Joel Winch, treasurer; George W. Kingsbury, recorder.

A convention of the several Conclaves of the Order in this State met at Burlington, Apr. 30, 1875, and organized the Grand Imperial Council of Vermont under the direction of Sir D. Burnham Tracy, 33°, Grand Sovereign of Michigan. The organization being completed, the above-named charter, No. 21, issued by the Grand Imperial Council of Michigan, was surrendered for endorsement, and was reissued by the new Grand Council as No. 5 on its roll of subordinates, by the authority of which charter Lily of the Valley Conclave has continued to convene regularly for the transaction of the business of the Order until the present time.

MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION of VT., established in Northfield, its principal officers citizens of this town, was organized in Feb. 1875, Hon. George Nichols, president; J. L. Mack, vice president; G. B. B. Denny, secretary, and J. C. B. Thayer, treasurer, and the same gentlemen continue to hold these several offices at the present time (1878.)

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

In the fall or winter of 1849 and '50, Brothers Dr. Samuel W. Thayer, J. C. B. Thayer, Dr. Edward A. Williams, Isaac L. Stevens, and Thomas J. Nutter sent a petition to the Grand Master, asking to be instituted as a Lodge, which request was granted, and Mar., 1850, the grand officers visited Northfield, and instituted the Lodge, with the above named brethren as charter members, and the same evening T. A. C. Beard, S. S. Cady, James Palmer, and J. S. Abbott also became members, making 10 in all. The first Noble Grand was Dr. S. W. Thayer, and the first Vice Grand J. C. B. Thayer, and Dr. Edward H. Williams the first Secretary.

Prosperity attended the Lodge, and at the end of three months they had 30, and at the end of two years 60 members, with but one death; but in May, 1852, their hall was burned, with all their books and Lodge property, except the secretary's book; loss in regalia, library, &c. was $350; no insurance, and a debt of $150, without a penny to pay; no Lodge room, and members scattered, and had it not been for the faithfulness of those who loved Odd Fellowship, it must have gone down never to rise again.

The first meeting after the fire was held in the hall of the Northfield House. After a time a hall was procured on Central Street; the next hall was in Union Block.

Prosperity again dawned, Jan. 1, 1859, they had in the treasury $508.29, free from debt; but sickness and death made inroads upon them soon again, and their treasury was depleted; and about this time the railroad works were removed to St. Albans, and as a matter of course many of the members went with them; those left became disheartened, and the good work ceased for the time, after paying all their debts.

But in the summer of 1871, Past Grand Master, P. D. Bradford, proposed a meeting of the faithful at his office, when a paper was drawn up, signed by a goodly number, petitioning the Grand Master to be again recognized. The request was granted; on the evening of Aug. 1, 1871, the grand officers came to Northfield, and restored the Lodge to life. After a few months they began to recuperate, and have gained steadily in funds and members until the present time, with a good working

Lodge, and a determination to make it a success. So that to-day [1878] they have 100 members, $1200 in the treasury, free from debt.

The amount of relief paid by the Lodge cannot be told, as the records were burned. But since 1871, they have paid $150 for funeral expenses, have buried 5 brothers, and 200 have been admitted to this institution since its first organization.—[J. G. 1878.

Present Officers, 1882.—P. D. Bradford, N. G.; O. D. Edgerton, V. G; J. K. Edgerton, S.; E. Huntley, T.

EUREKA ENCAMPMENT of the Patriarchal Branch of Independent Order Odd Fellows was instituted Jan. 7, 1874, and now numbers 32 members, have $100 in bank, with good furniture and fixtures, and are free from debt. They meet first and third Mondays of each month, at 7.30 P. M.

ODD FELLOWS RELIEF ASSOCIATION—organized in Northfield, Feb. 2, 1875. Hon. P. D. Bradford was elected president, and O. D. Edgerton, Esq., clerk. Since then 188 have become members, and it is permanently established as one of the institutions of Northfield that is destined to do great good. Its principles are the same as those of the Masonic Relief Association, and we refer the reader to the comments made upon the latter institution as appropriate for both. [1878.] No change. [1882.]

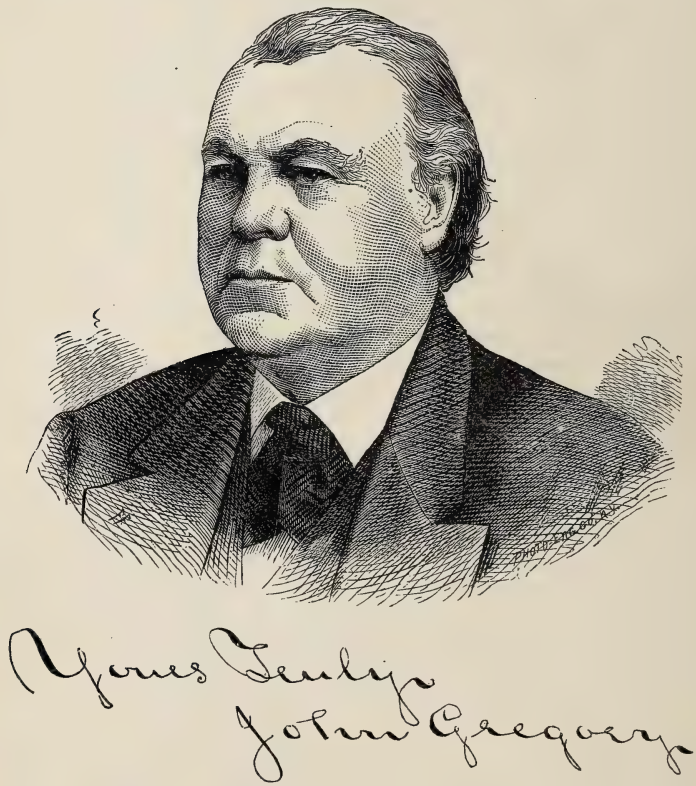
COL. ALBERT STEVENS.

(FROM REV. MR. BARTLETT.)

Albert Stevens, son of Daniel Stevens, was born in Hartland, Apr. 23, 1804. He lived there till 1820, when father and son left to find a lot of wild land owned by the former in Northfield. On the way they met, in a chaise, the late Judge Paine, dressed in old English style, with knee-breeches. They built a shanty far in the woods, and cut away the timber. In the fall they built a large log-house, with boards laid on to keep off the storm till it could be finished. One morning when Albert awoke, he found the snow had drifted heavily over his bed, and on it were the tracks of animals, such as sables and weazels. Trees were marked by the axe to help find the way, and when belated at night one of these had to be found in the dark. Then one of the party would remain at it till some other should be found nearer home. Once a pair of oxen strayed away, and Albert traveled a month in search, going first to Hartland, where they were bought. They were found in Calais, where they had been raised. Mrs. Stevens visited the family in the fall, bringing her own handiwork in winter clothing. She came to remain in 1821. There was a hollow tree on the land 27 feet in circumference, into which Mrs. S. took six ladies who came to take tea with her. It was afterwards used as a stable for young cattle, etc. Albert worked hard, and helped to clear about 25 acres. He left in 1823, and went to Warren for about 2 years, then returned and settled on 50 acres adjoining his father's lot. While there he husked corn for Judge Paine where the fountain now is on the common. It was all forest where Central street now is, only one house between the Factory village (now Depot village), and the Center, which was then mostly woods. Only one house was on Cady hill, that of Nathan Green, one on Water street, and none in Factory village except those connected with the factory. A small store was at the Center. Worship was held only at two farm-houses. There was no meeting-house till a year or two later, this name being then exclusively given to all places of worship except Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches.

Mr. Stevens chopped wood for 25 cts. a cord, and hewed timber 8 x 8, which he sold, delivered, for a cent a foot running measure. In 1826, he was married to Dorothy Stevens, of Warren; lived on clearing till 1829, when he removed to Eden and worked 8 years as carpenter and millwright; built a meeting-house in Eden, and one in Potton, P. Q. About 1832, became sergeant of militia in Lamoille County, and was afterwards promoted through other offices till he was made colonel. He went to Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1842. When work commenced

on the Vermont Central R. R., he returned to Northfield, where he has lived since. He has been bookseller since 1857. When 73 years old, he was asked and consented to do a difficult job of "setting out" for a new building in Sutton, P. Q., which the carpenters of the place were unable to do. Col. Stevens has had three children: William A., born 1827, died 1855; Mary Ann, born 1829, married 1849, and died 1869; Edwin, born 1837, died 1863; wife died 1841.



Yours Truly
John Gregory

DOG RIVER VALLEY ASSOCIATION.

In the summer of 1873, a meeting was called to take into consideration the propriety of forming an association to benefit the farmers of Northfield, and it resulted in the formation of the above named society. Oct. 1st and 2d of the same season, the first fair was held, on Frank W. Gold's trotting park, known as the "Dog River Valley Fair," which was so great a success that they have been continued each year since. It proved that the resources of Northfield and vicinity were equal to the occasion. Calling in the aid of Williamstown, Brookfield, Braintree, Roxbury and Berlin, the Fair was as good as any ever held in the County. Every department was well represented, and Floral Hall was the center of attraction not surpassed by any in the State, and elicited applause from thousands of people.

The officers were: John Gregory, president; Frank W. Gold, Northfield, Geo. Crane, Williamstown, W. C. Clark, Brookfield, William Orcutt, Roxbury, and C. E. Andrews, Berlin, vice presidents; James Morse, secretary; J. F. Davis, auditor; William Winch, treasurer.

After serving as president three years, Mr. Gregory declined a re-election, and J.

H. Orcutt was chosen to fill that position, which he has creditably held since. C. D. Williams is now the acting secretary.

Present Officers.—Royal W. Clark, president; George Denny, vice president; J. K. Edgerton, secretary; Christopher Dole, treasurer.



Yours very truly,
Geo. Nichols.

BANKS.

THE NORTHFIELD BANK was chartered by an act of the Legislature, Nov. 23, 1854, with a capital of $100,000. The first meeting for the election of officers was held Jan. 9, 1855; directors: Calvin Ainsworth, Perley Belknap, Reuben Peck, John B. Hutchinson and Alvin Braley. The same day Calvin Ainsworth was elected president by the directors, and H. M. Bates, cashier.

In 1865, at a stockholders' meeting, it was voted to organize the Northfield National Bank, under the laws of the United States. H. C. Ely was appointed assistant cashier in Nov. 1864.

1878, Jan. 8, at the annual meeting, Geo. Nichols, John Lamson, Charles A. Edgerton, J. C. Gallup and J. C. Cady were elected directors, and George Nichols, president; since then, F. L. Ely, cashier, having deceased, Chas. A. Edgerton, Jr., was appointed in his place.

The NORTHFIELD SAVINGS BANK was incorporated in 1867. By close attention to its interests, and an economical administration of its affairs, in 11 years it vies in importance and stability with older institutions in our State. Officers for 1877–78: George M. Fisk, president; George H. Crane, vice president; Jas. C. B. Thayer, trea.; Carlos D. Williams, secretary; board of directors, Orvis D. Edgerton, Jasper H. Orcutt, Andrew E. Denny, John P. Davis, Edwin K. Jones. Amount of deposits, $151,861.17.

[From Mr. Gregory's account in 1878. For sketch of Mr. G., see page 622.]

Banks—completed by Joseph K. Edgerton.

NORTHFIELD BANK was organized in 1852, under the general banking law of the State, but did not go into business until after it had, in 1853, received a charter from the Legislature. Its first president was Calvin Ainsworth; second, Perley Belknap; third, Alvin Braley; fourth, Geo. Nichols. The first cashier was H. M. Bates; second, John B. Hutchinson; third, Arthur Ropes; fourth, Henry G. Ely, Fred L. Ely; fifth, Charles A. Edgerton, Jr.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

GOULDSVILLE LODGE, No. 166.—The pioneer Lodge of the town, formed Dec. 20, 1871, with 13 charter members, the number just sufficient to obtain a charter. July 31, 1872, the Lodge had a membership of 100. Oct. 11, 1872, notice of the death of Charles Grant,—the first death of a member. Mar. 18, 1873, E. N. Chandler was instantly killed by an engine; also died the same month, Sherman Gold, a charter member, a life-long temperance man; and the same spring, Myra Bowen, a worthy member, died; Jan. 1876, Joseph Gould, an esteemed charter member; December, Ella Simons and Mrs. Harriet Thrasher, sisters.

The highest number of members at any one time has been 139; the lowest since the first quarter 68; and the present membership is 74, in good standing, doing a good work. The Lodge is free from debt, and money in the treasury. As an auxiliary of the Lodge, there is a Juvenile Temple, of over 40 members, mostly children between the ages of 5 and 16, doing a good work for temperance, and in connection with the Lodge, may be considered one of the permanent institutions of the place.

List of Past Worthy Good Templars.—H. H. Perkins, George Carter, A. F. Andrews, Charles F. Beard, H. S. Thrasher, D. R. Fisk, Charles McIntosh, H. L. Rich, E. F. Sisco, H. P. Flint, D. R. Fisk, A. Rich, S. F. Gibbs, Charles Benedict.

MOUNTAIN GEM LODGE, Independent Order of Good Templars, organized Mar. 20, 1873, at South Northfield, the second Lodge of Good Templars in the town; has numbered among its members the best citizens of that part of the town, and has always exerted a good, general moral influence with temperance sentiments. It started with 28 charter members; officers: W. W. Holden, worthy chief templar; Dora L. Holden, worthy vice templar; E. K. Jones, worthy secretary; Harriet E. Jones, worthy assistant secretary; Geo. H. Denny, worthy financial secretary; Martin Cobleigh, worthy treasurer; Wm. Slade, worthy chaplain; Frank S. Mead, past worthy chief templar; F. A. Jones, worthy marshal; Olive A. Howe, worthy deputy marshal; Matilda J. Howe, worthy right hand supporter; Delia Mead, worthy left hand supporter; Elra M. Slade, worthy guard; O. A. Slade, worthy sentinel.

The Worthy Chief Templars since the organization of the Lodge: W. W. Holden, Thomas Slade, E. K. Jones, Martin Cobleigh, E. Kimball, Allen Slade, Herman T. J. Howe, Dan. Derby, Frank W. Gold, Fred A. Jones, Jeff. E. House, Albert Steele, Elra M. Slade, S. P. Orcutt and F. E. Steele.

Worthy Vice Templars, Dora L. Holden, Elva M. Steele, Harriet E. Jones, Carrie Cobleigh, Celia Gold, Nellie Kimball, Emma A. Wright, Aurora M. Edson, Clara Cobleigh, Anna Fuller, Etta Briggs, Susie Jones, Abbie Kimball, Anna Jones and Roxana Orcutt.

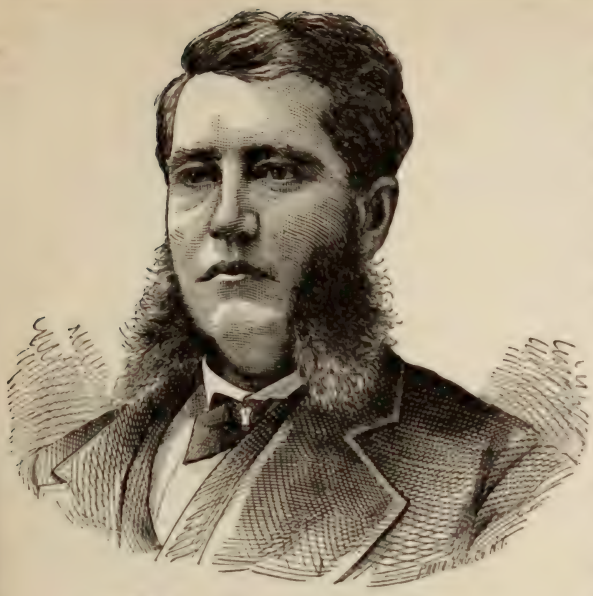
The Lodge deputies have been: Thos. Slade, W. W. Holden, S. P. Orcutt and Dan. Derby.

The following have been delegates to the Grand Lodge: W. W. Holden, E. K. Jones, S. P. Orcutt, Thomas Slade and Dan. Derby.

The Lodge now numbers about 50 members. It is numerically the smallest Lodge of the town, but it has always numbered among its members more of the eligible inhabitants of its jurisdiction than either of the other Lodges; and, although its field of labor has not been as hard as the others, yet it has done a good work.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Central Division, No. 80, instituted Feb. 16, 1858, had its day of working good in Northfield in the cause of temperance. The best minds in this town were its warmest supporters, But, like other benevolent associations for the suppression of vice, it declined, and gave way to more preferable organizations, but its existence was a blessing to many, and it deserves honorable mention in our temperance record. It died out.

CARSWELL TEMPLE OF HONOR, was instituted Dec. 28, 1868; the expense of running it seemed too high for those in moderate circumstances.



Yours truly
Frank X. Plumley

NORTHFIELD LODGE, No. 175, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized in the village of Northfield, at Concert Hall, Apr. 3, 1873, by Col. John B. Mead, of Randolph, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, assisted by Rev. E. Folsom, Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar for Washington County, and by large delegations from the Lodges at Gouldsville and the South Village.

Over 100 names were on the application for a charter, and 80 presented themselves for initiation on the evening of institution. Starting with so large a membership, comprising many of our best citizens and representing all branches of industry, it stepped at once into the front ranks among the lodges of the State, and in Jan. 1875, it had a membership of 201, making it the banner lodge of the County and of the State, which position it has since held.

The largest membership was in Aug. 1877, when it numbered 290 members in good standing. At the occasion of its fifth anniversary the report shows that there had been initiated into the lodge over 500 members. One-half that number have severed their connection with the lodge by removals, withdrawals, etc., leaving the present number 250. In Jan. 1875, this lodge, assisted by the cotemporary lodges of the town, entertained the Grand Lodge of the State, and in January, 1879, will again have the same pleasure. The officers at the organization of the lodge were: Frank Plumley, worthy chief templar; Altha Dutton, worthy vice templar; Ladoit Derby, worthy secretary; Mrs. L. W. Avery, worthy financial secretary; L. W. Avery, worthy treasurer; J. F. Davis, worthy chaplain; S. B. Spaulding, worthy marshal; Hattie Clifford, worthy deputy marshal; Lizzie Knapp, worthy guard; H. W. Davis, worthy sentinel; Mrs. L. L. Plumley, worthy right hand supporter; Clara Maxham, worthy left hand supporter; A. R. Savage, lodge deputy.

Succeeding Worthy Chief Templars.—Rev. R. A. Greene, Frank Plumley, J. F. Davis, O. D. Edgerton, Dr. P. D. Bradford, L. W. Avery, W. H. H. Claflin, Dr. W. H. Bryant, C. M. Johnston and F. R. Bates.

Representatives to Grand Lodge—1874, A. R. Savage, Frank Plumley; 1875, W. H. H. Claflin, Ella Dutton; 1876, O. D. Edgerton, Mrs. L. W. Avery, Washington Coburn; 1877, J. F. Davis, C. M. Johnston, Mrs. Carrie Smith; 1878, Rev. A. B. Truax, Dr. W. H. Bryant, Mrs. W. H. H. Claflin.

Members of the Lodge honored by the Grand Lodge—1874, F. Plumley, alternate delegate to right worthy grand lodge; 1874, A. R. Savage, district deputy for Washington County; 1875 and since, F. Plumley, grand worthy secretary, by annual elections; Mrs. F. Plumley, assistant grand secretary two years; 1876, O. D. Edgerton, member finance committee 3 years; 1876, Mrs. L. W. Avery, delegate to right worthy grand lodge; 1877, C. M. Johnston, assistant grand secretary; 1877, O. D. Edgerton, delegate to right worthy grand lodge; 1877, J. F. Davis and Dr. P. D. Bradford, state deputies; 1878, O. D. Edgerton, state deputy; 1878, Rev. A. B. Truax, grand worthy chaplain; 1878, Frank Plumley, chairman; and O. D. Edgerton, served upon special mission committee.

Without giving this lodge more credit than is its due, it may justly be said it has done and is doing a good work in the temperance reformation of the town. The lodge and its members very properly feel a just pride in the position it has taken in the councils of the Grand Lodge, where its influence is by no means inconsiderable.

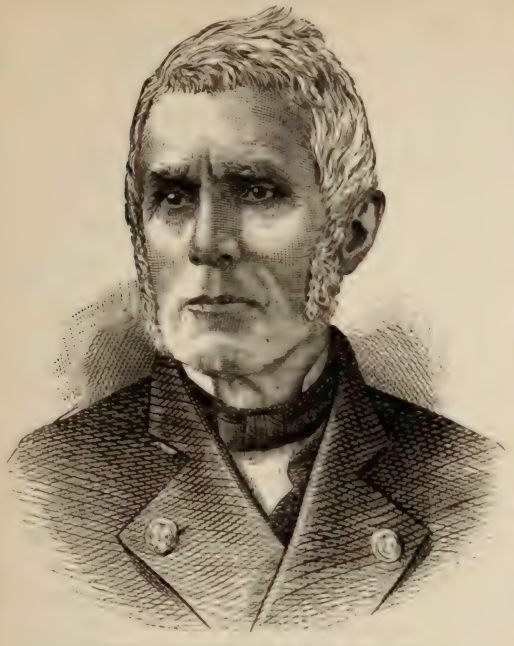
The Degree Temple, Independent Order of Good Templars.—In 1873, the Degree members of Gouldsville, Mountain Gem, Roxbury, Brookfield and Northfield Lodges organized Union Degree Temple, No. 12, with the following officers: A. R. Savage, degree templar; Helen Flint, degree vice templar; L. N. Miller, degree secretary; Mrs. L. W. Avery, degree financial secretary; J. F. Davis, degree treasurer; A. W. Edson, degree chaplain; H. A. Vose, degree Marshal; Mary Donovan, degree guard; C. Simonds, degree sentinel; Mrs. L. N. Miller, degree assistant secretary; Clara Havens, degree deputy marshal; Mrs. L. W. Avery, degree right hand supporter; Mrs. I. G. Foster, degree left hand supporter.

For a time the meetings were held alternately with the five lodges joined in its institution, but after a while, owing to the inconvenience of traveling, its meetings were permanently established at Good Templars' Hall with Northfield Lodge. On account of the same reasons for the change of place of meetings, most of the members of the other lodges withdrew, and the Temple is now confined largely to Northfield Lodge. There have been about 150 members in all, of which there now remains about 60. The Temple is intermediate between the subordinate and Grand Lodges, and when well sustained and worked, it is quite as enjoyable as anything in Good Templary.

Northfield Juvenile Temple, No. 1.—Not least among our valuable institutions, and means of doing good, is Northfield Juvenile Temple, No. 1. Some of our people, realizing the benefit of a thorough temperance education for our children, met Apr. 3, 1875, in Good Templar's Hall, with Miss Lucy Bradshaw, of Montpelier, then State Superintendent of Juvenile Temple, who organized the first Temple in the State, with 53 members, 15 honorary and 38 children. Rev. R. A. Greene was chosen Superintendent, and held that office nearly 2 years, as long as he remained in town, when Mrs. L. E. Pope was appointed, and served 5 months, until she resigned. Mrs. C. M. Persons was appointed, and has held the office the last year, and is doing a noble work. Their pledge is: "I do most solemnly promise that I will never, so long as I live make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, beer or cider. I also promise to abstain from the use of tobacco in any form. I also promise that I will never take the name of God in vain, or use profane or wicked words. I also promise to do all I can to honor this pledge by a good example, and that I will obey the laws of the Juvenile Templars.

This Temple has increased in numbers and usefulness, and now has more than 150 members, working zealously for Temperance.—J. Gregory, 1878.

1875–80, F. Plumley, G. W. Sec. of Gr. Lodge of Vt., delegate from Gr. Lodge to R. W. Gr. Lodge, New York, 1880, and Topeka, Kan., 1881. 1882, Dr. N. W. Gilbert, W. C. T. of Northfield Lodge, and A. F. Andrews, of Gouldsville Lodge. Mt. Gem lodge is dead.—F. Plumley.



GEN. ALONZO JACKMAN, LL. D.

GEOLOGY.

[A paper on the Geology of this town, by Professor Jackman, late of the Norwich University, from John Gregory's History of Northfield—the portrait to accompany it in this work being contributed by Mr. Atkins of the *Argus*.]

REMARK.—In accordance with the character of this book as a history of Northfield, the following article is presented in historical form. It, therefore, enters into the bearings of the subject through the successive periods of remote years, and at the same time whatever is introduced pertains to Northfield. For the chronological order, reference will be made to Dana's Geology.

From a long series of critical observations upon the stratified rocks of the earth's crust, and a close study concerning their contained fossils, geologists have pretty uniformly come to the following conclusion, viz.:

That there was a time when no living substance existed upon the globe; when all the earth was under water; and, during ages of this chaos, the oceanic currents at some places wore away the earth's crust, and the resulting detritus, mixed with volcanic discharges, was spread out at other places upon the ocean bed, thereby forming immense stratified deposits to unknown depths. This duration of time is called the Azoic Period, toward the close of which the dry land began to appear, as "mere islets in the great continental sea." (Dana, p. 77.) After this there was a time when life, in its simplest forms, began in the great deep. And during the progress of ages the ocean became filled with animal life, as radiates, mollusks, articulates, and vertebrates, and, in the same manner as above stated, vast stratified deposits, including fossils, accumulated to the depth of some seven miles. (Dana, p. 144.) Further, the earth rose gradually above the water, the dry land became covered with vegetation, and animal life everywhere abounded. This portion of time is called the Paleozoic Period. After this there was a Mesozoic Period, whose deposits are some 2 miles deep. (Dana, p. 198.) And after this there was a Conozoic Period, whose deposits are some 1½ miles deep. (Dana, p. 244.) And then came the Age of Man, which is now in progress.

During the time pertaining to each of the above grand periods, the earth was many times convulsed, when its crust in some places was raised to mountain masses, and at other places depressed to sea-basins, thus, in a manner, separating those grand periods into several sub-divisions; but the grand divisions, at their closing epochs, were more emphatically marked, as if disturbed by special upheavals of such magnitude that at each time nearly all animal life upon the globe became extinct, then the following period received a new order of beings upon a higher scale of life. In this manner the earth progressed, upward to the Age of Man, and onward to the condition in which we behold it. (Dana.)

At the times and places of these terrestrial disturbances, mentioned above, the volcanic heat became so intense as to metamorphose those stratified deposits: the sand into granite, the clay into roofing slate, and the coral-reefs and shell-banks into marble, etc. (Dana, p. 312.) Further, when these deposits were being broken up by upheavals, the oceanic currents, charged with gravel-drift, ground off their ragged edges, and moved the detritus to other places of deposit. Thus, the continents, from period to period, rose gradually above the water. And now we see the earth with its stratified, out-cropping rocks, well water-worn, even to the top of our highest mountains.

Large portions of the earth's surface are observed to be covered with unstratified deposits, which are confusedly mingled with gravel and boulders; and, sometimes, these deposits are in hillocks of small water-worn stones; as may be seen in Depot village, in the vicinity of School street. Also, on the tops of our highest mountain-peaks, we often see large granite boulders, and other rocks, which must have come from great distances; and, apparently, at a time not very remote in the past. Now the "Glacier theory" fails to account, consistently, for all these appearances; for, were there, west of the Green Mountains, a glacier, or ice-flow, from the North, it would naturally pass through the Hudson Valley opening; but, to suppose that this glacier would turn eastward, climb the western front of the Green Mountains, and, as the "drift marks" indicate, cross Vermont the rough way over hills and valleys, in nearly a horizontal path, is to suppose what involves a dynamical absurdity. If, now, we try the theory that there was a flood like the one described in Genesis (Chap. vii), all appearances at once wheel into a consistent line of argument and are compatible with a complete solution of the mysterious problem; for such a flood would in the polar regions raise from their ancient beds large masses of ice, which had received from mountain ravines gravel and boulders, by means of thaws and glaciers. Also, from the frozen tops of mountains, the ancient masses of accumulated ice would float, thereby tearing off their rocky scalps. These icebergs, moved by wind and current, would drift toward the equator, and on the thawing passage drop their rocky freight upon the submerged land. Further, icebergs, drawing a greater depth of water, would lodge on submerged mountain ridges, and there remain until sufficiently reduced to be pushed over by the elements, thereby making, in their rocky tops, the "drift marks;" which are distinctly seen on the heights about Northfield. As our admitted flood should subside, hillocks of water-worn stones would be formed by the thawing of stranded icebergs. Also, sandy terraces, similar to those near the Methodist camp-ground, the fair-ground, and the cemetery, would be formed. (Such terraces have hitherto been placed by geologists in a "Champlain Period.") In fact, to account for the appearances every where seen upon the earth's surface, it seemingly requires what is identically the "flood." But whence came the water to make such a flood? It came in from the ocean, when "all the fountains of the great deep were broken up,[2]" as a consequent result of the ocean bed being upheaved and the dry land depressed. Thus the whole earth became again submerged, as it was in the Azoic Period. Further, the subsidence of the flood was caused by the same agency, in returning the continents and ocean beds—possibly in part—to their former conditions. And all this is in complete accordance with admitted principles in the science of Geology.

The "mere islets" of the Azoic Period in the ancient ages of the world, were the first dry land, (Dana, p 77), but the next land which rose out of the sea was the Green Mountains, (Dana, p 92), which is, therefore, about the oldest dry land upon the globe. When the Green Mountains began to show themselves above the water, the Paleozoic formation had in its structure only the Potsdam and Trenton deposits, (Dana, p 80, 91), which now rest on the mountain. As ages advanced the mountains gradually rose out of the ocean

to completion, thereby bringing to the surface, in the order of their formation, the successive Paleozoic strata, thus causing an increase of dry land. Hence, from the mountain top eastward, these successive strata have an eastern dip, a western outcrop, and a strike generally parallel to the Green Mountain range. These several outcrops, in the order of their formations, have those of the upper formations considerably to the east of those belonging to the lower formations. Further, in the process of their rising, the Green Mountains were so irregularly pushed up that their stratified structure received many cross-breaks and contortions. The ocean currents then scooped out these cross-breaks and wore off their rough projections, thus grinding down Vermont into a grand system of high mountains and deep valleys. In this condition the Green Mountains finally came up out of the sea, and now present themselves as a kind of High Backbone Ridge, with large vertebral knobs, and long rib-like spurs, extending eastward to the Connecticut valley, and between these spurs flow the vein-like streams, as Black river, Quechee river, White river, etc.

To get a better idea of the stratified formations in the Green Mountain structure, conceive an explorer to walk from the mountain top eastward through Northfield, and to observe the rocks he passes. This person would first walk on the upper surface of some Paleozoic formation, down its dipping slope into Mad River valley, near Waitsfield. Here he would meet the high, out-cropping front of the next formation above, which he would climb and having arrived at its top, where it is called "Bald Mountain," he would find himself 2636 feet above tide-water; but, on Waitsfield Mountain, at the highest point in the road between Waitsfield and Northfield, he would stand 2135 feet above tide-water, and upon a slaty formation of hard greenish stone highly charged with quartz. He would next, on the upper surface of this formation, pass down its dipping slope into Dog River valley at Northfield, where he would find himself 728 feet above tide-water, and 638 feet above the surface of Lake Champlain. The hill north-west of Elmwood Cemetery, 1359 feet, and that just south of South village, 1900 feet above tide-water. Also, he would notice a stratum of light-greenish, talcose slate-rock, well charged with quartz grit, and locally called "jenkstone." It splits freely into desirable thicknesses, breaks handsomely into rectangular forms, and is doubtless a good building stone. For proof see Mr. Jenks' dwelling-house. Next in order he would notice a stratum of lightish-gray micaceous sandstone, locally called "whetstone ledge," from which whetstones, hones, and the like, are manufactured by Wood & Son, and they are said to be good. Proceeding onward, he would meet the high, out-cropping front of the famous slate formation, from which the noted roofing slate are taken by Adams & Co. Having climbed this high front—called Paine mountain—and standing on its top, he would find himself 2435 feet above tide-water, or 1707 feet above the depot, and he would also get a magnificent view with a clear sweep around the whole circumference of the distant horizon. Thence, proceeding onward upon the upper surface of this formation, he would pass down its dipping slope into Berlin Pond valley, where he would meet the out-cropping front of a dark slaty limestone formation. Thence, proceeding over this elevation, he would descend into Williamstown valley, and so on he could travel up and down to the Connecticut valley, and to the sea.

At first sight this traveler would think that the rocky stratification over which he passed stood nearly perpendicular to the horizon; but, on closer inspection, he would discover that what he took for stratification was the slaty cleavage of the rock, which is always nearly perpendicular to the bed of stratification. (Dana, p. 36.)

Now the town of Northfield is on an eastern spur of the Green Mountains, and at the centre of the State; for, by actual estimation, from maps and various surveys, the center of the town and the center of the State are both found to be upon the same town lot. (Lot No. 9 in range 5.

See town map.) The town being thus on the Green Mountains, Northfield farmers cultivate about the oldest land in the world where terrestrial life first began. In fact,

"The dust we tread upon was once alive."—*Byron.*

Dog river runs through the eastern part of the town in a direction a little east of north, taking in on both sides quite respectable tributaries, which drain the several minor valleys of the town. Thus, by the river, its tributaries, and their great number of feeding springs, the town is well watered. Instead of the surface soil rising abruptly from the banks of the river and brooks, these streams are skirted by handsome narrow meadows and terraced flats, from whose outer limits the ground rises into the highlands in such manner that nearly all the surface, even to the tops of the highest hills, is susceptible of cultivation. There is very little waste land in Northfield. On the river the soil is generally light and sandy, but back from the river, on the upland, the soil is dark, strong and good, suitable for all the crops generally raised in the State. The native timber growth of the town consists of fir, spruce, hemlock, maple, birch, ash, elm, and the like.

BUSINESS IN NORTHFIELD—1882.

BY JOSEPH K. EGERTON.

Dog River runs through the town in a northerly direction, affording many valuable water privileges, most of which are now improved. The East Branch runs from Bennett's Pond, which is on the highland near the Williamstown line. From this pond, when the water is high, a stream runs north to Berlin Pond. Just below the eastern outlet Mr. Edward H. Howes has a saw-mill. The first mill built on that site was put up by Aquillo Jones; soon after Judge Paine built the first mill in town, which was on the same stream, about one mile below. About 2 miles further east, and near South Northfield, this stream unites with a brook which runs from a large pond in East Roxbury. A few rods north of this junction, Geo. H. Fisher has a shingle mill and carriage-shop, and Warren C. Briggs has a blacksmith shop and knife factory, both deriving power from the same water-wheel. About 20 rods north of these shops is a large building occupied by Martin Cobleigh and Geo. W. Kingsbury, for the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds, they having also, across the road, another large building used, in connection with this, as a paint-shop. A few rods further down the stream is a two story building, about 40x60, occupied by L. N. Howe as a chair factory; adjoining this is the grist-mill of Thomas Slade; further down the stream, a few rods, is a small factory used by S. D. Dodge for cloth-dressing and wool-carding, and a little below, W. W. Holden has a shop for the manufacture of coffins, caskets and chairs, the aforesaid comprising all manufacturing establishments now in operation at So. Northfield.

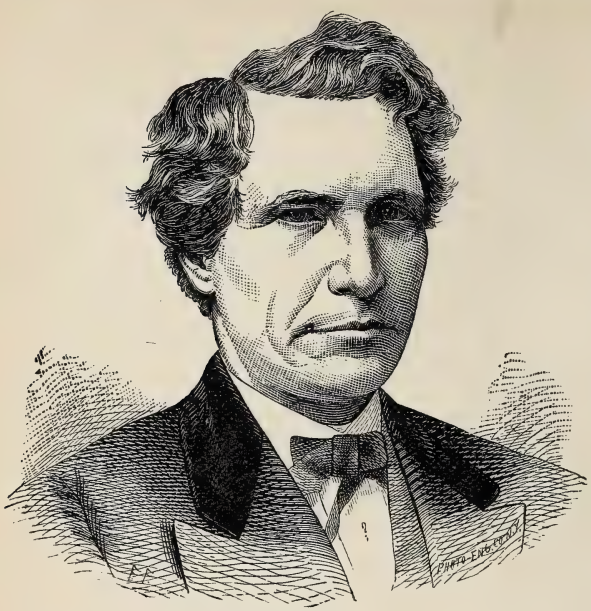
About one mile from the South village, N. W., the east branch unites with the river, the main branch of which runs from Stump Pond, which is partly in Roxbury and part in Northfield. Just below the outlet of this pond, G. B. Andrews has a grist-mill, to which a large part of the inhabitants of Roxbury, and many of Northfield, carry their grain to be ground. A few rods north, Joseph C. Rice has a saw-mill, and just below that stands the carriage-shop of Gilbert R. Andrews. About half way from Andrews' mill to the Harlow Bridge are the ruins of a saw-mill, where in former years, a large amount of lumber was manufactured. No further use is made of the river as motive power till we reach, nearly 4 miles further north, the location of Judge Paine's first woolen factory. The brick building now standing there is occupied by A. F. Spalding as a machine-shop and for the manufacture of pumps; by Newell & Colby for the manufacture of chair stock and fork handles; by Henry R. Bean for the manufacture of fork and broom handles; and by Brown, Denny & Harris for the manufacture of lumber, they having, also, a grist-mill and saw-mill in an adjoining building; about 30 feet north is a large building used for the manufacture of slate, power being carried thereto from the brick building, above

named, by belting. About ¼ mile further down the stream is the woolen factory built in 1864, by George M. Fisk, now occupied by A. Howarth & Son as a flannel factory, employing about 30 hands; adjoining this, and using the same power, is the extensive machine-shop and foundry, built in —— by Perley Belknap, and now occupied by the Ely Foundry Co., and giving employment to about 30 men; about ¼ mile further on is the grist-mill of Lewis Wood & Son; a half-mile below we find the ruins of a mill, and near to that the first-class brick building owned by Joseph W. Gould, and occupied by him for the manufacture of woolen flannels. Mr. Gould has one of the very finest establishments of the kind to be found in the county, and gives employment to about 100 people. On Cox brook, which runs into Dog River at Gouldsville, is a very fine saw-mill, owned by John Hornbrook; on Jones Brook, which runs in further up the river, H. M. Cutler has a large lumber mill; on Stevens Brook W. A. Rice has a saw-mill; and on Rocky Brook, Geo. F. Glidden has a large saw-mill. By steam, the Ely Foundry run their machinery in low water times, and the Adams Slate Co. run a derrick by steam-power, for raising stone from their quarry.

GEO. H. RICHMOND.

has also a steam engine, used for power to run his printing presses, and to heat the building occupied by him. Mr. Richmond publishes *The Northfield News*, a paper started by him in 1878, now having a circulation of 1200, and also *The Vermont Farmer*, circulating 2400 copies weekly, which was removed to Northfield from Montpelier in 1881. He prints, also, *The Reveille*, a monthly periodical, published by the cadets of Lewis College; and *The Monthly Reporter*, published by C. F. Buswell of Montpelier. In the same building is "The Northfield Insurance Agency," managed by Joseph K. Egerton. Just south of the News Block, above mentioned, is the extensive marble works of F. L. Howe & Co.; 30 feet further south is Central Block, now occupied by Boynton & Moseley, for the sale of meat & provisions; George Nichols, drugs & medicines; A. E. Denny, groceries & hardware; C. Denny & Co., dry goods; Stebbins & Richmond, groceries & provision · G. H. Crane, dry goods; Fred Downing, saloon; Edwin Porter, drugs & medicines; S. P. Grow, boots & shoes: J. N. Johnson, lawyer; F. R. Bates & F. Plumley, lawyers; C. W. Locklin, dentist; the third story of the building in two very fine halls, is occupied by the Masons and the Odd Fellows. West of Central block is Concert hall, capable of seating 500, and over that the Universalist church; further west, a few feet, is Eagle block, occupied by Geo. B. B. Denny, for the sale of clothing; W. A. Blake, groceries; Kenyon & Soper, groceries, crockery & fancy goods; S. F. Judd, groceries; E. O. Thurston, watches & jewelry; D. Bacon, flour, meal & groceries; Hazleton, Kimball & Deering, meat & produce; Mrs. Jones, millinery; W. C. Woodbury & F. N. Carpenter, barbers. Union block, just opposite on the south, is occupied by J. C. B. Thayer, for the sale of clothing; by the Northfield Savings Bank, of which J. C. B. Thayer is Treasurer; Edgerton Brothers, for the sale of merchandize of every description; E. G. Pierce, groceries; Geo. M. Fisk, lawyer; O. S. Cook, leggins & mittens; L. S. Wellington & D. P. Holt, boots & shoes. East of Union Block is R. M. McIntosh, photographic rooms, occupied also by N. W. Gilbert, dentist. West of Union Block is Stevens Block, occupied by A. Stevens, for the sale of books & stationery; T. C. Patterson, boots & shoes; Rene S. Fletcher, millinery; north of Stevens Block is the R. R. Depot, one room of which is occupied by the Northfield National Bank; another room by E. G. Sanborn, for a boot & shoe store; and one by Mrs. M. S. Gilchrist, for the sale of millinery goods; also, the express & telegraph office, by C. A. Webb.

Opposite the Depot, east across the public square, which is about 200x400 feet, is the Northfield House, built by George M. Fisk about 2 years since, on a part of the ground covered by the hotel burned in 1879. It is now kept by W. H. Morris,



Yours Truly
Geo. W. Fisk

See page 695 and 634.

who keeps also a livery stable; and adjoining this hotel, on the south, is the post-office. A few rods south, on main street, is the Avery Hotel and Livery Stable, kept by L. W. Avery; about ¼ mile further south is the tannery owned and occupied by Denny & Smith; a little further south, in what was formerly the Center village of the town, is the general store of John P. Davis, and a blacksmith shop and carriage shop run by R. T. Eastman; and a broom factory by Thomas Averill. On the west side of the river, opposite the Depot, is the C. O. D. store by Darius Thomas; a blacksmith shop by A. Fuller; a coffin and carriage-shop, owned and occupied by G. W. Maxham. A short distance west is the carriage and machine shop of D. Bacon; easterly across the R. R. track, is the carriage shop of A. Mead; the blacksmith shop of A. Gosley & Son; the carriage shop of A. O. Chase; the paint shop of W. R. Bean; and the blacksmith shop of Ai Smith. South a short distance, is the carriage shop of J. B. Shortridge; across the river, is the harness shop of C. B. Gold; and further on a few feet, is Paine's block, occupied by S. W. Steele & Son, tinware & stoves; J. G. Coburn, harnesses; E. Huntley, paints & paper; J. L. Abbott, coffins and caskets; N. Huntley, tinware & stoves. The upper part of the building in two large halls, is occupied by the Good Templars and the New England Guards. A little further east, is the paint shop of S. F. Gibbs; the blacksmith shop of J. R. Davis; and the carriage shop of A. C. Chase.

At Gouldsville is the general store of A. F. Andrews; the grocery and provision store of C. F. Hurley; harness shop of A. H. Brown; and blacksmith shop of Greenwood; a considerable business is done in the manufacture of whetstones by L. Wood & Son and by Geo. S. Richards.

Northfield Circulating Library contains about 1,000 volumes.

There are in town two well equipped Fire Engine companies, of 50 men each, and a Hook & Ladder company of 20 men.

In the quarrying and manufacture of slate stone a very large amount of money was formerly invested. Eleven quarries were opened, at an expense of more than $200,000, nearly all of which would now with good management yield large profits to the manufacturers. The supply of slate is inexhaustible, and in quality equal to the best in the world.

The Adams Slate Co. have been working their quarry successfully since 1869; in 1881, employing 40 men and sending out of town 100 car loads of slate. At the present time, this Co. is at work in the Morris quarry, and expect in 1882, to double the amount of their business.

There is in town a very extensive granite ledge, which was formerly worked in a small way. It is very favorably located for quarrying, but wholly neglected.

There have been 17 saw-mills in Northfield. Of this number 7 are now in operation. At different times 9 grist-mills have been run, and there are now 4 in town. Of woolen factories the town has had 5, of these 3 are now at work. Of wood-shops the town has had a large number, the largest of which, that of the Vt. Manufacturing Co., which had been successfully engaged in the manufacture of chairs for years, was burned in 1877.

Brick-making was formerly an important branch of industry in Northfield, but although there is a plentiful supply of material, very favorably located for the business, nothing has been done in that line for many years.

NORTHFIELD GRADUATES.

University of Vermont.—Class of 1850, John H. Buck and Edwin Porter. Class of 1860, Geo. N. Carpenter and Geo. Bates. Class of 1868, George Cochrane. Class of 1870, Geo. W. Winch.

Non Graduate.—Fred Ely.

Dartmouth College.—Class of 1863, Isaac Newton Jenks, born in Northfield, June 17, 1839; read law in New York city. *Dartmouth allumni.*—1878, F. W. Gregg; 1879, J. N. Jenks, C. C. Davis, K. Derby, C. D. Edgerton, H. B. Thayer; 1880, B. F. Armitage.

Non Graduates, Dartmouth.—C. A. Edgerton, Jr., class of '79.

Under Graduates.—C. W. McClearn, class of '82; C. A. Braley, '83; C. M. Davis, '84.

Middletown University.—Geo. C. Smith, graduated.

Non Graduates.—Frank A. Winch, Geo. H. Richmond.

George Gallup, John W. Gregory, graduates of Law School University of Michigan.

Norwich University.—Asa Howe, class of 1869; Charles Dole, Henry J. Howe, 1870; Walter Dole, Chas. E. Tarbell, 1871; Wm. G. Owen, 1872, F. L. Kimball, 1873; Frank R. Bates, C. M. Johnston, 1874; Robert A. Silver, 1876; George Thomas, 1877; Henry C. Dole.

Lewis College.—1881, M. D. Smith.

THEODA P. HOWE

was born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 20, 1813. Her parents removed to Norwich, Vt., when she was quite young, and to Northfield in 1835, where she was married to Wm. R. Tucker. She died in 1845, leaving a son and daughter, both residing now (1882), in Washington, D. C. Her first articles for publication were written at Norwich when she was only a child, for the *Vermont Enquirer*, a paper published at that place. For several years she was a contributor to various Vermont and Boston journals. As her writings were never collected in book form, this piece given is the only one at hand, and is hardly a fair specimen of her poetry: [See Poets and Poetry of Vermont, where the same is published.]

TO AN ANTUMN BOUGH.

Bright autumn leaves, when you I see,
No visions dread my bosom swell;
You wake no saddened thoughts for me,
Though my sad fate you seem to tell.

But late I saw the forest green
Slight waving in the summer air,
But now the changing tints are seen,
Which only autumn forests wear.

And you have faded not more fast
Than she who loved sweet autumn's gloom;
Her moments here will soon be past,
With you she soon will find a tomb.

This bough by some kind hand was sought,
To soothe her on her couch of pain,
And from the favorite grove was brought,
Which she can never see again.

Now would she rest mid sylvan bowers,
Where murm'ring pines their branches wave;
Better are withered leaves than flowers
To strew upon her early grave. T. P. H.

PERLEY BELKNAP.

Simeon Belknap, a native of Connecticut, who had purchased a tract of land in Randolph, returning from which to his former home, was one of those who was so unfortunate as to be taken and carried away captive from the sacking and burning of Royalton, by Lieutenant Horton of the British army, in 1780. He was taken to Canada and held a prisoner of war for 2 years, when he, with some of his companions, managed to escape and return to the

States; after which he settled on his Randolph estate, where his son Perley was born in 1807.

Perley married Huldah, daughter of Dr. John Edson of that town, and while still engaged in the foundry business there, at the earnest solicitation of Gov. Paine, embarked in a similar enterprise in Northfield, in connection with some other parties, whose interests in the business he soon purchased, however, and removed to this town for permanent residence about the year 1849. He bought the water power below the old Paine factory, where he established his foundry, and afterwards a machine shop, and taking into partnership his brother-in-law, John H. Edson, they employed from 30 to 50 men for many years. The business of the machine shop was largely the manufacture of water wheels and circular saw and clapboard mills, which were sold in large numbers, and sent to all parts of this country, and some to foreign lands. He also had a grist-mill, built a woolen-mill for other parties to operate, wherein the spindles and shuttles are still running at the present time.

Mr. Belknap was a director in the Northfield Bank from the time of its incorporation until he was elected its President, a position to which he was successively re-elected for 12 or 15 years. He has never held any important civil office, having steadily declined to put himself in the way of political preferment, which used sometimes to be suggested to him by his friends. He has been a large owner of, and dealer in, real estate, consisting of business blocks, mills, houses, farms, &c., some of which are still in his possession, though he has partially retired from active business life.

Mr. Belknap is a very genial, companionable man.

The above was contributed by Dr. Gilbert.

LITERARY CLUBS—1882.

There have been several Shaksperian clubs within the last 12 years. The most recently organized and the only one now holding meetings is called the Salvini Shaksperian Club. It has 16 members; Rev. F. W. Bartlett, president. Meetings, fortnightly.

The Conversational Club is also now in operation, for social and intellectual improvement, and discourses on practical, literary and scientific subjects; membership limited to sixteen. Rev. F. W. Bartlett is president; Rev. Wm. S. Hazen, vice president; C. A. Edgerton, Jr., secretary; Professor Charles Dole, treasurer. Meetings, every two weeks.

The Northfield Debating Club holds also its sessions every week, the members presiding in rotation; secretary, W. F. Baker; 12 members.

THE HEALING WATERS.

BY F. W. BARTLETT.

[The following song, to the air of "Sparkling and Bright," was composed when on a visit to a mineral spring in Northern Vt.]

Come let us abide near the fountain side,
The streamlet of health and beauty,
Where the spring sprites dwell in the charming dell
To dispense their golden booty;
For the precious grains, from the earth's rich veins,
Crown with gems, bright in their glory,
The goblet of health, and of joy and wealth,
Never dreamed of in mythic story.
CHORUS.—Then here's to thee, so true and free,
THY HEALTH—for ours is owing
To the magic grains, which, in our veins,
Are all of thine own bestowing.

Let the Bacchanal dare to love the glare
Of his fire-water, red and glowing,
Where the pale fiend lurks, and his mischief works,
In the seeds of death he is sowing;
But give us the joy without alloy,
Which flows from the cup of healing,
As with finger of light, the spring fay bright
Is the pathway of hope revealing.
CHORUS.—Then here's to thee, etc.

PLUMLEY: additional and correction of page 646, not received in time, by our going to press a day before the time named. First, the name of Mr. Plumley's wife before marriage was Lavinia L. Fletcher; and not Lamina, as before printed from the Northfield History of '78.

In 1876, Mr. Plumley was elected State's attorney for Washington County on the Republican ticket, and again in 1878, holding the office 4 years, and during that time successfully prosecuting many important State cases; among others, Royal W. Carr, and Almon and Emeline Meeker for murder.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

COMPILED MAINLY FROM THE ADJ. GENERAL'S REPORT, BY ASA HOWE, M. D.

FIRST REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS—FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Names.	Age.	Com.	Mustered.	Remarks
Levi H. Stone,		Apr 26 61	May 2 61	Chaplain; mustered out Aug. 15, 61.
Wm. H. Boynton,	29	Apr 23 61	May 24 61	Capt. Co. F. do
Charles A. Webb,	22	23 61	Aug 15 61	Jan. 1882, Maj. 16th Inf. U. S. A.

SECOND REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS.

Charles H. Joyce,	30	May 21 62	May 21 62	Lieut. Col.; major, June 6, 61; resigned Jan. 6, 63.
Charles H. Joyce,	30	do	do	Major; pro. lieut. col. May 21, 62.
Charles C. Canning,	32	Jan 28 62	Jan 28 62	1st lieut. Co. I; resigned Feb. 8, 63.
James P. Stone,	24	Dec 14 61	Dec 14 61	2d lieut. Co I; prin. musician June 20, 61; res. Jan. 6, 63.

FOURTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Charles G. Fisher,	26	June 12 64	Sept 1 64	Capt. Co. I; must. out July 13, 65; private Co. K, Aug. 61.
Charles G. Fisher,	26	Apr 19 64		1st lieut. Co I; wounded June 23, 64.
Charles G. Fisher,	26	Dec 14 62	Dec 14 62	2d lieut. Co. F.

FIFTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Philander D. Bradford,		Dec 3 62	Dec 17 62	Surgeon; resigned Mar. 1, 63.

SIXTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Edwin C. Lewis,	20	Oct 9 61	Oct 15 61	2d lieut. Co. G; resigned June 4, 62.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

William C. Hopkins,	28	Sept 25 62	Oct 9 62	Chaplain; resigned Oct. 9, 65.
Wesley C. Howes,	21	Mar 1 63		Capt. Co. D; private Co. K, 61; must. out, 1st lieut. Co. E, Mar. 14, 66.
John L. Moseley,	22	Nov 23 63	Jan 21 64	Capt. Co. E; 1st lieut. Co. K, Feb 1, 62; must. out Mar. 14, 66.
David P. Barber,	34	Feb 1 62	Feb 12 62	Capt. Co. K; mustered out Aug. 30, 64.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Geo. N. Carpenter,	22	Aug 15 63	Dec 5 63	Capt. Co. C; serg't. maj., 62; July 2, 64, Capt. and A. C. S., U. S. Vols.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, 1st HEAVY ARTILLERY, FROM DEC. 10, 1863, THREE YEARS.

Silas B. Tucker,	28	July 14 63	Aug 10 63	Capt Co. C; pro. Capt. Co. C, Dec 2, 64.
Sidney Bliss,	19	June 4 65		1st lieut. Co. K; private Aug. 5, 62; must. out June 24, 65.
Ransom A. Wells,	21	May 23 65		2d lieut; Co. M; private Co. I, July 15, 62; must. out June 24, 63; 1st serg't. Co. I.

TWELFTH REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS.

Darius Thomas,	35	Sept 11 62	Oct 4 62	Capt. Co. F; mustered out July 14 63.
Carlos D. Williams,	19	Mar 10 63	Mar 10 63	1st lieut. Co. F; private Co. F, Aug. 19, 62; must. out July 14, 63.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS.

George Nichols,	35	Sept 24 62	Oct 10 62	Surgeon; must. out July 21, 63.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS.

C. W. Carpenter,	36	Sept 11 62	Oct 22 62	Capt. Co. C; resigned Jan. 15. 63.
Denison S. Burnham,	32	Nov 18 62	Nov 18 62	1st lieut.; trans. to Co. C, Jan. 9, 63.

Names.	Age.	Enlisted.	Reg.	Co.	Remarks.
Howe, Charles G.	31	Aug 25 64	3	Bat	Must. out June 15, 65.
Jacobs, Alfred	45	Nov 14 63	11	I	Died at Danville, Va., Sept. 20, 64.
Jacobs, Alonzo	33	Dec 2 63	11	I	Mustered out June 20, 65. [24, 65.
Kinsley, Michael	18	Dec 5 63	11	I	Pro. corp. Oct. 25, 64; trans. to Co. A, June
Milo, John	45	Nov 19 63	11	K	Trans. to Co. A, June 24. 65.
Milo, John, Jr.,	18	Nov 14 63	11	K	do
Moors, Abbott A.	36	Oct 24 63	3	Bat	Wagoner; reduced; must. out June 15, 65.
Patterson, Lester S.	18	Dec 4 63	11	I	Died Dec. 25. 63.
Putnam, Jonas A.	40	Dec 2 63	11	I	Transferred to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Shirley, John	36	Aug 16 64	3	Bat	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Smith, Edward F.	18	Dec 4 63	11	H	Died at Danville. Va., Oct. 8, 64.
Smith, Gilbert O.	32	Dec 5 63	11	I	Died Feb. 1, 64.

Names.	Age.	Enlisted	Reg.	Co.	Remarks.
Stockwell, Elihu F.	20	Dec 2 63	11	I	Deserted July 26, 64; returned May 10, 65, under President's proclamation; dishonorably discharged May 23, 65.
Stone, William	34	Sept 21 63	3 Bat		Mustered out June 15, 65.
Whittaker, Ira F.	45	Dec 2 63	11	I	Transferred to Co. A., June 24, 65.
Woodbury, Albert W.	18	Sept 19 63	3 Bat		Mustered out June 15, 65.
Woodworth, Albert	45	Dec 2 63	11	I	Died Oct. 28, 64, of wounds rec'd. in action.
Woodworth, Charles	18	Dec 3 63	11	I	Died Aug. 28, 64.
VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.					
Balch, Henry C.			7	I	
McKay, Luther W.	22	Sept 3 64	7	K	Mustered out Aug. 1, 65.
Sanford, John A.	19	do	7	K	Mustered out July 18, 65.
VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.					
Barrett, Marcellus M.	18	Feb 25 62	4	K	Fifer; re-en. Mar. 28, 64; trans. to Co. D, Feb. 25, 65.
Bruso, John B.	28	Dec 23 62	7	K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64.
Chickering, Charles P.	21	Jan 8 62	7	K	do
Coburn, John	18	Feb 14 62	7	K	Pro. corp.; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Connor, Thomas	27	Jan 2 62	7	K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Coburn, James M.	18	Mar 24 62	4	K	Re-en. Mar. 28, 64; tr. to Co. D, Feb. 25, 65.
Cronan, Thomas	18	Sept 3 61	4	K	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. D, Feb. 25, 65.
Deval, Peter	18	Dec 2 61	7	K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64.
Donpier, Isaiah	22	Dec 23 61	7	K	Wagoner; re-enlisted Feb. 16, 64.
Donpier, Theophilus	24	Nov 29 61	7	K	Re-en. Feb. 20, 64.
Dulow, Peter	33	Jan 4 62	7	K	Pro. corp.; re-en. Feb. 20, 64.
Emerson, Jonathan O.	28	Dec 14 61	7	K	Corp.; pro. serg't.; re-en. Feb. 14, 64.
Glazier, Frank	19	Sept 6 61	4	K	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. D, Feb. 25, 65.
Gourley, George	19	Dec 7 61	7	K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Harrison, Hugh	30	Mar 3 62	7	G	Re-en. Feb. 16, 64; des. Sept. 27, 64.
Hodgdon, Wilbur	18	Feb 12 62	7	K	Pro. corp.; re-en. Feb. 15, 64.
Hurley, John H.	25	Nov 23 61	7	K	Serg't.; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Knapp, Mason	40	Dec 7 61	7	K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Libby, Charles	18	Jan 9 62	7	K	Pro. corp.; re-en. Feb. 15, 64; mustered out May 18, 65.
Locklin, Erastus M.	26	Feb 14 62	7	K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64; dis. June 23, 64.
Marsell, Frank	18	Jan 25 62	7	K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64; pro. corp. May 19, 65.
Maxfield, Geo. C.	18	Feb 17 62	4	K	Re-en. Mar. 28. 64; tr. to Co. D, Feb. 25, 65.
Maxham, Oscar	23	Nov 27 61	8	E	Wagoner; re-en. Jan. 5, 64; died at Salisbury, N. C., on or about Jan. 25, 65.
McGillivry, Allen	33	Feb 1 62	7	K	Re-en. Feb. 17, 64; pro. corp. Mar. 31, 65; must. out May 18, 65.
Merriam, Edwin R.	20	Sept 4 61	4	K	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; discharged Feb. 6, 65.
Morris, John H.	21	Nov 25 61	7	K	Serg't.; re-en. Feb. 15, 64; des. Sept 27, 64.
Morse, Henry A.	20	May 20 61	2	F	Pro. serg't.; re-en. Jan. 23, 64; tr. to V. R. C. Apr. 26, 65; must. out July 20, 65.
Newell, William	44	Dec 10 61	7	K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64; dis. May 31, 65.
Rolph, Augustus O.	19	Aug 14 61	6	H	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; died July 21, 64.
Rumney, Charles	24	Aug 28 61	4	K	Re.en. Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. D, Feb. 25, 65.
Savia, Frank	20	Feb 5 62	7	K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64; des. Sept. 27, 64.
Smith, James	26	Dec 30 61	7	K	Re-en. Feb. 20, 64; pro. corp. Feb. 28, 65.
Smith, Peter	23	Sept 13 61	4	K	Pro. corp.; re-en. Dec. 15, 63, and died of wounds received in action June, 64. [18,65.
Waterman, George R.	27	Feb 14 62	7	K	Pro. corp.; re-en. Feb. 16, 64; must. out May
Wilson, George F.	20	Sept 16 61	6	G	Pro. serg't. June 20, 62; re-en. Dec. 15, 63; killed near Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Woodbury, Nathan K.	21	Dec 7 61	7	K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64; pro. corp.; May 19, 65.
Young, William P.	18	Aug 27 61	4	K	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; promoted corporal.

NAVAL CREDIT.—Walter L. Murphy and Frederick C. Williams.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.—Abraham Ford; miscellaneous, not credited by name, 5 men.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Aldrich, Charles W.	18	Aug 21 62	12	F	
Alexander, Lewis L.	21	Aug 23 62	12	F	
Amsden, Marcellus R.	38	Sept 11 62	15	C	
Archibald, Henry	35	Aug 23 62	12	F	Pro. corp. Mar. 10, 63.
Barton, Wallace B.	21	Aug 21 62	12	F	Discharged Dec. 6, 62.
Bates, Geo. D.	21	Sept 11 62	15	C	
Benway, Eli W.	35	Aug 20 62	12	F	Discharged Jan. 20, 63.

Names.	Age.	Enlisted.	Reg.	Co.	Remarks.
Brooks, Josiah P.	23	Aug 18 62	12	F	Wagoner.
Brown, W. C. B. Jr.	26	Aug 19 62	12	F	Pro. 1st serg't. Mar. 10. 63.
Brown, William F.	23	Sept 11 62	15	C	
Burnham, Denison S.	32	do	15	C	Pro. 2d lieut. Co. H, Nov. 18, 62.
Burnham, George M.	22	do	15	C	Pro. 1st sergeant.
Buzzell, Samuel D	42	Aug 20 62	12	F	
Canning, William	22	Aug 22 62	12	F	
Carpenter, C. N.	See list of officers.		15	C	
Carpenter, Darwin E.	21	Sept 11 62	15	C	Corporal.
Churchill, Henry P.	32	do	15	C	
Clark, Azro	42	do	15	C	
Coburn, Washington	44	Aug 22 62	12	F	
Copeland, John W.	22	do	12	F	Corporal.
Culver, Elisha W.	25	do	15	C	
Davenport, Robert	37	do	15	C	Musician.
Denny, George B. B.	21	Aug 21 62	12	F	
Denny, Homer	18	Aug 20 62	12	F	Discharged Aug. 11, 63.
Dodge, Horace B.	34	Sept 11 62	15	C	
Eastman, R. T.	35	Sept 22 62	15	C	
Emerson, Samuel O.	33	do	15	C	
Felch, Wallace	30	do	15	C	
Ford, Jacob W.	18	Aug 25 62	12	F	
Ford, Wm. J.	24	Aug 21 62	12	F	
Hassam, Nelson	36	Sept 22 62	15	C	
Hayford, Edward F.	36	Aug 21 62	12	F	Discharged Feb. 9, 63.
Holden, Lyman	41	do	12	F	Musician ; discharged Feb. 9, 63.
Howe, Lyman N.			15	C	
Howes, Edward H.	18	Aug 22 62	12	F	
Jacobs, Alfred	44	Aug 23 62	12	F	Discharged Feb. 18, 63.
King, Samuel D.	20	Aug 21 62	12	F	
Kinsley, Michael	36	do	15	C	
Knowles, Franklin	26	do	15	C	
Latham, Almon	41	do	15	C	
Latham, Eli L.	18	do	15	C	
Leahey, James	20	Aug 22 62	12	F	
Lewis, John G.	23	Aug 20 62	12	F	
Libbey, Lotan	45	Aug 21 62	12	F	Musician ; discharged Mar. 29, 63.
Lloyd, Even E.	27	Aug 22 62	12	F	
Miller, Fred M.	19	Aug 21 62	12	F	Discharged Nov. 13, 62.
Miner, Francis C.	29	Sept 11 62	15	C	
Moulton, Andrew J.	25	Aug 20 62	12	F	Corporal.
Robinson, Matthew	26	do	15	C	
Sheldon, Martin	30	Sept 11 62	15	C	Corporal.
Smith, Gilbert O.	31	Aug 20 62	12	F	
Smith, Jehial C.	24	Aug 22 62	12	F	
Smith, Vernon W.	20	do	12	F	
Spaulding, Alfred F.	26	Sept 11 62	15	C	Corporal.
Steele, Fred W.	24	Aug 22 62	12	F	Discharged Feb. 4, 63.
Stevenson, Alexander	18	Sept 11 62	15	C	
Stevenson, Wm.	20	do	15	C	
Stockwell, Elihu T.	19	Aug 20 62	12	F	
Stone, William	33	Sept 11 62	15	C	
Taggard, John G.	39	Aug 20 62	12	F	Died Oct. 14, 62.
Tenney, Rollin Q.			15		Commissary Sergeant.
Thomas, Darius			12	F	Captain, Sept. 11, 62.
Wainwright, R. Edson	29	Aug 22 62	12	F	
Webb, Alfred W.	18	Oct 1 62	13	H	
Webster, Cornelius	18	Aug 19 62	12	F	Died May 29, 63.
Webster, Frederick	21	Sept 2 62	12	F	
Whittaker, Ira	45	Sept 11 62	15	C	

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS CREDITED PREVIOUS TO CALL OF 300,000 : VOLUNTEERS OF OCT. 17, 1863.

Aldrich, Harlan P.	21	Sept 19 61	Cav	C	Corporal.
Allard, Prosper	36	Dec 14 61	7	K	Discharged Feb. 25, 63.
Allen, Harrison	25	Sept 2 61	4	K	
Amerdon, Newman	21	Aug 14 61	6	H	Died Dec. 19, 1861.
Averill, Charles,	19	June 20 62	9	I	
Averill, Franklin	21	June 12 62	9	I	Missing in Action, Feb. 2, 64.
Badger, Kneeland	22	Aug 27 61	4	K	Pro. sergeant ; re-en. Dec. 15, 63.

Names.	Age.	Enlisted.	Reg, Co.	Remarks.
Balch, Henry	18	Sept 22 61	6 G	Discharged June 30, 62.
Balch, William D.	43	Feb 1 62	7 K	Died Oct. 12, 62.
Bates, Geo. C.	23	Mar 1 62	8 B	Recruit; discharged Sept. 19, 63.
Battist, John	35	July 21 62	11 I	
Bennett, Chauncey	35	Sept 16 61	Cav C	Serg't.; reduced to ranks; dis. Jan. 16, 64.
Benton, Harvey	45	Jan 15 62	7 K	Discharged Oct. 15, 62.
Blake, Asahel, Jr.	44	Aug 8 62	11 I	Trans. to invalid corps, March 15, 64.
Bliss, Sidney	19	Aug 5 62	11 I	Pro. corp. Dec. 26, 63.
Blodgett, Lorenzo W.	44	Aug 14 61	6 H	
Blodgett, Blaney S.			4 K	
Blodgett, Orrin O.	20	Sept 2 61	4 K	Died March 5, 62.
Blodgett, Stephen B.	18	Sept 5 61	4 K	Discharged Dec. 19, 62.
Blood, Charles W.	21	Feb 3 62	7 K	
Bradford, Philander D.			5	Surgeon.
Brigham, Daniel A.	18	June 1 61	3 H	Discharged Dec. 9, 62.
Bruso, John B.	28	Dec 23 61	7 K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Burnes, John S.	41	Dec 20 62	7 K	Discharged Oct. 24, 62.
Buzzell, Ezekiel I.	21	Aug 14 61	6 H	Discharged Jan. 16, 63.
Canning, Charles C.	32	May 7 61	2 D	Serg't.; pro. 1st lieut. Co. I, Jan 28, 62.
Carnell, Frank	18	Aug 26 61	4 K	
Carpenter, Geo.			8 B	
Cass, Lewis O.	23	Sept 7 61	4 K	Pro. Serg't. Feb. 21, 64; dis. May 5, 64.
Clark, Israel B.	27	Aug 9 62	11 H	
Clark, John	22	Aug 1 62	11 H	Sick in general hospital, Aug. 31, 64.
Clark, Stephen A.	21	Sept 15 61	Cav F	Serg't.; pro. 2d lieut. Co. F, Oct. 4, 62.
Coburn, James M.	18	Mar 24 62	4 K	Recruit; re-enlisted Mar. 28, 64.
Coburn, John	18	Feb 14 62	7 K	Recruit; pro. corp.; re-enlisted Feb. 15. 64.
Coburn, Ramsford	27	July 16 62	11 I	
Cochran, Wm. O.	27	Feb 14 62	7 K	Recruit; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Cram, Geo.	24	Feb 4 62	8 G	Transferred to invalid corps.
Cram, Horatio N.	18	June 12 62	9 I	Promoted corporal.
Cronan, Thomas	18	Sept 3 61	4 K	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Davenport, C. W.	32	Aug 14 61	6 H	Discharged Dec. 31, 62.
Davenport, Edwin	35	Aug 2 62	11 I	
Davenport, Wm. W.			11 I	
Densmore, Albert E.	20	Dec 3 61	7 K	Discharged Feb. 25, 63.
Densmore, Edwin R.	26	July 15 62	11 I	
Deval, John	44	Jan 20 62	7 K	Discharged Oct. 15, 62.
Deval, Peter	18	Dec 2 61	do	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Donpier, Theophilus	24	Nov 29 61	do	Re-enlisted Feb. 20, 64.
Dow, Augustus	39	Sept 6 61	4 K	Musican; pro. principal musician Mar. 1, 62.
Duval, Carlos	23	Sept 18 61	Cav C	Discharged Apr. 12, 62.
Emerson, Geo. H.	21	Sept 7 61	4 K	Discharged Feb. 13, 63.
Emerson, Jonathan C.	28	Dec 14 61	7 K	Corporal; pro. serg't.; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Fisher, Charles G.	26	Aug 26 61	4 K	Pro. 2d lieut. Co. F, Dec. 14, 62.
Fisk, Gilbert E.	18	Sept 18 61	Cav C	Missing in action, July 3, 63.
Fisk, Van Loran	23	Sept 7 61	4 K	Died Dec. 28, 63.
Fisk, Wm. P.	18	Aug 9 62	do	Prisoner of war since June 23, 64.
Fitzgerald, John	43	Jan 25 62	7 K	Died Sept. 1, 62.
Fowler, Lucius L.	21	Dec 10 61	7 K	Died Oct. 6, 62.
Gittey, Andrew	30	July 23 62	11 I	
Glazier, Franklin	19	Sept 6 61	4 K	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63; pris. June 23, 64.
Gregory, Joseph	29	Aug 29 61	do	
Gourley, George	19	Dec 7 61	7 K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Hall, Randall L.	23	Oct 7 61	Cav C	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, Mar. 4, 64.
Howes, Eugene	18	Aug 29 61	4 B	Discharged Oct. 19, 62.
Hayden, Albey	25	June 1 61	3 F	Wagoner; must. out July 27, 64.
Heath, Nathan C.	23	Dec 30 61	7 K	Died Aug. 13, 62.
Hodgdon, Wilbur	18	Feb 12 62	do	Pro. corp.; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Houston, Oscar A.	31	Dec 26 61	do	Died Oct. 13, 62.
Howard, Alvin A.	20	Nov 27 61	do	Discharged Aug. 17, 63.
Howe, David L.	44	July 30 62	11 I	Corporal; pro. Q. M. S. Dec. 26, 63; sick in general hospital, Aug. 31, 64.
Howe, Wm. I.	18	Aug 29 61	4 K	Discharged Dec. 7, 62. [Aug. 31, 64
Howes, Seymour	25	Aug 1 62	11 H	Pro. corp. Aug. 7, 64; sick in general hospita
Howes, Wesley C.	21	Dec 6 61	7 K	Serg't.; pro. 2d lieut. Co. E, Mar. 1, 63.
Hunt, Washington	25	Sept 18 61	Cav C	Died June 26, 62.
Hurley, John H.	25	Nov 23 61	7 K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Jones, Merrill C.	20	Nov 27 61	do	Promoted Q. M. S. March 1, 63.
Joyce, Charles H.				2d lieutenant colonel.

Names.	Age.	Enlisted.	Reg.	Co.	Remarks.
Joyce, Wm. C.	21	Sept 15 61	Cav	F	Serg't.; reduced to ranks ; re-en. Dec. 30, 63.
King, Lorenzo H.			do		
Labaree, Henry D.			4	K	[Aug. 31, 64.
Larrabee, Henry D.	43	July 16 62	11	I	Pro. corp. Dec. 26, 63 ; sick in gen. hospital,
Lewis, Edwin C.	22	Dec 17 63	6	G	Dis. for pro. in colored regiment, Aug. 3, 64 ; recruit.
Libby, Charles	18	Jan 9 62	7	K	Promoted corporal ; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Locklin, Erastus M.	26	Feb 14 62	do		Re-en. Feb. 15, 64 ; dis. June 23, 64 ; recruit.
Locklin, Myron A.	34	July 16 62	11	I	Serg't.; red.; sick in gen. hospital, Aug. 31, 64.
Marsh, Frederick N.			7	K	
Marsh, Owen	18	Sept 30 61	6	B	Died Dec. 29, 61.
Maxham, Orrin	21	Oct 7 61	8	E	Died Feb. 63 ; corporal.
Maxham, Oscar	23	Nov 27 61	do		Wagoner ; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 64.
May, Thomas L.	19	Sept 12 61	Cav	C	Re-en. Feb. 24, 64 ; pro. corp. March 1, 64.
McCarty, Henry	24	Aug 27 62	11	H	
McCarty, James	39	Feb 3 62	7	K	Discharged.
McGillvary, Allen	33	Feb 1 62	do		Re-enlisted Feb. 17, 64.
McKay, Luther W.	19	Sept 5 61	4	K	Discharged Sept. 1, 63.
McMullen, Robert	24	Aug 26 61	do		Deserted Sept. 10, 63.
Morris, John H.	21	Nov 25 61	7	K	Sergeant ; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Morse, Henry A.	20	May 20 61	2	F	Pro. sergeant ; re-en. Jan. 23, 64.
Mosley, John L.		Feb 1 62	7	K	Pro. capt. Co. E, Nov. 23, 63.
Murphy, Wm. P.	19	Aug 28 61	4	K	Corp ; reduced to rank ; pris. June 23, 64.
Murphy, William	42	Dec 7 61	7	K	Died Dec. 3, 62.
Newell, William	44	Dec 10 61	do		Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Norton, John	44	Aug 14 61	6	H	Trans. to invalid corps.
O'Connell, James	22	Nov 23 61	7	K	Corporal ; discharged Feb. 25, 63.
Parker, Brainard M.	23	Sept 23 61	Cav	C	Corporal ; promoted sergeant major.
Parker, Solon	18	Dec 31 61	8	G	Killed in action June 14, 63.
Persons, Leonard	42	July 23 62	11	I	Musician ; discharged Mar. 30, 63.
Ralph, Alonzo D.	22	Sept 2 61	4	E	Died Nov. 29, 61.
Ralph, Augustus O.	19	Aug 14 61	6	H	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63.
Regner, Joseph D.	25	Aug 6 62	11	I	Musician
Regner, Nelson L.	30	Sept 16 61	Cav	C	Discharged Jan. 2, 64.
Robinson, Archibald	21	Dec 10 61	7	K	Discharged Feb. 25, 63.
Rock, Joseph	18	Oct 7 61	6	G	Trans. to invalid corps, Sept. 1, 63.
Rolston, Charles S.	22	Sept 7 61	4	K	Died June 6, 62.
Rumney, Charles	24	Aug 28 61	do		Re-en. Dec. 15, 63 ; pris. of war June 23, 64.
Rumney, George H.	21	July 26 62	11	I	Trans. to invalid corps, Mar. 15, 64.
Russell, Sylvanus M.	18	Aug 13 62	do		Pro. corp. Nov. 14, 62 ; died Aug. 21, 64.
Sanborn, David L.	32	Sept 21 61	Cav	C	Sick in general hospital, June 30, 64.
Sanborn, Ira	28	Aug 14 61	6	H	Discharged Sept. 21, 62.
Silver, John Q.	33	Aug 1 62	11	H	[May 5, 64.
Smith, Adin D.	36	Sept 7 61	4	K	Re-enlisted Feb. 10, 64 ; killed at Wilderness,
Smith, Alexander	37	Aug 6 62	11	I	Sick in general hospital, Aug. 31, 64.
Smith, Gilbert O.	18	Sept 18 61	Cav	C	Trans. to V. R. C. Mar. 29, 64.
Smith, James	26	Dec 30 61	7	K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Sprout, Eli	18	Aug 24 61	4	B	
Sprout, Geo. W.	44	June 4 62	9	I	Wagoner ; discharged Aug. 4, 63.
Stevens, Oliver B.	32	Aug 1 62	11	H	Musician Oct. 1, 62.
Stockwell, Jackson			do		
Stone, James P.					2d drum major.
Sturtevant, Charles O.	25	Oct 7 61	Cav	C	Discharged April 1, 62.
Sturtevant, Wm. H.	32	Jan 2 62	7	K	Died May 11, 63.
Sullivan, John	42	Dec 28 61	7	K	Died Sept. 4, 62.
Taggard, Alonzo W.	29	Nov 29 61	do		Discharged Feb. 25, 63 ; corporal.
Thresher, Horace W.	21	July 30 62	11	I	
Townsend, Joseph W.	37	Dec 13 61	7	K	Discharged Feb. 25, 63 ; corporal.
Tucker, Silas B.			11	I	
Wakefield, Leroy	21	Aug 26 61	4	K	Died Feb. 8, 62.
Wakefield, Luther	35	Sept 16 61	Cav	C	Trans. invalid corps, Feb. 15, 64.
Waterman, Geo. R.	27	Feb 14 62	7	K	Pro. corporal ; re-en. Feb. 15, 64.
Waterman, Geo. S.			Cav	C	
Welch, John	27	Jan 19 62	7	K	Died Oct. 7, 62.
Wells, Joseph	42	May 31 62	9	I	
Wells, Ransom A.	21	July 15 62	11	I	Cor. prom. serg't. Dec. 26, 63.
Wheeler, Wm. B.	22	Sept 19 61	4	K	Wagoner ; discharged Oct. 31, 62.
Willey, Geo. N.	24	Jan 8 62	7	K	Died Mar. 20, 62.
Williams, Amplius	32	Oct 7 61	6	F	Discharged Jan. 26, 63.

Names.	Age.	Enlisted.	Reg.	Co.	Remarks
Williams, Franklin	18	Jan 9 62	7	K	Died Sept. 13, 62.
Wilson, George F.	20	Sept 16 61	6	G	Corp.; pro. serg't. June 20, 62; re-en. Dec. 15, 63; killed near Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Wilson, Milo			4	K	
Woodward, Samuel P.	36	Aug 9 62	11	H	Prisoner since June 23, 64.
Woodbury, Charles E.	18	Nov 25 61	7	K	Died Dec. 2, 62.
Woodbury, George	18	Aug 28 61	4	K	Reduced to ranks; corporal.
Woodbury, Nathan K	21	Dec 7 61	7	K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Wright, Joseph N.	33	Aug 9 62	Cav	C	Recruit.
York, Alonzo	23	July 10 61	3	K	Wagoner; died Sept. 15, 62.
Young, Geo. S.	22	Nov 29 61	7	K	Died Feb. 25, 63.
CREDITS UNDER CALL OF OCT. 17, 1863, FOR 300,000 VOLUNTEERS, AND SUBSEQUENT CALLS: VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.					
Amsden, Marcellus R.	39	Dec 3 63	11	I	Sick in general hospital Aug. 31, 64,
Avery, Lorenzo B.	20	Aug 19 64	3	Bat	Mustered out of service June 15, 65.
Barton, John, Jr.	20	Nov 19 63	11	K	Prisoner since June 23, 64; trans. to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Barton, William	18	do	do		Prisoner since June, 24, 64; died at Andersonville, Sept. 5, 64.
Bates, Orrin	45	Nov 30 63	11	I	Sick in general hospital Aug. 31, 64; trans. to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Benway, Eli W.	39	July 23 64	11	B	Mustered out Aug. 25, 65.
Brigham, Don A.	19	Aug 26 63	3	Bat	Pro. C. Jan. 1, 65; mustered out June 15, 65.
Burnes, John S.	34	Dec 5 63	11	I	Trans. to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Buzzell, Samuel D.	43	Oct 28 63	3	Bat	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Coburn, Washington	45	Dec 5 63	11	I	Sick in general hospital, Aug. 31, 64; trans. to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Dickinson, Zerah H.	35	do	do		Died Dec. 25, 63.
Dole, Heman	18	Dec 2 63	11	H	Taken pris. June 23, 64; died in rebel prison.
Dutton, John	45	Dec 2 63	11	I	Died July 20, 64.
Duvall, John	45	Nov 12 63	11	K	Discharged Apr. 14, 64.
Gardner, Charles	19	Nov 14 63	do		Artificer, Jan. 1, 65; tr. to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Hill, Playstone J.	25	Nov 30 63	11	I	Deserted, July 26, 64.

(For the Gazetteer.)

VERMONT IN THE REVOLUTION.

BY DR. N. W. GILBERT.

"Glory to old Vermont! she stands
Where freedom's star has never set;
Though dim its light on other lands,
It shines upon her mountains yet."
Thus sang the bard, and thus I sing,
In this my humble offering.

And yet it has been charged that she,
When war his deadly witch broth brewed—
When states were struggling to be free—
Assumed a threatening attitude;
An attitude, in fact, which was
Unfriendly to the patriot cause.

But what is patriotism, if
'Tis not persistent, bold defence
Of native mountain, plain and cliff,
By beating back and driving thence,
Each foreign or domestic foe,
Who would our freedom overthrow?

And when the States "cried havoc, and
Let slip the cruel dogs of war,"
Vermont's devoted, patriot band,
Already was contending for
That which was vital and supreme—
For principles she could but deem

As far superior to those
Which caused the hearts of men to thrill,
Who fought against invading foes,
At Lexington and Bunker Hill,
As were our mountains higher than
Was Bunker Hill, when war began.

For they were fighting to resist
A trifling tax, which was assessed
Upon them, and I here insist
They were not hopelessly oppressed;
Save in a moral sense, which must,
Or may, their cause have rendered just.

Our fathers, on the other hand,
A demon's clutches would unclasp;
For roof and altar, house and land,
Were being wrested from their grasp;
And by the self-same parties who
Have conjured up this bugaboo

Of lack of loyalty; who claim
Our fathers would to us bequeath
A traitor's heritage of shame.
I hurl the falsehood in their teeth,
And brand it as alike untrue,
Unjust and most ungenerous too.

Vermont disloyal! yet withstand
The shock of many a ponderous blow
From either side; on either hand
A wily and inveterate foe;
The British lion's lordly roar
Resounding through her northern shore,

While from the west and south there came
A horde of thieves and plunderers,
With only their highwayman's claim,
"Your money or your life, good sirs"—
And Congress, too—from which should come
Relief—to her was deaf and dumb.

What marvel she should entertain—
Before her waning sun should set—
From Haldimand and Lord Germain,
Proposals of armistice? Yet

'Twas nothing but a truce, as she
Was still determined to be free.

On either hand an enemy,
Refusing still her rights to yield,
Her prowess and diplomacy
Were seen and felt in court and field,
While thus alone, in sovereign sway,
She stood, and held the world at bay.

Not only so, with towering crest,
Her narrow boundaries she increased,
By making conquests on the west,
And conquests also in the east;
And these were won without the aid
Of musket or of glistening blade.

Her court at Charlestown being held—
Her western boundary near Malone—
Her foes were thus at length compelled
Her power, if not her rights, to own;
A power too which she dared maintain
Until her rights she should regain.

Nor was she false to freedom when
Herself the hunted, threatened prey
Of freedom's friends; for, even then,
She was not idle in the fray;
But points to deeds of valor done
At old "Fort Ti," and Bennington.

My native State! thy history is
To me a heritage of pride—
Which is not dimmed by rivalries—
Whose lustre may not be denied;
For he who runs so plainly reads
The tale of thy heroic deeds.

I sit beneath thy mountains' shades,
And muse upon thy glories now;
I wander through thy glens and glades,
Or stand upon Algonquin's brow,
And look around on shore and wave,
Where never trod the foot of slave.

And on thy verdant slopes I see
The stamp of freedom still impressed—
A prophecy of what shall be
When human nature has been blest
With deeds of love, whose shimmering sheen
No mortal yet has ever seen.

Dr. NORMAN W. GILBERT, born in Morristown, 1830, married Sarah Atwell, of Waterbury, 1854, studied dentistry in Lowell, Mass.; 1858 settled in Northfield; 1867 removed to Montpelier; 1873 to Boston, where, in January, 1877, Mrs. Gilbert died, and soon after the doctor returned to Northfield. He is a graduate of the Boston Dental College.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH RECORD CONTINUED.

BY CHARLES DOLE.

Mr. Matlack was followed by the Rev. R. A. Greene, who remained with the society 5 years, doing good and acceptable work, when, receiving a call from Lowell, Mass., the society reluctantly consented to his removal to what seemed to be a wider field of usefulness. The year succeeding Mr. Greene's departure the society was without a regular pastor. During this year the Rev. John Gregory preached for a few months. The remaining part of the year the services were conducted by clergymen from neighboring societies. Rev. Wm. M. Kimmell, of Ohio, a young man of Christian worth, was then invited to become the pastor of the church. He accepted, and for 2 years did good and faithful service, closing his labors March 1, 1880.

The church was at this period encumbered with quite a large debt, which had been accumulating for a number of years. It was not only a source of much trouble, but seriously impaired the usefulness of its work, and its removal became a question of serious importance. This was by the Rev. Walter Dole, who gave his services for one year, that all the money paid in during the year might apply on the church debt. Mr. Dole was a graduate of Norwich University and the Meadville Theological School. This was his first year of active service in the work of the Christian ministry preparatory to ordination. At the end of the year, he was regularly ordained, and accepted a call from the Universalist church at Enfield, N. H. During this year's work he had removed the debt that had been the source of much trouble, and thus merited and received the sincere thanks and good will of all members of the church and society.

At this date, Jan. 1882, the society is in a prosperous condition, with the Rev. I. P. Booth as its pastor, who succeeded the Rev. Walter Dole, May 1, 1881.

THE HARLOW BRIDGE TRAGEDY.

Never was there a tragedy in Vermont which equaled the one that took place Dec. 11, 1867, at "Harlow Bridge." It occurred just after noon, and sent a thrill of horror over the land. About 100 mechanics and laborers employed in rebuilding the "Harlow Bridge" on the Vermont Central railroad, about 2 miles from the depot, were boarding at the Northfield

House. That day they took their dinner there as usual, and this repast finished, the last meal that many of them were ever again to partake, about 60 of them got into a passenger car, and started back for their work. The train, consisting of one car and locomotive and tender, was in charge of Francis B. Abbott, for 15 years a faithful hand in the employ of the road. He was requested to hurry up, so as to get back and take the others, and the train started, backing up. Intent only upon obeying orders, and forgetting all else, he ran at a speed reprehensible under the circumstances. A number on the train felt that they were going to destruction, but nothing was done to stop it, and then came the culmination of this horrid disaster, which carried mourning and desolation into so many families. It is said that the fireman spoke to the engineer about slacking his speed, and at last hurled a stick of wood at his head, to awake him from his reverie, telling him to reverse his engine, which he did, but too late. The passenger car first plunged into the frightful abyss. Going down about 25 feet it struck upon the bank, which projected something like a shelf, and then broke, one part of it stopping there, and one going to the bottom, over 60 feet further. The tender followed, crushing in among those who remained with that portion of the car which lodged on the bank, where the greatest mortality occurred, those going to the bottom escaping comparatively easy. Across those on the shelf a large timber had fallen, and on this the tender, pinning them to the earth and crushing out their very life. The reversing the engine suddenly prevented that from following, although it had gone so far that a perpendicular line dropped from the flange of the driver, carried it 4 feet beyond the abutment. Affrighted, the engineer jumped from his post, but seeing his engine did not go over he at once regained his position, and thus prevented the machine from tearing down the road with the velocity of a scared bird, with no one to control it.

Killed: Almon Wetherbee, foreman of bridge gang; Christopher Devine, laborer; Patrick Garvin, laborer; Edward Sweeney, trackman; Timothy McCarty, trackman; Louis Rock, bridge builder, citizens of Northfield, and 9 others killed, most of whom lived in Canada.

Wounded: George Randall, telegraphist; Horace Kingsbury and J. Mulcahey, citizens of Northfield, and 35 from this State and Canada.

COL. FRANCIS V. RANDALL

was born in Braintree, in Orange County, Feb. 13, 1824. His father, Gurdon Randall, was of English origin, born in Connecticut, and emigrated with his father's family to the new State of Vermont in 1803, when about 9 years old; was reputed a man of excellent parts, and succeeded in acquiring more than an ordinary education for those times, and studied medicine, which, however, he never practiced, it not being congenial to his tastes. He had a natural aptitude for mechanics, and had the reputation of building as good grist and saw-mills as the best. He moved from Braintree to Northfield in 1832, where he lived mostly until he died in 1861. [See page 645.]

Col. Randall's mother was Laura Scott Warner, the daughter of Luther Warner, a near relative of Col. Seth Warner. She was born in Putney, and moved to Braintree with her father's family when a small girl. She died in Northfield in 1880. No more need be said of her than that she raised a large family of children under somewhat adverse circumstances, and did it well. She was emphatically a good wife and mother.

Col. F. V. Randall was the second of a family of 9 children, and being thus one of the oldest, in those rugged times had to lend a hand in assisting in the support of the family, and at 20 years had had no school opportunities beyond the district school, with such additional aid as his father could find occasional opportunities to give. At his 20th birthday his father informed him that his means would not admit of his helping him to obtain an education, and that all he could do would be

to give him the year of his unexpired minority, which he did. From that time he worked and kept school a few months at a time until he had earned money to take him through a term at the academy, expended it for that purpose, and then earned more, and so on, as many another boy has done before and since.

At about the same time, he entered as a student at law in the office of the Hon. Heman Carpenter, of Northfield, and improved all of his vacations in this way. While studying with Judge Carpenter, he boarded in his family, and a part of the time did chores to pay for his board. In 1847, being 23 years old, he was admitted to Washington County Bar, and went immediately into a large and successful practice, which he only abandoned to go into the army at the outbreak of the Rebellion. I think Washington County Court docket shows that but one or two lawyers in the county had a larger practice than he did at that time.

He first commenced practice in Northfield, where he remained until 1857. From 1853 to 1857 he was postmaster there. While in practice there, Albert V. H. Carpenter was his law partner for awhile, and afterwards Col. Chas. H. Joyce. In 1857, he sold out at Northfield with the intention of moving West, and moved to Roxbury, where he had some real estate interest, intending to remain long enough to close his business preparatory to going West.

Just before the fall election it was proposed to him by leading members of the Democratic party, to which he belonged, to run for town representative. He informed them that his residence in town had hardly been a year, the constitutional time required, and that if elected he probably could not hold his seat. The town was very closely divided in its vote politically, and it was thought as things then stood that he was the only Democrat who could win, and that it would be more gratifying to succeed at the polls than to be defeated, even if his seat should be successfully contested, and so he was nominated. The first ballot showed a tie between him and his whig opponent, but on a subsequent ballot he was declared elected, and received his credentials and took his seat. It was however contested, and having retained it in the controversy till toward the close of the session, he was ousted. During this time he was on several important standing and other committees; was the Democratic candidate for Speaker, running against Senator Edmunds. The next year, having remained in Roxbury, he was again elected representative by a large majority, and his seat was not contested. In 1860 he moved to Montpelier, the better to pursue his largely increasing law practice.

In 1858, the legislature having organized a militia brigade in the State, consisting of a regiment from each congressional district, Gen. Alonzo Jackman was appointed Brigadier General, and in making up his staff, Col. Randall was made Brigade Judge Advocate, and in that year the brigade mustered at Montpelier, and Col. Randall was present in his official capacity. When three years after the town of Montpelier raised a company for the 2d Vt. Regt. in the Rebellion, this was remembered by some, and after, at a war meeting during the extra session of the legislature, it was found that more than enough men for the company had enlisted in a single evening. Col. R. was asked to take charge of and drill them. He reluctantly consented to do so, and when finally on the organization of the company, he received every vote for captain, he was persuaded to accept the position, with the expectation and belief that the war would not continue 6 weeks. With that company he served as captain, having been with it at the first Bull Run battle, and all the battles that followed till the close of McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, when he was made Col. of the 13th Regt., and served with that during its term of service. The Governor then offered him the command of the 17th Regt., then being recruited, which he accepted, assisting in filling up the regiment, and serving with it to the end of the war. Col. Randall was the only man from the State who was colonel of two regiments.

In the winter of 1863–'4, after the President's call for 300,000 men, known as the call of October 17, 1863, at the request of Gen. Washburn, then Adjutant General, and charged with the raising of men, Col. Randall was detailed to assist by addressing war meetings in different parts of the State, his appointments to speak being made by Gen. Washburn in those localities where recruiting was hardest and where they were most behind. Many amusing anecdotes are told of the shifts which the Colonel made to induce men to enlist, which space will not permit us to insert. But during that winter he spoke at about 50 war meetings all over the State, and at no place where he spoke did they fail to fill their quota, and generally before the meeting was closed.

At the close of the war he returned to Montpelier, where for about 6 or 8 years he pursued his law practice with much success; but the interruption of the 4 or 5 years that he was out of practice during the war diminished his interest in his profession, and for several years he has not made it a leading business, having done very little at the law, but has cultivated his farm without engaging much in other business. F. V. R.

PAPER ON EARLY METHODISM IN NORTHFIELD.

BY REV. J. R. BARTLETT.

The earliest records now known on the history of Methodism in this section, are those of the Barre Circuit from 1804; quite incomplete, but show the class in Northfield possessed some 20 or more members at that time. The list reads: William Keyes, Betsey Keyes, William Ashcroft, William Smith, Abel Keyes, Esther Keyes, Mary Smith, Susanna Latham, Joseph Nichols, Weltha Nichols, Lydia Robinson, Betsey Robinson, Cynthia Nichols, Polly Smith, Isaiah Bacon, Ruth Bacon, Ananias Tubbs, Hannah Tubbs, Simeon Fisk, Betsey Fisk. In 1812, three classes were reported. Jason Winch leader of one with 9 members, William Keyes leader of another with 23; and the third having no stated leader, but 6 members, and two on trial; Asa Winch recorded as an "exhorter" and resident at Northfield. This town was included in Barre circuit until 1826, when Brookfield circuit was organized, including Brookfield, Northfield, Williamstown, Roxbury and Randolph.

Doubtless all the preachers appointed on Vershire circuit from 1796 to 1803, inclusive, and on Barre circuit from 1804 to 1825, visited Northfield in the course of their labors at stated intervals to preach; and quarterly meetings, which in the early days were attended from all parts of the circuit, were held here from time to time. The first one recorded here was May 23, 1807; the collections reported $78.48 for the quarter, and the summary for the year $148.45. This was disbursed: to E. Sabin, presiding Elder, $24.72; for communion wine, $4.68; to Philip Munger, $54.67; for his expenses, $3.82; and the same to Jonathan Cheney, do. The preachers afterwards received (during the remainder of the Conference year) $13.35 additional, in which was included a note from the class in Orange for *one dollar*. Following the organization of Brookfield circuit in 1826, this town remained therein until it became an appointment by itself. The Vermont Annual Conference has held its sessions here; June 24, 1852, the 8th annual session, Bishop Levi Scott presiding; Apr. 16, 1862, the 18th annual session, Bishop O. C. Baker presiding; Apr. 20, 1871, the 27th annual session, Bishop E. S. Janes presiding.

THE OLD YELLOW MEETING-HOUSE, (page 649 and 658), seems to be the butt for joke and mistake, though passed out of existence. First, page 649, a superfluous "was" crept in, and did not get excluded. Line 2d, inclosed paragraph after "Impromptu" should read: "that was soon however burned." Again, the old yellow meeting-house was not burned at all. Father Druon has just sifted the conflicting accounts, and given us the reliable one. "Gov. Paine had given land to the Catholics for a church if occupied; if not, they lost it; hence, when they bought the old meeting-house, they had to move it 1½ mile to the given site, which so racked the frame, and it was so much too small, though they re-

modeled it and got along with it some 3 years, Father Druon then commenced to build a new church directly in front of the old, and the new frame, partly inclosing in the rear the old one; which as the new progressed was cut away part at a time, and when the new one was finished, the last fragment of the old house had been removed, and so no part of it was in fact burned; but the new one, which was the second church, was burned by lightning in 1876.



Respectfully,
N. Carpenter.

NATHANIEL CARPENTER, OF MIDDLESEX.

BY HON. HEMAN CARPENTER, OF NORTHFIELD.

Nathaniel Carpenter, one of the early settlers of Middlesex, was born in Coventry, Conn., Sept. 20, 1766. He was one of a family of 12 children. His father and family moved to Sharon, Vt., about 1775. His oldest brother, Jonas Carpenter, was in the American army, and was at the taking of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He married for his first wife Susanna Shepherd, of Sharon, and by this marriage had 3 children: Lavinia was born June 21, 1788, and died Aug. 21, 1865; Stephen was born May 23, 1790, and died Dec. 30, 1803; Alanson was born Jan. 30, 1793, and is now living in Fremont, Ohio. Their mother died May 29, 1794. Said Nathaniel married for his second wife, Abigail (Morse) Waterman, March 26, 1797. They had by their marriage 9 children: Christopher, Susan, Wooster, Nathaniel M., Don P., Heman, Otis H., Fidelia, and Albert V. H., four of which are now living—Alanson, Nathaniel M., Heman, and Albert V. H. The father of these children held many prominent offices in said town of Middlesex, and he and his son Alanson were in the battle of Plattsburg in the war of 1812.

Nathaniel Carpenter died at Middlesex, Nov. 25, 1840; his wife Abigail, Sept. 21, 1842, and is buried in Middlesex, aged 65 years, 9 months, and 19 days.

The mother of these 9 children was born in Royalton, daughter of Nathaniel Morse. At the burning of Royalton by the Indians, her mother was fleeing on horseback from the invaders, with her in her arms, and was captured and seated on a log, the Indians brandishing their tomahawks over their heads. They left them, but took the horse, burning their house and barns, and the contents, including several fat oxen in the barns.

Alanson, the youngest by the first wife, read law and located at Chateaugay, Franklin Co., N. Y. He was custom-house officer at that place for many years. He now resides in Fremont, Ohio.

Christopher studied medicine, and graduated at the medical school in Burlington, and located at Bangor, N. Y., where he died. He had a very extensive ride, and was very successful in his practice.

Wooster studied medicine with his brother, and graduated at Burlington or Castleton medical college, and located at Lisbon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. He had a large and successful practice, but died poor, having become involved in debt in his efforts to build and complete a stone church in the small village where he resided, which was dedicated to "The Church," as he called it, of which he was a zealous communicant.

Don P. was a farmer, but held many offices in his native town; was a member of the Legislature in 1848, and twice elected side judge of the county court.

Nathaniel M. was a farmer, and now lives in Middlesex.

Otis H. was a blacksmith by trade, and at the breaking out of the gold fever in California, he with a party went over land to the gold regions of that State, and on the way suffered all but death. Having gathered a competence, he returned and settled in Manitowoc, Min., where he died.

Albert V. H. fitted for college at the Washington Co. Grammar School, read law in the office of his brother in Northfield; set up in Strafford, Orange Co., where he remained two or three years, and returned to Northfield. He was a well-read lawyer, and a good advocate, but if beaten in a case that he thought he ought to have won, he became disgusted with the profession, for the lack of "pluck," and turned his attention to railroading. He was station agent at Rouses Point a while, and at Montpelier, and at Toledo, Ohio, and is now, and for nearly twenty years has been general ticket agent of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, embracing nearly 4,000 miles of road. His residence is at Milwaukee, Wis. He is well known throughout the North West, and many Vermonters will remember the kind greeting they have received from him, and the friendly aid he has extended to them.

PERRY MARSH

was born in Petersham, Mass. Aug. 7, 1796. His parents removed to Calais, Vt., when he was about 4 years old, drawing the subject of our sketch on a hand-sled from Montpelier to their new home in that town. When Perry was still a boy, he enlisted as a fifer in the war of 1812. At the close of the war he returned to his home and to civil pursuits, residing in Calais until 1836, when he came to Montpelier and engaged to some extent in the manufacture of pianos, which he continued several years, and then removed to Stowe; from which place, near 20 years ago, he came to Northfield. He was then approaching his three score years and ten, and has passed here, in a quiet, unobtrusive fashion, his declining years, during which he has become widely known through his favorite pastime of playing his fife. He was a good player of some other wind instruments, but especially attached to this, an account of which, immediately after his death, Sunday, Feb. 4, 1882, Dr. Gilbert wrote the following tribute to:

THE OLD FIFER.

BY DR. N. W. GILBERT.

Did ever you hear the old fifer play
The martial music he loved so much—
The shrill notes which, for many a day,
Have answered oft to the magic touch
Of his wrinkled fingers, long and lean,
Yet losing none of their old-time skill
In conjuring up from the realms unseen
The fairy forms of the master's will?

I say that his fingers were lean and long,
But the finger of time had made them so,
As they were supple, and full and strong
In the halcyon days of the long ago;
For now it is three score years and ten—
The time allotted to human life—
Since Uncle Perry—a stripling then—
Began to play the inspiring fife,

Or rather, since he, at about sixteen—
Already well tutored and drilled therefor—
His knapsack on, with his tin canteen,
Marched off to play in impending war.
His tin canteen, but he never would sip
From the poisonous fluid the government then
Unwisely held to the thirsting lip,
And the hungry palate, of brave young men.

Where strife was raging and hearts beat high,
With dauntless courage that would not yield,
He helped to win, on the fourth of July,
The bloody encounter on Chippewa's field;
Then chasing the foe to Niagara's shore,
He there still mingled his patriot strain
With the booming of guns and the cataract's roar,
At the subsequent battle of Lundy's Lane.

When war was over, the fifer returned
From scenes of carnage and scenes of strife,
But still in his bosom there glowed and burned
A quenchless love for his martial fife.
In age or in youth it was ever the same—
He awaited the cars in his rustic seat,
To carol his welcome to all who came,
And repeated his airs in the neighboring street.

On an empty box by the grocery store
He sat in the sun and fifed away,
As if he imagined himself once more
Encouraging men to the deadly fray;
Or as if, perchance, in a milder mood,
He wondered if ever grim war would cease;
And whether his art would still be wooed
In the tranquil reign of the Prince of Peace.

When age and feebleness held him fast,
Three days before the grim visitor came
To bring him the summons which comes at last,
He called for his fife, as the flickering flame
Flashed up once more, and his heart grew strong,
His fingers resumed their cunning and skill,
The notes were clear, which he couldn't prolong,
And now they are silent; his pulse is still.

The railroad vehicles come and go,
The old sledge hammer still sounds the wheels,
But Uncle Perry sleeps under the snow;
And the heart instinctively, pensively feels
The force of the truth that 'tis all men's doom
That mortals approach to the "farther shore:"
The spring shall come and the flowers shall bloom,
But the merry old fifer may come no more.

MAJOR CHARLES A. WEBB, U. S. A., son of Edward A. Webb, now of Chicago, Ill., born in Montpelier, Dec. 29, 1838, was removed to Northfield at 10 years of age. He assisted his father in his store and tin-ware business, and later in the management of the "Northfield House," of which his father was proprietor. He joined the old New England Guards, commanded by Capt. S. G. Patterson, at its organization, and in April, 1861, entered the service as 1st Lieut. Co. F, 1st Vt. Reg., 3 months; was commissioned, Aug. '61, Capt. 13th Reg. Inf.—Gen. Sherman's old regiment—and for gallant conduct at Vicksburgh, breveted Major, Sept. 21, '66; transferred to 22d Reg. Inf., and commissioned Major of the 16th Inf. Mar. 4, '79.

Following close the termination of the rebellion, he was for a time engaged in the campaigns against the Indians. Recalled to garrison life, was stationed at several Eastern forts, Fort Mackinaw, on Lake Superior, Fort Wayne, etc. Upon the breaking out of disturbances in the Ute reservation, resulting in the "Meeker massacre," he was ordered from Fort Riley, Kansas, to the scene of hostilities, and from there transferred to Texas. His long experience in Indian warfare peculiarly fitted him for border service. As a military officer he exhibited marked ability.

In 1879, while stationed at Fort Mackinaw, he married Mrs. Rose Disbrow, a lady of culture and social accomplishments, who, with an infant daughter of four months, survives him. He died from congestion of the lungs, at Fort McKavett, Texas, at midnight, Jan. 31, 1882, in his 44th year.

Many in Northfield and vicinity will remember Charley Webb, and regret his very unexpected death. Under a southern sky, away from friends and all the loved places of his youth, he finds his last resting-place.—*Northfield News*.

DR. BRADFORD'S CABINET.

This is one of the most unique private cabinets in the State. First, here is the ballot-box used at the first town meeting in Northfield, and the communion table of "the Old Yellow Meeting-house" (See page 648, 654), oval, one-leaf, of cherry; and two turn-up tables—a chair and table combined—in vogue some 60 to 70 years ago, a convenient and pretty piece of furniture; as a chair, the oval-board of your centre-table, when you have finished your tea and want the room it occupies, turned back, forms a stout warm back to a comfortable chair, that under the board of the table has been doing the office of supporting your supper table till you were ready for your rest by the evening hearth. We rather coveted one of the Doctor's turn-up tables. It is the first thing we should pick from his "antiquettes," unless it were some of the old painted deft and china with which one of the "turn-ups" is loaded down—odd pitchers, quaint little cups, cunning creamers, teapots, and sugar-bowls; plates—pewter, wood and earthen. We pass the good show of pewter—platter, porringer and tankard for white earthen—once was—a greenish-yellow white now, very old plate with perforated rim, various-shaped little holes four or five deep in the rim, running around it in a wreath; or for one of the pretty pitchers, with raised groups of figures on either side. Many a little *bric-a-brac* lies on these and the tables around the room—a mouse-trap, half the size of a woman's hand, averred "200 years old, and caught the first mouse that ever lived in Connecticut," antique wedding slippers—the Doctor's mother's, 80

years old and more; knee-buckles, button-moulds, spoon-moulds, the great horn-spoon; Mrs. John Averill's wrinkled, old 3-quart wooden pail—crackly paint—faded, crinkled, wood beginning to crumble, "200 years old; the old earthen pepper-box, with cork in the bottom and top that does not fall off; a small reed for weaving hair-sieves; a minute hair-sieve. Ah, me! the little necessaries once, a few years ago the "nothings of the garret," the pet of the cabinet now. "That old flint gun went through 1812;" that drum was "captured from the British in the battle of Bunker Hill, went through the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the last war, and good for another fight."

There are three cases of minerals; one large case of lovely specimens in coral from the West Indies; one or more tables with West India curiosities; carved sailor-work in wood, done at sea, etc.; foreign curiosities, loaned or placed in the cabinet by Mrs. H. H. Walling, the Doctor's step-daughter; sea-feathers or ferns—of coral—sea-spiders clinging to, on the walls; centre-table of the cabinet laid with old blue and parti-colored crockery, Chinese umbrella over—on, old tin candelabra, with eleven candles; opposite wall with hanging cupboard; bottled curiosities—horrible lizards! a tape-worm 110 feet—It is a Doctor's cabinet—a hideous young alligator under the table; yonder, far more agreeable drawers, with about 700 Indian relics, arrow-heads, spear-heads, gouges, battle-axe, etc., from Orange Co. mostly, and from Michigan; belt of wampum in the window; not to mention spinning-wheels, cards, and the necessary implements for home manufacture of wool and flax.

I also noticed a piece of old English plate and-glass, a table-castor, its base decorated with pretty raised flowers in the silver, that belonged to the late Rev. Dr. Edward Bourns — was his mother's; a West India sword of intermingled shark-teeth and fibre of wood; wooden trenchers, tin dinner-horn, large ball-head andirons, the pleasantly-remembered, old, perforated tin lantern swinging overhead, like one my father carried when I was a child. We have no more time to rummage, but I wish every town in the State had some cabinet for both its natural and its old-time curiosities.

MOSES LANE—SUPPLEMENT TO P. 633.

From 1878 to 1881, he was Engineer in charge of constructing the new system of water supply for New Orleans, the sewerage system of Buffalo, of Pittsfield, Mass.; was a member of the commission appointed by the city of Memphis after the yellow fever scourge, to perfect the drainage. The whole city sewerage plan was changed, and Memphis, in the opinion of eminent engineers, made one of the healthiest cities of the Union. He was consulting engineer for St. Louis and Boston; in Boston the originator of the great plan of sewerage being perfected there, which has attracted the attention of eminent engineers throughout the world. Mr. Davis, assistant to Mr. Lane, made out the plans, but for the grand idea was indebted to Mr. Lane. He suffered an apoplectic stroke, and died two weeks after, Jan. 25, 1882. He leaves a widow, three daughters and one son. He was a natural gentleman, always courteous and agreeable, and one of the oldest, best known and esteemed members of the American Society of Civil Engineers.—*Milwaukee and Republican News.*

AUTHORSHIP.—History of Northfield, by Hon. John Gregory, 8 vo. pp. 319; Review of Bp. Hopkins againt Universalism, pp. 314; Handbook of Design, by Gurdon P. Randall, architect and lecturer; Instruction to Town Clerks, by Hon. George Nichols; Sermon by Rev. A. Smith, 1862; A rhyming geographical thick pamphlet, by Rev. Chas. O. Kimball; *The Star of Vermont* and *Ch. Messenger* from 1853, published by W. Woodworth; R. M. Manly published the *Vt. Ch. Messenger*. Gilman gives *The Hatchet*, Jan. 1874; *The Thunderbolt*, Apr. 1875; *The North Star*, 1 copy, Apr. 1878; *The Amateur Herald*, May, '78, 2 Nos. Rev. Guy C. Sampson, temperance, anti-slavery lecturer and editor, who lived here some years, we reserve notice of for Woodstock.

PLAINFIELD.

BY DUDLEY B. SMITH, M. D.

Plainfield is a small township, which contained, before the annexation of Goshen Gore, about 9,600 acres. Its surface was uneven, but no more so than the average of Eastern Vermont. It contained but little waste land, and was upon the whole a productive township.

Goshen Gore, by Plainfield, was about 3½ miles long by 1½ wide, lying east of Plainfield, and containing 3,000 acres. But very little of it is suitable for tillage. At one time it contained several families, but now has none. It formed a part of the town of Goshen until 1854.

It was annexed to Plainfield in 1874. It was embraced in the Yorkist town of Truro, and its highest mountain, which is called from that circumstance Mt. Truro, was measured by the writer, and found to be 2,229 feet above Plainfield station, or about 2,984 feet above the sea.

Winooski river flows about 1¼ mile through the north-western corner of the town. Soon after it passes the line into Plainfield, it runs through and over a ledge of rocks, making an excellent mill privilege, around which has grown up the village of Plainfield.

By the canal survey of 1826, this stream at the west line of Plainfield was 152 feet above Montpelier, 546 above Lake Champlain, and 636 feet above the ocean. By the railroad survey, the station at Plainfield is 264 feet above the meadow near the mill-pond at Montpelier, or about 755 feet above the ocean.

The Great Brook rises in the eastern part of the town, and in Harris Gore, passes into Orange and returns, flowing northerly through the town, and enters the Winooski in Plainfield village. Gunner's Brook is a small stream, that rises in the southern part of the town, and empties into Stevens' Branch in Barre village.

In the southern part of the town on the banks of the Great Brook, is a medicinal spring, which is very efficacious in the cure of cutaneous and other diseases. Its virtues are largely owing to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

The town of Truro, which was chartered by New York, contained 22,000 acres. Its form resembled a carpenter's square, each limb being a little over 3 miles wide, and on its outer or longest side, nearly 6 miles long. The northern part of what is now Barre formed the southern limb. The eastern part of Plainfield, with a corner of Orange, the eastern or northern limb. The western part of Plainfield, with Montpelier and East Montpelier, was embraced in the town of Kingsboro, and contained 30,000 acres, and was chartered to John Morin Scott.

In 1773, Samuel Gale commenced the survey of one or both of these townships, and this was the first party of white men known to have passed through Plainfield. [For a biography of Gale see Hall's History of Eastern Vermont, p. 643.] In Ira Allen's History of Vermont he says: "In the summer of 1773, Ira Allen, learning that the land jobbers of New York were engaged in surveying near the head of Onion River, started with a party from Colchester in pursuit of them. He passed through Middlesex, Kingsboro and Moretown to Haverhill, when learning of the whereabouts of the surveyor, he returned and found his lines, which he followed to near the north-east corner of Montpelier, where he found the surveyor had just decamped, having been warned, he supposed, by a hunter Allen had met. According to Allen's field book the surveyor's camp was on a meadow near the north-east corner of the old town of Montpelier. Kingsboro was the Yorkist name for Washington. Moretown, or Moortown, is now Bradford, and not the present town of that name.

Allen then passed through Barre and Washington to Bradford, and returning with a knowledge of where the surveyor was to be found, passed through Plainfield on his return. As the line between Truro and Kingsboro passed nearly through the center of Plainfield, a large part of Gale's surveys must have been in this town. John Morin Scott, the grantee of Kingsboro, was a member of the New York

Legislature in the Revolution, and on account of his ownership of this town, was made a member of the New York council of safety, to represent this section of Vermont. He received $49.91 of the $30,000 which was paid by Vermont to New York to indemnify the New York claimants.

In Aug. 1788, James Whitelaw, of Ryegate, James Savage, of New York, and William Coit, of Burlington, caused the tract of land lying between Barre and Marshfield, Montpelier and Goshen Gore, to be measured and the bounds marked, and at that time or before, it received the name of St. Andrew's Gore.

They also measured a gore near Cambridge, of 10,000 acres, one near Caldersburg, now Morgan, of 1,500 acres, some islands in Lake Champlain, containing 1,500 acres, also islands in Otter Creek, containing 30 acres, making 23,030 acres, or about the usual size of a township, St. Andrew's Gore being reckoned at 10,000 acres. These tracts were never incorporated into a town; like Goshen, which was composed of widely separated portions. The different parts of Whitelaw's grant, as it was called, had no connection with each other.

The charter of these lands was granted Oct. 23, 1788. In 1788, '90 and '92, Whitelaw, Savage and Coit deeded their claims to Ira Allen, of Colchester, brother of Ethan, and to Gamaliel Painter, of Middlebury, the chief founder of Middlebury College. Allen and Painter gave a verbal agency to Col. Jacob Davis, of Montpelier, who, upon this authority, in May, 1793, began giving warrantee deeds of these lands in his own name. The following letter is recorded in the Plainfield land records:

MIDDLEBURY, Apr. 5, 1795.

Sir:—On my return from your home, I called on General Allen. He seems to think that it would be altogether guesswork to divide the land without seeing of it, but agreed that I might sell adjoining to the land sold sufficient to make up my part reckoning of it in quantity and quality. And I wish you to sell to any person that wants to purchase and make good pay. You know my want in regard to pay better than I can write, and for your trouble in the matter, I will make you satisfaction.

I am, sir, Your most obedient,
Humble servant,
GAMA. PAINTER.

This letter proves that Allen and Painter then recognized Davis as their agent to sell and to convey; for no deeds had then been given by Allen or Painter to any one, under their own signature and seal. One of the old settlers claimed that once when Ira Allen was in Plainfield, he asked him to give him a deed of a lot that he had bargained for of Davis, and that Allen said, "Let Davis give the deed, he has the rest."

At last differences arose between Davis and Allen, and in 1799, Davis ceased to act as their agent, and sued Allen before the county court at Danville, and in 1804, recovered $2,500 on this suit, and a part of the town was set off to him on this execution, and Davis from Burlington jail-yard conveyed it over again to those to whom he had previously given deeds. About the same time the University of Vermont recovered $15,000 of Ira Allen, and the remainder of the town was set off to them. To strengthen their title, Davis and the settlers twice allowed nearly all of the town to be sold for taxes, once on a State tax, and once on a U. S. tax, each man bidding off his own farm.

In 1802, Ira Allen quit-claimed his rights in this town to Heman Allen, of Colchester. This was some 2 years before the lands were set off to Davis snd the University on executions against Ira Allen. Davis and the settlers held their own against Heman Allen until Aug. 31, 1807, when Allen purchased the claim of the University, and five days after, deeded the whole to James Savage, of Plattsburg, N. Y. Three days after this, Savage gave Allen a power of attorney to dispose of these lands. This gave Allen, in the name of Savage, an opportunity to commence suits of ejectment against the settlers before the U. S. Courts at Windsor and Rutland. For, by the constitution, citizens of one state may sue citizens of another in the U. S. Courts. Probably

the transfer to Savage of this claim was a sham, to enable Allen to bring his suits where the court, and especially the jury, would not have so much sympathy for the settlers as they would in the county where they resided. This trick, if trick it was, decided the contest. In 1808, Allen, in the name of Savage, got a decision of the circuit court in his favor. By a law of 1785, a person making improvements on lands to which he supposed he had good title, had a claim for his betterments, and for one-half of the rise in value of the property while in his possession, that there would have been had there been no improvements. The settlers, therefore, did not have to pay very much more for their lands the second than the first time of purchase; often not more than one-fourth of its value at that time. The price paid to Davis for land from 1793 to 1799 averaged abont $1.25 per acre. The price paid to Allen in 1808, for the second purchase, averaged a little less than $3 per acre.

Davis died within the limits of Burlington jail-yard in 1814, having been sent there for debt about the year 1802. As this was several years before the Plainfield suits were decided, it could not have been on account of them that he was sent there.

It is the opinion of Hon. C. H. Heath and others who have investigated the matter, that as the laws are now administered, the settlers would have saved their lands by a suit in chancery; but at that time very little was done in this court, the powers of which have now grown to be so extensive.

It is a singular coincidence, perhaps an example of retributive justice, that in the same year that Jacob Davis died in the jail-yard at Burlington, Ira Allen died in poverty at Philadelphia, where he had gone to escape being imprisoned for debt in the same jail.

In the autumn of 1791, Seth Freeman, of Weldon, N. H., and Isaac Washburn, of the adjoining town of Croydon, came into town by the way of the East Hill in Montpelier. When they came to what is now the Four Corners near L. Cheney Batchelder's house, Washburn decided that there should be his pitch. They camped for the night by the side of a hemlock log in the hollow between the south district school-house and Lewis Durfee's. Freeman chose this location. The next year they returned and made these pitches. When a man made a clearing before the land was surveyed, it was usual when the lines were run to survey him out a farm that would include all of his clearing without regard to the regular lot lines, and such a piece of land was called a "pitch."

Before the town was surveyed by Jacob Davis in the spring of 1793, there were five such pitches made. They were Hezekiah Davis' pitch, 304 rods long, 31 wide, which adjoined his farm in Montpelier, Joseph Batchelder's pitch of 650 acres, mostly lying in the S. W. corner of the town, Theodore Perkins' pitch of 100 acres, Isaac Washburn's pitch, 320 acres, Seth Freeman's pitch, 300 acres.

There was also a gore between Freeman's pitch and the 5th range of lots, 34 to 40 rods wide. They all lay in the S. W. corner of the town. The clearings of 1792 were made by men living in shanties, who abandoned the town in the fall. In 1793 they returned, and perhaps some of them brought their families; but they all removed in the fall excepting the family of Theodore Perkins, and Alden Freeman, a widower, who boarded with them.

Theodore Perkins and his wife, Martha Conant, were from Bridgewater, Mass. They removed to Pomfret, Vt., and from there to Plainfield, Mar. 10, 1793, on to a clearing said to have been begun by Benjamin Nash. The town being surveyed soon after, this clearing received the name of Perkins' pitch. July 8, Perkins built a log-barn; but his house seems to have been built before he moved into town. In Dec. 1793, Alfred Perkins was born—the first birth in town. The last that was known of him he was living in the State of New York.

In the spring of 1794, Isaac Washburn's family moved into town, bringing with them Polly Reed, who afterwards married Benjamin Niles, and was grandmother to

the present Geo. Niles. She went over to Perkins' house, and was the first woman Mrs. Perkins had seen for several months. Whatever scandalous stories may have been told by or of the fair sex of Plainfield since that time, that winter it was certainly free from gossiping and tattling.

Nov. 1794, Perkins sold his claim to Joshua Lawrence, who procured a deed of it from Jacob Davis. Perkins removed to Montpelier, and in 1798 went to Kentucky to look after a tract of several thousand acres of land that had fallen to him. He wrote home that his title was good, and that he was coming after his family. Nothing more was ever heard from him. His friends think he was murdered. His widow removed to Lyme, N. H., in 1800.

Theodore Perkins left four sons and one daughter: Thomas, who died at Lyme, N. H., in 1871; Martin P., who lived at Shipton, Canada; Elinas P., lived in Scituate, Mass.—one of his sons, Thomas Henry, is a broker in Boston. The wife of Rev. A. S. Swift, formerly in charge of the Congregational church in Plainfield, was Theodore Perkins' grandaughter.

The Perkins house was on the flat, east of the Joshua Lawrence house, and south of the present road.

Seth Freeman made a pitch of 300 acres, and purchased lot No. 1, in the fourth range, which made him a farm of 430 acres. This he divided among his brothers, apparently as he thought they needed and deserved. He was one of the two men who purchased their land of Davis, who did not have to buy it again of Allen, having gained it by possession, and was for a time called rich, but became poor and moved away before his death.

He was not the oldest of the family, but like Abraham was the head of it. Unlike that patriarch, however, he cannot be the founder of a nation, for he left no children. His father, Ebenezer, lived with him.

Alden Freeman was the oldest of the family. He married for his second wife, Precilla, daughter of Isaac Washburn, which was the first marriage in town. He lived at first on the Courtland Perry place, (lot 1, range 4,) but removed to the N. W. corner of Freeman's pitch, where he built the Thompson house, now in ruins and owned by Alonzo Batchelder.

He had a large family; Sally, widow of Thompson and of Larabee, of Barre, and Lucy, widow of Lawson, of Barre, and mother of George Lawson, were his daughters.

Ebenezer Freeman Jr. lived on the Courtland Perry farm. In his barn was kept one of the first schools in town,—perhaps quite the first. He was the father of the late Mrs. Freeman Landers.

Edmund Freeman lived on the S. W. corner of Freeman's pitch,—the farm now owned by his son Edmund.

Isaac Freeman built the house now owned by Elias Gladding, in 1806. It is on the N. W. corner of the Freeman lot (No. 1, range 4). He taught the first school in town. Mrs. Daniel A. Perry is his daughter. He died in 1813, and his widow married his brother Nathan, who owned the S. E. corner of Freeman's pitch, next to Barre line, and to J. Wesley Batchelder's farm. Isaac Freeman, Mrs. N. W. Keith, and Mrs. Carrol Flood are his children.

The Batchelder brothers, Joseph, Moulton and Nathaniel, came from Lyndeboro, N. H. Nathaniel lived and died in Barre, and was the grandfather of the late J. Wesley Batchelder, of Plainfield. Lieut. Joseph Batchelder, then 42 years of age, commenced his clearing in the S. W. corner of the town, in 1792, and moved his family permanently on to it in 1794.

Nathaniel Clark had commenced a clearing in Montpelier, on the farm lately owned by his son George. Neither knew of the neighborhood of the other until Clark one day, hearing the sound of chopping, started toward it, and found Batchelder with a company of stalwart boys, who had already made a large slash.

Lieut. Joseph Batchelder had two daughters, of whom Mary or Polly was born in Plainfield, July 26, 1795, and was the first girl and the second child born in town. She married Henry Parker, of Elmore. The other daughter, Nabby or Abigail, married Joseph Glidden, of Barre.

The Lieutenant's sons were: Nathaniel, Isaac, Joseph, Jr., Alpheus, William and Josiah. Of these Nathaniel lived for a time on Batchelder's pitch, near the Four Corners, next to Montpelier. He afterwards lived on the spruce flats in East Montpelier, but died at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1843. The late Mark Batchelder and Mrs. Sally McClure were his children.

Alpheus lived near his father. Ambrose Batchelder, now of Barre, is his grandson.

Isaac also lived on Batchelder's pitch for a time, and had a son, Josiah, 2d, who was the father of the late Harvey Batchelder, of Plainfield.

William forged a note, intending to take it up before it became due, but failed to do so. He was arrested, and when the officers were taking him to Barre, cut his throat at Joseph Glidden's, and only lived a few days after. I should not have mentioned this, had not the family been so numerous that the disgrace if divided among them will not be much for each one to carry.

Josiah is said to have been the first man in Plainfield who paid taxes on interest money. He got thoroughly rid of that incumbrance, however. He was the "Siah" Batchelder who lived and died at Daniel Lampson's.

Joseph Batchelder, Jr., lived for a time on that part of Batchelder's pitch afterwards owned by Abram Mann. His children were: Alice, wife of Stephen, and mother of H. Quincy Perry; Joseph Batchelder, the 3d; Nancy, wife of Levi Bartlett; Fanny, wife of Jonathan Blaisdell, of Albany; Abigail, wife of Asa Foster, of Marshfield; Judith, wife of Wm. B. Foss, and Elijah A. Joseph, the 3d, was killed by his horse running away on the Lampson Hill, in 1841. He was living at that time on the Ebenezer Freeman place. His children were: Elvira (Mrs. Arouette Gunnison), Charles T., L. Cheney, Erastus B., Adeline (Mrs. K. P. Kidder, of Burlington), Sewell, killed by accident in 1856, near the place where his father was, Alpheus, Harriet (Mrs. Ira Nichols), and Wheeler J.

The Lieutenant's brother, Moulton Batchelder, about the year 1795 settled upon that portion of Batchelder's pitch now owned by the family of Wm. B. Foss. He began work upon it in 1794, his family living in the Wheaton district in Barre, and he, passing to and fro by the guidance of marked trees. His children were: Nathaniel, called the Captain; James, born in Barre, but at his death the oldest resident, but not the oldest person in Plainfield; Jeremiah, called Jerry, of Barre; Jonathan M., called Jack, who died on the old farm; Olena, wife of Sewell Sturtevant, the veteran schoolmaster of Plainfield and Barre.

Capt. Nathaniel had three children, now residents of Plainfield: Alonzo J., Elvira (Mrs. Mack), and Bridgman.

James had 3 children: James Merrill, Daniel, and Mariam, (Mrs. Boyce, of Waitsfield.)

Jonathan's children were: Ira, Harrison, Adeline (Mrs. Levi Martin), Susan (Mrs. Arthur Colburn), Mary (Mrs. Wheeler), and Moulton, now of Lowell, Mass.

Isaac Washburn had one daughter, Precilla, and 4 sons: Isaac, Jr., Miles, Asa and Ephraim.

Isaac, Jr., lived with his father, and opened the first tavern in town. It stood at the Four Corners, near L. C. Batchelder's present residence, and was a large, two-story house, never entirely finished.

Asa lived north of his father's, at the top of the hill, on the place now owned by Nathan Skinner. It was the northern part of the Washburn pitch. He married Polly, daughter of Esek Howland.

Miles first settled on lands of his own in 1798, when he bought of Esek Howland the southern part of lot 3, range 2, where he built the first blacksmith shop in town. It stood near the angle of the road that now leads from Willard Harris' to the Barre road. In 1803, he sold this farm and built a house and shop in the village, on the north bank of the Great Brook, near the present tannery. This was the first shop in the village. Gamaliel Washburn, of Montpelier, was his son. Miles

died at New Bedford in 1823. He was for many years constable of the town.

Ephraim built a barn west of his father's, towards East Montpelier. He was engaged to be married to a daughter of Esek Howland. To get money to build a house, he went to sea, and the ship was never heard from. It was supposed to have been wrecked, and that all on board perished.

The Washburns were not able to pay for their lands twice, perhaps not once, and in 1812, Isaac, Jr., and his father sold their farm and went to Lisle, N. Y., and from thence to Indiana, but never again possessed much property. Asa Washburn followed them soon after. Of the four families who commenced the settlement of the town, Perkins soon moved away; but some member or members of each of the others came to be a public charge.

Elijah Perry, of Middleboro, Mass., bought 100 acres of Batchelder's pitch next to lot 1, range 3. June, 1823, his daughter, Sally, committed suicide by hanging, the only suicide ever committed in town. He was a brother of Elder James Perry. His son Daniel was the father of John Perry, of Rosette, wife of Charles T. Batchelder, and Harriet, wife of Daniel Batchelder.

The five pitches of the town all lie in its south-western corner. The remainder of the town was divided by the survey of 1793 into 9 ranges—the first range lying next to Montpelier. Each range is 160 rods wide excepting the 9th, which is next to Goshen Gore, and is about 90 rods wide. The first four ranges being shortened by the pitches, contain but 6 lots each, lots No. 1 in these ranges lying next to the pitches, their south-western lines are irregular. No two lots in town whose number is one, are of the same size. In range 5 they commence to narrow, until in the 9th they come to a point at the corner of the town. All the lots adjoining Marshfield are 110 rods wide.

THE ORIGINAL SETTLERS

upon each lot in town; also the present owner of a part of the same, not with the same, bounds then as now, for the farm of Allen Martin was the last one in town, sold before 1800, that preserved its boundaries unchanged.

Lots in Range 1.—No. 1 was first owned by SAMUEL NYE, of Falmouth, who sold the southern portion to HEZEKIAH DAVIS. It is now owned by Nathaniel M. Clark, whose wife is a grand-daughter of Davis.

ELIJAH NYE, of Falmouth, Ms,, settled upon No. 2. He sold to John Chapman in 1808 and moved to Calais. His daughter Nabby, born Sept. 28, 1796, was the 3d child born in town. This lot was divided into the Thomas Whittrege or Dennis Vincent farm, and the Holmes or Dix farm.

Lot No. 3 was purchased by JOHN CHAPMAN, of Montpelier. When St. Andrew's Gore was incorporated into a town, he gave a set of record books to the town to have the name changed to Plainfield. He was originally from a town of that name. The northern part of this lot he sold to Benjamin Niles, Jr., father of Albert, and grandfather of George Niles.

The southern part Chapman sold to Levi Willey, of Deerfield, Mass. This is the lower, or old Ozias Dix farm.

About 1811, Willey, after a visit to Montreal, was taken sick with the small pox, of which he died. His attendants buried him near the top of the hill, close to a large stone near Montpelier line; then killed his dog, and the alarm in time abated.

The southern part of No. 4, now owned by Ira Grey, was cleared by BENJAMIN WHIPPLE. He was town representative, and held other offices in town, and was much respected. He removed to Middlesex, Vt.

JOHN MELLEN cleared portions of lots 4, 5 and 6, including the meadow now owned by Prentiss Shepard; but he lived on the eastern part of these lots, where Willard S. Martin now lives. The late John Mellen was his son.

Benjamin Lyon settled in the corner of the town, on portions of lots 5 and 6, which is now called W. S. Martin's Enoch Cate place.

Range 2—lot 1 was nearly obliterated by Washburn's pitch, and was never by itself

a farm. Its form is like a Carpenter's square, each limb being about 30 rods wide and half a mile long.

Lot 2, now owned by Mrs. Bridgman Batchelder, was settled by Thomas Vincent, of New Bedford, in 1796. He was a prominent business man, was the 1st town clerk, 4 years representative, and became the richest man in town. He was a very zealous member of the Methodist church. He died in 1848, aged 79.

Lot 3. The southern part was settled by Esek Howland, in 1797, who built a log-house, but was unable to pay for it, and sold the next year to Miles Washburn. When Harvey Bancroft was fatally injured, Howland was with him, and carried him on his back 100 rods to the house. Mrs. William C. Bartlett is his granddaughter. The northern part was settled in 1801, by EBENEZER BENNETT. He established the first tannery in town, between the Ezekiel Skinner house and the little rivulet, now often dry, just north of it.

Lot 4 clearing was begun by ASA COBURN, who sold to JOHN and THOMAS VINCENT, and removed to Cabot, but had to pay Allen for it in 1808. John was a less active business man than his brother, but was much respected, and was 3 years representative. His children were: John, Dennis, Stephen, of Chelsea, and Desire (Mrs. Coolidge Taylor.)

Lot 5. The south-western part was first owned by Chester House, then by Benjamin P. Lampson, who built what is now S. B. Gale's farm-house. Charles McCloud settled upon what was recently Allen Martin's farm. His house was in the pasture north of Martin's house. This is the north-western part of lots 5 and 6.

ROBERT MELLEN was a brother of the first John Mellen. He owned the eastern part of lot 6; also lot 6 in the 3d range, and in fact nearly all of what is now Plainfield village. In Sept. 1805, as he was riding home from North Montpelier, he fell from his horse, near the present residence of Alvin Cate, badly injuring his ankle. As they were carrying him home on a litter made of a straw bed, he said, "You will have to bring me back in a few days," and they did so, burying him in the graveyard there. The Mellens were from the old town of Derry, N. H., and they were one of the Scotch Irish families who came from Londonderry, in Ireland. Robert Mellen's house was where the Methodist parsonage now is, and his log-house was the first house built in the village.

Range 3—lot 1 was first owned by Lieut. JOSEPH BATCHELDER, but was first settled upon by JONATHAN WHITE, of Montpelier, who afterwards lived in various parts of the town. It is now owned by Nathan Skinner.

Lot 2 was first settled by CORNELIUS YOUNG, near where Willard Harris now lives. His father, Ebenezer Young, broke into a store at North Montpelier, and was sent to the state prison at Windsor.

At the time of the Plattsburg invasion, Cornelius borrowed a famous fleet horse of Willard Shepard, Esq., and passing everything on the road, was present at the battle. When the British retreated, he followed after, and seeing three of them leave their horses, he dashed in among them, pistols in hand, and compelled the whole three to surrender to him alone. At least one of them was an officer, and his sword, brought home by Young, is now in the possession of Dudley Perkins.

His last days were less glorious. He was appointed a custom house officer, and had various encounters with smugglers, in one of which at Cabot, vitriol was thrown upon him, spoiling his clothes, but not injuring his person. His ignorance of the law caused him to commit some illegal acts in the discharge of his duties, and the resulting lawsuits ruined him pecuniarily and morally. He removed to the State of New York, and for some felony was sent to Clinton prison.

Lot 3. The south part was first purchased by JOSIAH FREEMAN, and is now owned by Elijah A. Batchelder. The north part was first leased by James Perry; now by Daniel Batchelder.

Lot 4 was settled by Dea. NEHEMIAH MACK, whose house was in Ira F. Page's pasture, east of his house now occupied by his son Dan. Page. Russell Young,

brother of Cornelius, owned 45 acres next to Lampson's. He went to New York, and was drowned in North river when trying to escape from the police.

Lot 5. The western part was settled by JOSEPH LAMPSON, who was for many years constable of the town. He was a weaver, a large part of the cotton cloth used in town being woven by him. Daniel and Benjamin P. were his sons; Mrs. James Batchelder and Mrs. Jeremiah Batchelder his daughters. His farm is now owned by Charles Bancroft.

Lot 6 is in the village, and was purchased of Robert Mellen by CHARLES MCCLOUD, 2d, and mills erected in 1798, which were burned the same year, and rebuilt by McCloud. The first framed house in the village was built by him, where the Methodist church now stands, and is the old house back of it now owned by Wm. Bartlett.

The first store was a small one, opened by JOSEPH KILBURN, in 1803 or '4, on the Silas Willis place, near the Great Brook. The building was owned by ELIAS KINGSLEY, the miller, and when sold to Ira Day, of Barre, in 1807, there was a kiln for making earthen ware between that and the brook. The next store was opened by Philip Sparrow about 1804, upon the place where Andrew Wheatley built the large brick store on the north side of the Methodist church common.

SILAS WILLIAMS built and opened the first tavern in the village, which is now the southern part of S. B. Gale's house.

SHUBAEL WALES, from Randolph, father of George C. Wales, built the first clothing works, below the mills, in 1805 or '6.

AMASA BANCROFT, in 1809, built the first trip-hammer, south of the Great Brook and just above the present tannery. He was a son of Lieut. John Bancroft, an officer in the Revolution.

There have been three distilleries in the village—one on School street, in Mrs. Chamberlain's garden, one on High street, in Wm. Park's garden, and one east of S. B. Gale's house.

The cemetery in the village was at first just S. W. of the railroad station. Among those buried there was Parnel, daughter of Joseph Lampson. She was the betrothed of Geo. Rich, who disliked the place, and gave the land for the present cemetery, and those interred in the old one were removed in 1814.

Range 4—lot 1, was settled by the Freemans, as mentioned.

Lot 2. Clearing began by John Nye, of Falmouth, but first settled upon by Richard Kendrick. The eastern part is now owned by H. Q. Perry; the western by Hartwell Skinner and Enos P. Colby's estate.

Lot 3. The southern part was settled by David Kinney, and is now owned by Edward Bartlett. The northern part at a later date was settled by Jonathan White, and is now occupied by Solomon Bartlett.

Lot 4, now owned by Curtis Bartlett, was settled by WILLARD SHEPARD, of Sharon, about 1796. The first spring he had a yoke of oxen and was out of hay. He took his oxen and sled, went to the Four Corners near Freeman's, thence to Montpelier, and up Worcester Branch 2 miles, where he got a load of Col. Davis. By the time he got home nearly one-half of it had been shaken and pulled off by the bushes, which so disgusted him with that business that during his long life he never after bought a load of hay.

He had a small flock of sheep which he kept near the house for safety. One night he heard the wolves howling, and in the morning found they had killed every sheep.

He took a prominent part in town affairs, and did a large part of the business of justice of the peace. He removed to the farm partly in East Montpelier, now owned by his son Prentice, where he died.

Lot 5 is divided by the Great Brook. The eastern portion was settled by Nathan Jones. The lot is now partly owned by N. C. Page and George Huntoon.

Lot 6, now owned by Orrin Cree, was cleared by John Chase, who, unable to pay for it the second time, went West, but returned and died in Calais.

Range 5—lots 1 and 2, were settled by Judge BRADFORD KINNE, about 1795. The northern part he deeded to Philoman

and Stephen Perkins in 1803, but they occupied it in 1801. This part is now owned by A. Gunnison; the southern by J. Batchelder. Judge Kinne was born in Preston, Conn., but moved here from Royalton, Vt. He was the most prominent man in town, and with good advantages might have become a distinguished lawyer. The story is well known of his defending Fisher in the suit of Cairnes *v.* Fisher, for assault, at the Caledonia County Court, where he directed his client to cry, when he himself did. Kinne made a pathetic appeal to the jury in favor of his client, who was a poor man, assuring them that "every dollar they took from him, they took from the mouths of babes and sucklings," at which dismal prospect Kinne burst into tears, and was followed by such a tremendous boo-hoo from Fisher, that the damages were assessed at a trifling sum, although the assault was a severe one. He removed on to the Washburn pitch in 1812, where he died in 1828, aged 64. Bradford Kinne Pierce, the distinguished Methodist clergyman, is his grandson.

Lot 3 was settled by James Perry. He was one of the first deacons of the Congregational church, but became a Methodist preacher. His farm is now owned by his grandson, Daniel A. Perry. The northern part of this lot was settled by Jacob Perkins, about 1799. It is now owned by Emmons Taft, who married his daughter.

Capt. JONATHAN KINNE was born in Preston, Conn., where he married, and moved to Bethel, Vt. He lived there 10 years. In 1793, he commenced clearing lot No. 4, living in a shanty through the week and going to Seth Freeman's on Sundays. He lived thus for two summers, and built a framed house in 1794, the first in town, which stood nearly opposite to H. Q. Perry's present residence. He moved his family here in Feb., 1795. The death of their little boy, Justus, Mar. 6, 1796, was the first death in town. He was the first minister in town, and preached for the Congregational church many years. He died at Berlin, in 1838. His son, Dea. Justus Kinney, lives upon this farm.

No. 5, is lease land. The southern 50 acres was leased by Dea. GEORGE AYERS, who was the progenitor of all of that family in this town. This place is now occupied by Ira Stone. The middle 50 acres of this lot was first leased by Elder James Perry's son, Elijah. The northern 50 acres was leased by Aaron Whittlesey. The last two portions are now leased by Levi Bartlett's estate.

Lot 6 is lease land. The eastern portion was first leased by John Moore, now by Hiram G. Moore. The western portion was first leased by Levi Bartlett, now in part by Lee Batchelder.

The southern 100 acres of lot 7 was settled by ASA BANCROFT, of Warmouth, Mass., about 1797. About the year 1801, as he and his wife were coming home, one evening, from Jeremy Stone's the wolves began to assemble in their rear. His wife was on a horse carrying their infant son, Tyler. They hurried on as fast as possible, but the wolves came so near, that they abandoned to them a piece of fresh meat that Mrs. Stone had given them, and reached home safely, the wolves howling about the house as soon as they entered it. Mr. Bancroft was frequently elected to town offices, and died in 1856, aged 87. His children were, Tyler, William, John, Eunice (Mrs. Ira F. Page) and Mrs. Reuben Huntoon. When it began to be rumored that the settlers' titles were not good, he went to Jacob Davis', who gave him security on other property, and sent word by him to the other settlers, that if they were frightened he would secure them. This quieted their fears, and only one or two went.

No. 8 was settled by JOHN MOORE. His son, Heman Allen Moore, born here, was elected a representative to congress from Ohio, in 1844, but died the next year. Wm. Huntoon now owns this farm.

Range 6, lots 1, 2 and 3, were settled by JOSEPH NYE, of Falmouth, Mass. Several members of this family settled in Plainfield, or owned land in it. They were of Welch descent, and when they first came to Falmouth wrote their name Noye. Joseph Nye was representative 5 years,

justice of the peace a long time, &c. His son, Vinal, died many years since, leaving several children, Irving, George, Alanson, and Mary, wife of Edward Bartlett. Joseph's daughter, Sally, married Nathaniel Townshend, Cynthia, Daniel Gunnison, Augusta, Elijah A. Batchelder. Lots 1 and 2 are mostly owned by Dudley B. Smith. Seth F. Page lives upon No. 3.

No. 4 was settled by Elder James Perry's son Stephen, in 1818, who built the plastered house standing upon it, now owned by Alba F. Martyn.

No. 5, the southern part now owned by A. F. Martyn, was settled by Joseph F. Ayers, who moved to Thetford, and thence to Manchester, N. H. The northern part, now owned by Nathaniel Townsend, was settled by Gideon Huntington, father of Amasa, and of Mrs. Leonard Moore, and uncle to David and Samuel Huntington, of Marshfield.

No. 6 was settled by Frank Crane and Joseph Deering. It is now mostly owned by N. Townsend.

HARVEY BANCROFT, from Ware, now Auburn, Mass., settled upon lot 7, in the 6th range, part of lot 7 in the 7th range, and a part of lot 6 in the 8th range, next to the Bancroft pond. He was clerk under the attempted organization of St. Andrews Gore as a town. His house was opposite to the burying-ground near Newcomb Kinney's. While clearing some land, about 20 rods easterly of Benjamin F. Moor's present residence, he fell a tree upon a small one, which fell across another. The small one flew up striking him on the chest. He died July 8, 1797, a few days after the injury, aged 27. He left a wife and two small children. One died young, the other was Dr. Nathaniel Bancroft. His widow, Polly Carrol, married Sanford Kinne, a brother of Jonathan and of Bradford Kinne. Sanford purchased nearly all the land formerly owned by Harvey Bancroft, but upon the death of his wife, in 1814, he went West, and his fate is unknown. Newcomb Kinney is his son.

No. 8 was settled by Ezra Bancroft, father of Horace Bancroft, now of Barre, but it was first owned by his brother, Aaron, of Boston. It is now occupied by Duron Norcross.

Range 7, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, were purchased of Davis by Enos Colby, of Hawk, N. H. He made a clearing and built a house in 1800, some fourth of a mile west of the Great Brook, on land now owned by C. H. Heath. He stayed in it one night, and then went back to N. H., leaving it in care of Moulton Batchelder. One Currier without leave moved into the house, and was sued off by Heman Allen, who found when too late that Currier was not holding under Colby, who thereby got it by possession against Allen. Lots 1 and 2 are now mostly owned by his grandson, Moses Colby. No. 1 is only 20 rods wide; 3 and 4 are partly owned by Henry Camp, whose wife is Colby's granddaughter.

Lot 5 is mostly lease land, and portions of it were rented to Eli Boyd, Isaac Perry, James Perry, Jr., and the N. E. corner next to Moses Bancroft's was sold to Patrick Reed. It is now leased to Nathan Hill, Seneca S. Bemis and Lyman Moore.

No. 6 was probably first owned by Harvey Bancroft. It was on the northeast corner of this lot that he was at work when fatally injured. It is now owned by Joel Sherburn, Baxter Bancroft and Henry Moore.

No. 7 was first owned by Harvey Bancroft and Charles Bancroft. Lee Martin's farm is a part of it.

No. 8 was settled by ZOPHER STURTEVANT, of Worcester, Mass. He was persuaded by his friend Harvey Bancroft to come up and buy a farm next to him. He returned to Mass. to earn money to pay for it, and while there heard of Bancroft's death. Sewell Sturtevant was his son. It is now occupied by Newcomb Kinney.

Range 8—lots 1 and 2, were purchased and settled by STEPHEN PERKINS, who built a saw-mill in 1812–'13. He also had one set of mill-stones. In the summer of 1857, the banks by the side of the dam gave way, and the pond of about 7 acres was discharged in a short time, carrying off every bridge on the Great Brook. It was repaired, but gave way again before

the pond was quite filled. It was again repaired more thoroughly, and held until a heavy rain in the spring of 1869 carried off the new dam and all the bridges below. It was repaired, and when the pond was about half filled it burst through the quicksands under the dam, and no more efforts to repair it were made. R. L. Martin then put in a steam-mill, which was burned in 1871, and he removed the remains of it to Harris Gore. Dudley Perkins and Silas Worthen occupy portions of these lots.

No. 3 was settled by Ralph Chamberlain, of Hanover, N. H., and is now owned by his grandson, Jeremy Stone Chamberlain. Plainfield Sulphur Springs are on this lot.

No. 4 was settled by David Benedict, of Randolph, who sold the southern part, now owned by Scott and Smith, to Amasa Bancroft, and the northern part, now owned by Goodrich, to Robert Carson. Feb. 29, 1816, an old house on this lot, occupied by Moses Reed, and used for a school-house, caught fire, and a little son of Reed was burned to death. David, Patrick and Woodman Reed were his sons; Joanna (Mrs. William Parks) his daughter.

No. 5 was settled by Charles R. Woolson, who sold the northern part to his wife's father, Moses Bancroft, of Ward, Mass., in Nov. 1796. Woolson was not able or willing to pay for his land the second time, and removed to New York, where he became rich. His son Ephraim getting homesick, returned, and bought back the old farm, on which he died. It is now owned by Erastus Batchelder. Mary, wife of S. O. Goodrich, and Sarah, wife of Joseph Lane, are Ephraim's daughters.

Moses Bancroft had 4 sons: John, Charles, Chester and Baxter. John had 2 sons: Lewis, of Calais, and Preston, of Marshfield. Charles had a son Charles, and Mrs. Wm. Skinner and Mrs. Lewis Wood are his daughters. Baxter had but one child, Moses.

Baxter has resided in Plainfield longer than any other person—84 years. He says that as late as Oct. 1804, neither his father nor any of the neighbors had chimneys to their houses. Stones were laid up into some form of a chimney for a few feet, and the smoke allowed to go out, if it would, through a hole in the roof. The roof for years was made of large pieces of elm bark, tied on with strings of the same. Sometimes a storm in the night would blow off these pieces, and his father would get up and tie them on again. It would often get on fire, and once the house burned down.

One summer they had nothing to eat but milk for a long time, until Willard Shephard gave them a bushel of rye very badly sprouted, but some of this ground and cooked tasted the best of anything he ever ate.

The senior Moses had a brother, Lieut. John Bancroft, a Revolutionary soldier, who began a clearing on Prentice Shephard's farm (lot 5, range 1), but soon removed to the village. Amasa Bancroft was his son. C. Watrous and Carlos Bancroft, of Montpelier, were his sons.

No. 6 contains the Bancroft Pond, and was purchased by Harvey Bancroft.

No. 7 was settled by Charles Bancroft, and is now owned by Gardner Heath.

No. 8 is mostly a swamp.

Range 9. Lot 1 is 110 rods long, and 7 rods wide at one end, and a point at the other. It was never sold by the original proprietors.

No. 2 was a part of Stephen Perkins' purchase, and is now owned by his grandson, Emory F. Perkins.

No. 3 was settled by David Reed, of Hanover, N. H., in 1809, and is now owned by David Perkins.

David Reed and Ralph Chamberlain married sisters of Israel Goodwin, who lived many years in this town, but removed to East Montpelier. T. Goodwin Reed is David's son.

No. 4, now owned by Erastus Batchelder, was settled in 1796, by James Boutwell, of Barre, a relative of Col. Levi Boutwell, of Montpelier.

Oct. 9, 1804, snow fell to a great depth, some 3 or 4 feet. One Richardson, of Orange, started a bear out of his corn-

field, and followed it to Capt. Boutwell's and returned. Boutwell, Robert Carson, and Jeremy Stone, pursued it to the round mountain, north or east of Pigeon pond, where they treed her. Boutwell fired, wounding it in the neck, it ran by Carson who fired and missed. Stone followed after with an ax, having no gun, setting on the dogs. Stone soon saw the bear returning, perhaps to defend her cubs, and got upon a rock, and when the bear attempted to get on, tried to split its head open with the ax, but the bear instantly knocked it from his hand, mounted the rock, pushed Stone off from it into the snow, and then over on to his back, getting top of him. Stone put up his hand to push its head away from his, when his little finger went into the bear's mouth, which began to chew it. At this moment, Boutwell, who had reloaded and come up, fired, the bear's head being only a few inches from Stone's, and bruin fell dead.

Another time Boutwell went up on to the high, round topped hill north-east of his house, after partridges. He found a bear up a tree. His gun was loaded with shot and he had no ball. He drawed the shot and whittled a beach plug, with the end pointed, and loaded with this. The first shot had no effect, but the second killed the bear.

He was captain of the first militia company in town; was one of the selectmen from 1799, until his death, in 1813, of typhoid fever, at that time very prevalent and fatal. He was a man whose character was almost above reproach; but his dog was even more strict in his faith and practice than his master. The dog had learned to observe the Sabbath, as intelligent dogs in Christian families often do, and never attempted to follow his master on that day. Once when Boutwell was on his way to church, he met a party in pursuit of a bear, and they wished for the dog, which was a famous hunter. Boutwell went back with them to the house, and ordered the dog to follow them, but it refused. He called it to follow him, but it would not. He then took off his Sunday clothes and put a gun on his shoulder, when the dog, probably thinking that it was not Sunday after all, followed. Boutwell was justly punished for his duplicity by not getting the bear. The dog afterward followed a deer into the woods, and was never seen again.

Lot 5 was first purchased of Heman Allen by Eathan Powers, who hired men to cut and burn wood for the ashes. Sylvester Grinnel, a quaker, first resided upon it.

Lot 6 was settled by Moses Bancroft's son, John. Charles Morse owns a portion of it.

No. 7 was settled by JEREMY STONE, of Ward, Mass., in 1796. He chose this place because he expected it would be near a good road. The legislature, in 1797, appointed a committee to work a road from Chelsea court house to Danville court house. This committee reported to the county court at Chelsea, in 1799, that they had built the road through Washington and Orange. A little work was done on it in Goshen gore, near Plainfield line, and the work abandoned. Ira Stone, Rev. Jesse Stone of Maine, and Jeremy Stone are his sons; Mrs. Hial P. Chamberlain and Mrs. Marian Stone Tarbell, his daughters. His farm is now owned by Ira Robinson.

Lot 8 was settled by Daniel Rice, of Barre, in 1825. Dudley Marshall now resides upon it.

According to Thompson's Gazetteer, the town was organized Apr. 4, 1796, under the name of St. Andrew's gore, and Harvey Bancroft elected town clerk. This is probably true, but it was illegal, a gore not having the power to form a town organization. Nov. 6, 1797, the gore was incorporated into a town by the name of Plainfield, and the town meeting held at James Perry's, in Mar., 1798, is the first of which there is now any record, but was not the first, because called by Joshua Lawrence, James Perry, Moulton Batchelder, as sclectmen of Plainfield. At this meeting, Thomas Vincent was elected town clerk. Town meetings after this were held at Capt. Jonathan Kinne's until 1823, when they were held in the village.

In 1798, '99 and 1800, the road tax voted was 4 days work for each poll. In 1798, the General Assembly, at the request of the town, voted a tax of one cent per acre, which was to be used to build roads. In 1807, another of three cents per acre was laid upon Plainfield. At that time, improved lands were listed at $1.75 per acre, unimproved not at all. Polls at $20, a yoke of oxen $10, houses worth less than $1000, 2 per cent, over $1000, 3 per cent. Interest money 6 per cent.

The first road in town was worked from Seth Freeman's north westerly to Hezekiah Davis' in Montpelier, as early as 1794, but no highways were laid out until June, 1799, when this and several others were laid.

In 1798 and 99, the town sent no representative, probably because a town with a grand list of less than $3,200 was not "doomed" to pay a state tax, if it sent no representative.

Thomas Vincent was a federalist. All the other representatives were republicans, until the reorganization of the parties under Jackson and Adams. After that they were all democrats except John Vincent, antimason, until the formation of the antislavery party, which elected D. A. Perry. Frank Hall was the only whig.

In Sept. 1801, Isaac Tichenor received 10 votes for governor—all that were cast. In 1802, Isaac Tichenor had 25, Jonas Galusha 23, which was the largest vote cast for several years.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician in town was AMHERST SIMONS, from Windham, Ct. He studied with Dr. Glysson, of Williamstown, and came to Plainfield in 1801. For many of the last years of his life he was blind.

Dr. EBENEZER CONANT studied with Dr. Robert Paddock, of Barre, and came to Plainfield in 1809. In 1832 he removed into Marshfield, about 2 miles from Plainfield village, near Perkins' mill, but returned to Plainfield after a few years, where he died.

Dr. NATHANIEL BANCROFT was brought to Plainfield by his father, Harvey Bancroft, from Ward, Mass., when an infant. When 12 years old he went to Montpelier, where he attended school, and at last studied medicine with Dr. Lamb. About 1822, he came to Plainfield to practice, where he remained until 1851, when he went to Ohio, where he stayed 2 years, thence to Belvidere, Ill. His pungent and witty sayings are still often quoted by his old friends in Plainfield.

Dr. DANIEL KELLOGG came to Plainfield in 1834, and built the brick house east of the hotel. His health failing he removed to Berlin in 1836, where he soon died.

Dr. JARED BASSETT came to Plainfield in 1839, and removed to Northfield in 1843, and thence to Chicago.

Dr. DANIEL BATES was here from 1845 to 1851.

Dr. STEPHEN BENNETT from 1851 to 1856, when he removed to Ohio.

DR. PHINEAS KELLOGG, of Brookfield, commenced practice here in 1851. He died of diphtheria Apr. 10, 1862, age 39.

Dr. WALTER S. VINCENT, of Chelsea, now of Burlington, had his residence here for several years, but a large part of the time he was surgeon in the Union army in the war of the rebellion.

Dr. DUDLEY B. SMITH, of Williamstown, came to Plainfield in 1856, and Dr. W. F. LAZELL, of Brookfield, came in the fall of 1867. They remain here now.

LAWYERS.

The first lawyer in town was CHARLES ROBY, who came about the year 1812—not long after the result of the Allen lawsuit had put a mortgage on nearly every farm in town. Probably the people had no desire or money for any more lawsuits at that time, as he left soon.

In 1828, AZEL SPALDING, of Montpelier, now of Kansas, was here one year.

In 1833, SYLVESTER EATON, of Calais, came and stayed until 1838.

STILLMAN H. CURTIS was here from 1838 to 1843.

J. A. WING was here from 1836 to 1852, when he went on to his farm on Maple Hill, in Marshfield, where he stayed about

3 years, then moved to Plainfield, and from here to Montpelier in 1857.

In 1843 LEWIS CHAMBERLAIN came. He died in Aug. 1863, of dysentery, which was very prevalent and fatal at that time, there being 18 deaths from that disease, 16 of which were within or near the village.

CHARLES H. HEATH came here in 1859, and removed to Montpelier in 1872.

S. C. SHURTLEFF commenced the practice of law here in 1864, and removed to Montpelier in 1877.

O. L. HOYT came here in 1873, and still remains.

THE FIRST CHURCH

was organized Nov. 13, 1799, at Jonathan Kinne's, under the name of

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN PLAINFIELD.

The council called to organize this church was composed of Rev. Richard Ransom of Woodstock, Rev. John Ransom of Rochester, Rev. James Hobart of Berlin, Dea. William Wood of Woodstock, Capt. Peter Salter of Orange. Dea. Judah Willey, Henry Taft and Joseph Sterling, of Barre, were invited to join the council. The members embodied into a church were only six: Capt. Jonathan Kinne, James Perry, James Boutwell, Mrs. Esther Perry, Deborah Boutwell, Judith Batchelder. Others joined soon after. In June, 1801, they passed this vote:

"Whereas some members of the church are dissatisfied with the articles of faith, Therefore, Voted that the aggrieved members have liberty to select such articles as they are satisfied with, which when selected shall be considered the church articles of faith, not to prevent any from believing them as they now are."

This compromise did not prevent the Methodist portion of the church from seceding in June, 1802, and forming another church. Those who left to join the Methodist were, Dea. James Perry, Esther Perry, Bradford Kinne, Ebenezer Freeman, Esther Freeman, John Chase, and Richard Kendrick. Those who remained with the original church were, Dea. Nehemiah Mack, Moses Bancroft, Sally Bancroft, James Boutwell, Deborah Boutwell, Jonathan Kinne, Lydia Kinne, Sanford Kinne, Polly Kinne, Zopher Sturtevant, Polly Sturtevant, David Bancroft.

The same year Charles R. Woolson was unanimously expelled from the church for "neglect of family prayer, and public worship on Sunday and church meetings." Moulton Batchelder having joined the Methodists, on Sunday, Jan. 22, 1816, the following sentence of excommunication was read before the assembled congregation:

"Whereas our brother, Moulton Batchelder, has violated his solemn covenant obligations by neglecting the stated meetings of the church on the Sabbath and at other times, and going after, as we think, false teachers, and embracing dangerous errors and sentiments, derogatory to the character of an infinitely wise and holy God, We now, under the pressing obligation of duty we owe to our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, have undertaken this painful and bitter labor, and we hope in faithfulness and prayer, but without success. Therefore, according to the rule of Christ's family, we are under the painful necessity of saying unto you, and that in this public manner, that for these reasons, the door of our fellowship and communion is closed against you, and you are no longer to be considered of this church and body; but as an unprofitable branch, and therefore are now severed from this body. It is our humble prayer, that God will bless this our unpleasant, but plain duty to you, and open your understanding that you may see your error, and give you repentance, that you may enjoy his favor at last, and be gathered with all of the redeemed from among men, to inhabit the new Jerusalem, where Jesus Christ is the joy and the light thereof."

I do not give these facts to increase the self-complacency of those at the present time, who are inclined to plume themselves upon their own superior liberality, and tolerance of differences of opinions. Such should consider, that people who thought their peculiar tenets of such vital importance, that they incurred the dangers and hardships of a settlement in New England to establish them, could not be expected to see the result of their labors impaired or destroyed, with indifference or equanimity.

Jonathan Kinne preached to the church until 1826; but was not ordained because he disbelieved in infant baptism.

Nathaniel Hurd was the acting pastor in 1826. [For his biography see Tinmouth, vol. III.] He was succeeded by John F. Stone.

In 1829, Joseph Thatcher became the first settled minister. He removed to Barre in 1834, and was succeeded by Mr. Hadley in 1836, by John Orr in 1839, Samuel Marsh in 1842, Calvin Granger in 1846, and A. S. Swift in 1849,—none of whom were settled ministers, however.

Rev. Joel Fisk was settled as pastor in May, 1855, and died Dec. 16, 1856. Soon after Rev. Horace Herrick became acting pastor, who was succeeded in 1861, by Rev. C. M. Winch, who remained until Nov., 1868, when he was succeeded by Horace Pratt, who removed in 1871.

After an interval of nearly 2 years, Charles Redfield became acting pastor, and in 1877, C. E. Ferrin was settled, and remained until his death, in 1881.

The deacons have been James Perry, Nehemiah Mack, George Ayers, Dan. Storrs, Justus Kinney, Emmons Taft.

Their first meeting-house was built in 1819, the second, on the same site, in 1854. Until the building of a church their meetings were usually held at the dwelling house of Jonathan Kinne.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

has no early records in Plainfield, and I am obliged to glean this account from various sources. The first Methodist sermon preached in Plainfield was by the Rev. Nicholas Sneathen– or "Suethen," as his family write it—a very able man, who was chaplain of Congress in 1812. He came to Seth Freeman's, made known his name and occupation, and succeeded in attaching nearly all of the people in the southern part of the town to the Methodist church, including Dea. James Perry, who afterwards became a Methodist preacher, the first probably that resided in town.

A church was organized in 1801, or '2. It formed a part of Barre circuit. The first Methodist minister stationed at Plainfield that I can learn of was David Kilburn, who was here in 1812 and 1825.

Rev. Thomas C. Pierce, who was married to Judge Kinne's daughter, Sally, lived upon the Asa Washburn place in 1820. This, with 15 acres of land, was given to the Methodist church for a parsonage by Judge Kinne. It was afterwards sold and the parsonage in the village bought.

Rev. John Lord was stationed here in 1823; —— Harvey in 1827, '28; R. H. Deming, '30, '31; John Nason, '33, '34; N. Stone, '35; David Wilcox, '36, '37; Jacob Boyce, '38; Daniel Field, '39; J. L. Slason, '40: John W. Wheeler, '41; Richard Newell, '42, '43; Otis M. Legate, '44; H. P. Cushing, '45, '46; J. W. Perkins, '47, '48; Homer T. Jones, '49, '50; Mulfred Bullard, '51; Peter Merrill, '52, '53; Alonzo Hitchcock, '54, '55, '62, '63; W. J. Kidder, '56, '57; Edmund Copeland, '58, '59, '69, '70; P. P. Ray, '60, '61; Joshua Gill, '64, '65; S. B. Currier, '66, '67; Andes T. Bullard, '68; Thomas Trevillian, '71; Joseph Hamilton, '72, '73, '74; Joseph O. Sherburn, '75, '76; W. H. Dean, '77, '78; Elihu Snow, '79, '80, '81.

Before the erection of a church their meetings were usually held at Elder James Perry's, or at Lieut. Joseph Batchelder's. In 1819 a house was built for the Methodist society in the village, with an agreement that when they had no preacher, "any other Christian denomination, such as Calvinists, Anti-Baptists, Freewill Baptists, Friends, so called, Universalists, etc., who had a preacher, might occupy it."

The following is a list of the contributors to the building of this church:

Thomas Vincent, $100; Moulton Batchelder, $100; Harvey Pitkin, $75; John Vincent, $60; Seth Cook, $50; Bradford Kinne, $50; Amherst Simons, $50; Seth Freeman, $50; Asa Bancroft, $30; Eben Dodge, Jr., $25; John Moors, $25; Ebenezer Lyon, $25; Matthew Jack, $25; Nathan Freeman, $25; Benjamin F. Lampson, $25; Laomi Cree, $25; Enoch Cate, $25; Ebenezer Freeman, $20; Samuel Wilson, Jr., $20; Benjamin Whipple, $20; Earl Cate, $15; James Batchelder, $15; Joseph P. Page, $12; William Moors, $10; Friend M. Morse, $10; Solomon Bartlett, $10; Duron Whittlesey, $10; Andrew Jack, $10; Nehemiah Mack, Jr., $5; Charles

Patterson, $5; Allen Martin, $5; Eben Martin, $5; Richard Kendrick, $3; Elisha Mack, $2; total, $947. $100 was paid for the site, leaving the cost of the house about $850.

In 1852, this was sold to the Baptists and removed, and another built at a cost of a little less than $1,600.

The Vermont Annual Conference was held at Plainfield in 1855, Bishop Edward R. Ames presiding.

The present number in full membership, 132; probationers, 14.

FROM REV. J. R. BARTLETT, OF BARRE.

Rev. Nicholas Snethen, who is mentioned as the first Methodist preacher who visited Plainfield, was the pioneer Methodist preacher in this State. His appointment to Vermont was in 1796, and as he labored in this State but one year, it must have been at that time that he appeared in Plainfield. The records of "Vershire circuit," which was the name of the appointment in the earliest days, are probably not now in existence; but those of "Barre circuit," formed in 1804, are still preserved, and state that the first "quarterly meeting" for Barre circuit was held in Plainfield, Aug. 4th and 5th, 1864, and in Plainfield a little later. The records give Bradford Kinne, Richard Kendrick and Ebenezer Freeman as leaders, 17, 16 and 11 members, respectively, and four "on trial." Mr. Kinne was also a local preacher, and a very active man in the church, and the Rev. Bradford Kinne Pierce, D. D., now the editor of *Zion's Herald*, published in Boston, was named for him, being the son of Rev. Thomas C. Pierce, and therefore the grandson of Mr. Kinne, who is mentioned in the foregoing sketch as "Judge" Kinne.

This town was included in Barre circuit until 1838, and hence was visited by the appointees to that circuit at stated intervals as a regular preaching place. The names given in the foregoing sketch as Methodist preachers stationed here, are, in several instances at least, of appointees to Barre circuit, there being each year two or three such appointees, and one of them usually resident at Plainfield. On and after the conference of 1838, this station lost its identity with Barre circuit, and the preachers were appointed directly to Plainfield. The complete list of Methodist preachers on Vershire circuit to 1804, and on Barre circuit from that time to 1838, may be found in the history of Barre. The condition of this church has been particularly prosperous during the last three years, about one-third of its present membership having been added during that time.

Barre, Feb. 3, 1882.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized Oct. 17, 1809, at the schoolhouse near Dea. James Perry's (South district.) The members were: James Boutwell and wife, who withdrew from the Congregationalist church for that purpose, Jacob Perkins, Stephen Perkins and his wife Nancy, John Bancroft and his wife Phœbe. Elder Jabez Cottle and Elder Elijah Huntington were the clergymen present.

At the next meeting Philip Wheeler made a profession of religion, and joined the church. He became pastor afterwards, living near the center of Montpelier, but in 1826, sold his farm, and a house was built for him near the Plainfield Springs. In a few years after this, Stephen Perkins refused to commune, for the reason that Elder Wheeler had said that "he would not baptize a person that he knew intended to join another church." Soon after this, he and his brother Jonathan withdrew from the church. The result of this dissension was, that Elder Wheeler soon closed his pastoral labor with this church, and removed into Marshfield, one half mile east of Plainfield village, where he died.

After Elder Wheeler's dismissal, they were supplied at intervals by different clergymen, none of them living in town except Rev. Friend Blood.

In 1852, the Baptist churches in Plainfield and Marshfield united, and Abraham Bedel became their pastor, residing in Plainfield. The Methodist church was purchased, removed and repaired. Mr.

Bedel was succeeded in 1858 by Mr. Kelton, he in 1859 by S. A. Blake, and he in 1860 by N. W. Smith, who removed in 1862. After that they had only occasional preaching, and in 1871 their church was sold and converted into stores.

THE RESTORATIONIST SOCIETY

was organized in 1820, but had only occasional preaching until in 1840, Rev. L. H. Tabor came to Plainfield, and a church was erected costing $1,770 above the foundations, exclusive of furniture and the bell, the whole amounting to about $2,300.

Mr. Tabor remained 3 years only. The pulpit was afterwards supplied a part of the time by Mark M. Powers, of Washington, and Rufus S. Sanborn, of Barre. They were succeeded in 1854 by William Sias, who remained one or two years.

Rev. Joseph Sargent resided here in 1858 and 1859, Rev. Thomas Walton in 1860 and 1861, after which they had no stated preaching until in 1872, Rev. Lester Warren commenced to preach one half of the time. He was succeeded by Rev. George Forbes the next year. In 1876 L. S. Crossly removed here, and remained one year, since which they have been supplied a part of the time by non-resident preachers.

SCHOOLS.

In 1787, the General Assembly enacted a school law that authorized towns and school districts to build school-houses and support schools by a tax on the grand list. A majority of a town might do this, but it required a two-thirds vote of a school district, and neither a town or school district could tax the property of non-residents for this purpose. This law provided that schools might be supported by subscription, and the district collector had the same power and duties in collecting a subscription that he had in collecting a tax.

In 1803, Plainfield was divided into 5 school districts. The town never voted a tax for schools, and probably none of the districts did for several years. The northwest, or village, district schools were supported by subscription until 1809. They commenced to build a school-house in 1803, finishing it in 1804. It stood just east of the present hotel, in James Martin's garden. This was the first built in town, and was paid for by a tax, one-third payable in money and two-thirds in wheat. This house having been burned in the winter of 1806–7, another was built in 1807, over by the present residence of Geo. C. Wales, near the railroad bridge. In 1826, this district formed a unison with an adjoining district in Marshfield, and a school-house was built near Marshfield line north of the river. In 1866, this district built another school-house near the old one, at a cost of $6,000, exclusive of the site.

The South, or Freeman, district did not have the first school-house in town; but they had the first school-house quarrel. It had been decided to build a school-house at the Four Corners, east of Seth Freeman's, to which the Freemans were opposed. The boys of Elder James Perry and of Philemon Perkins, and others, made arrangements to raise it secretly at midnight. The Freemans learned of the plot, and appeared to help uninvited; but they spelled the word *raze*. The result was, nothing was done at that time, but afterwards, in the fall of 1805, the house was built there.

Plainfield village is at the extreme northern part of the town, and as incorporated in 1867, includes a portion of the town of Marshfield. In 1812, it contained about a dozen families, in 1881 about 80.

The first mills were burned the same year they were built. The village suffered no more serious loss by fire until May 16, 1877, when the saw and grist-mills, 4 dwelling-houses, 2 shops and 4 barns were burned. James Richards was convicted of being the incendiary, and is now in prison.

The great freshet of Oct. 1869, carried off the saw and grist-mills, the clothing-works, machine-shop, blacksmith-shop, etc.

Railroad trains commenced to run from Montpelier to Plainfield for traffic, Sept. 17, 1873; to Wells River, Nov. 24, 1873.

It is said that a mail route was established from Montpelier to Danville, *via* Plainfield, in 1808, and a post-office was probably established at Plainfield at that

time; but so little did it affect the daily life of the people, that no one knows who was the first postmaster.

As late as 1823, the fees of the postmaster at Plainfield were only $10.76; at Marshfield, $3.48; Cabot, $6.81; at Montpelier, $138.81. As postage was then very high, and the fees of the small offices about one-half of the gross income, the amount of mail matter must have been small. The mail was carried on horseback until 1827, then in a wagon until 1830, when a coach was put on, which was almost as much an object of curiosity and pride as was the advent of the cars in 1873.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Bradford Kinne, 1800, '2, '3, '4, '5, '7, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12, '13, '16, '21; Thomas Vincent, 1801, '22, '25, '26; Jonathan Kinne, 1806; Joseph Nye, 1814, '15, '17, '18, '24; Benjamin Whipple, 1819, '20, '23; Jeremy Stone, 1827, '28; Israel Goodwin, 1829, '30, 31; John Vincent, 1832, '33, '34; Baxter Bancroft, 1835, '36; James Palmer, 1837, '38, '41; Harvey Bancroft, 1839, '40; Mark M. Page, 1842; Ezra Kidder, 1843, '44, '50, '60, '61; Nathaniel Townsend, 1845, '46; Reuben Huntoon, 1847; Daniel A. Perry, 1848, '55; Francis Hall, 1849; Lewis Chamberlain, 1851, '52; John Mellen, 1853, '54; E. Madison Perry, 1856, '57; Dennis Lane, 1858, 59; Sullivan B. Gale, 1862, '63; Willard S. Martin, 1864, '65; Levi Bartlett, 1866; Julius M. Richards, 1867; Justus Kinney, 1868; Channing Hazeltine, 1869; Joseph Lane (biennial), 1870; L. Cheney Batchelder, 1872; Stephen C. Shurtleff, 1874; Nathaniel Townsend, Jr., 1876; Frank A. Dwinell, 1878; Dudley B. Smith, 1880.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Lovel Kelton, 1814; John Vincent, 1822; Nathaniel Bancroft, 1828; James Palmer, 1836; Nath'l. Sherman, 1843, '50; Reuben Huntoon, 1870.

STATE SENATORS.

Nathaniel Bancroft, 1847, '48; Charles H. Heath, 1868, '69, '70.

JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT.

Bradford Kinne, 1811, '12, '13; Israel Goodwin, 1834, '35; Lewis Chamberlain, 1855, '56; Willard S. Martin, 1874, '75, '76, '77.

TOWN CLERKS.

Thomas Vincent, 1798, '99, 1800; '1, '2, '3, '9, '10, '11, '12, '14; Bradford Kinne, 1804, '5, '6, '7, '8, '13, '15, '16; Silas Williams, 1817 to '33; James Palmer, 1834 to '41; Ezra Kidder, 1842 to '51; Mark M. Page, 1852 to '60; Phineas Kellogg, 1861, '62; Walter B. Page, 1863 to '76; Mason W. Page, 1877; Frank A. Dwinell, 1878.

TREASURERS.

Moulton Batchelder, 1798, '99, 1800; Thomas Vincent, 1801, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '14; Ebenezer Freeman, 1802; Bradford Kinne, 1803, '04, '05, '06, '07, '13, '15, '16; Silas Williams, 1817 to '33; James Palmer, 1834 to '41; Ezra Kidder, 1842 to '51; Mark M. Page, 1852 to '60; S. B. Gale, 1861 to '70; Ira F. Page, 1871 to '74; Dudley B. Smith, 1875; F. A. Dwinell, 1877 to '81.

1ST SELECTMEN.

Joshua Lawrence, 1797; Thomas Vincent, 1798, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '10, '11, '12, '14, '18; James Boutwell, 1804, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09; B. Kinne, 1813; Asa Bancroft, 1815, '16, '17; Willard Shephard, 1819; John Vincent, 1820; Benjamin Whipple, 1821, '22, '23, '24, '25; Jeremy Stone, 1826, '35, '36; Andrew Wheatley, 1827, '28, '29; Jabez L. Carpenter, 1830; Elijah Perry, 1831, '32, '33; Baxter Bancroft, 1834; Mark M. Page, 1837 to '41; James Palmer, 1842, '43; Levi Bartlett, 1844; Nathaniel Sherman, 1845; Nathaniel Townsend, 1846, '58; E. Madison Perry, 1847, '48, '49; Daniel A. Perry, 1850; Amherst Perkins, 1851; Joel Sherburn, 1852, '53; Dudley Perkins, 1854; Allen Martin, 1855; Ira Stone, 1856; Harrison Ketchum, 1859, '60; Charles T. Batchelder, 1861; L. Cheney Batchelder, 1862, 81; Joseph Lane, 1863, '64, '65, '75 to '79; Willard S. Martin, 1866, '71, '72; Heman A. Powers, 1867; Orrin W. Cree, 1857, '68, '70; Thomas P. Bartlett, 1869; Jeremy S. Chamberlain, 1873, '74, '80.

OLD PEOPLE

Who have died in Plainfield.

Mrs. Joseph Lampson, 95; Mrs. Isaa[illegible] Mann, 94; Moses Bancroft, 87; Mrs. M[illegible]

Bancroft, 92; Jonathan Perkins, 89; Spencer Lawrence, 81; Mrs. Spencer Lawrence, 89; Asa Bancroft, 88; Jane (Carns) Hatch, 88; Mrs. Jacob Perkins, 89; Lydia (Carns) Perkins (Mrs. Jonathan), 83; Chauncy Bartlett, 86; Mrs. C. Bartlett, 85; Edmund Freeman, Charles Bancroft, 84; Mrs. N. Townsend, 83; Levi Bartlett, 80; Benjamin Niles, 84; Nathaniel Sherman, 80; Mrs. N. Sherman, 81; Eliza (Carns) White, 80; David Reed, 82; Mrs. D. Reed, 81; James Allen, 84; Roderic Taylor, 83; John P. Ayers, 82; James Batchelder, 81; Allen Martin, 82; Isabella (Nash) Powers, 80; Coolige Taylor, 83; C. W. Alvord, 82; Asa Fletcher, 82; Mrs. A. Fletcher, 85; Daniel Lampson, 80; James Perry, 80; Isaac Mann, Nathan Hill, 82.

OLD PEOPLE LIVING.

Daniel Spencer, 91; Susan Collins, 88; Baxter Bancroft, 87; Mrs. B. Bancroft, 82; Mrs. John P. Ayers, 86; Eben Martin, 85; Mrs. Nathan Parker, 85; Justus Kinney, 83; Mrs. J. Kinney, 80; Susan Corliss, 82; Mrs. Roderic Taylor, 81; William Parks, 81; Benjamin F. Moore, 81; Alex Woodman, 80; Mrs. Levi Bartlett, 80; Nathan Hill, 82.

MASONIC.

RURAL LODGE.—The records of this Lodge having been lost or destroyed, no extended history can be written of it or of its early members. The only authentic papers belonging to it are the original by-laws in manuscript form, from which we learn that a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge at its annual session in Montpelier, Oct. 12. 1825.

Charter Members.—Horace Pitkin, Marshfield; Alden Palmer, Montpelier; Jabez L. Carpenter, Plainfield; Stephen Pitkin, William Martin, Marshfield; William Billings, Nathaniel C. King, Montpelier; Charles Clark, Calais; Nathaniel Bancroft, Silas Williams, Jr., A—— Simons, Plainfield; Merrill Williams, Montpelier; Harvey Pitkin, Edwin Pitkin, James Pitkin, Daniel Spencer, Marshfield; Nathaniel Davis, Robert Nesmith, Montpelier; James English, Marshfield.

The organization of the Lodge was kept up, and some work done, until the annual session of the Grand Lodge in 1830, when they are supposed to have surrendered their charter. Only two of the charter members are known to be living, Daniel Spencer of Plainfield, at the advanced age of 91 years, and Nathaniel C. King, of Montpelier.

WYOMING LODGE, NO. 80.—Wyoming Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 80, was chartered by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Vermont, June 11, A. D. 1868.

Charter Members.—Charles H. Heath, Leroy H. Hooker, Stephen C. Shurtleff, Nathan Skinner, Dudley B. Smith, Jas. M. Perry, Channing Hazeltine, J. M. Richards, William Armstrong, A. H. Whitcomb, Walter B. Page, Mark M. Page, R. H. Christy, Byron Goodwin, Fitch E. Willard, W. S. Little, Ezekiel Skinner, Samuel Simpson, Martin V. B. Hollister, D. M. Perkins, Samuel Wilson, Horace Hill, Reuben Huntoon, Lewis H. Cunningham, N. Davis, Jr., Mason T. Page, Silas E. Willis, Willard Harris, James Pitkin, Luther G. Town, Solomon L. Gilman, Nathaniel Sherman, Daniel Spencer, Nathaniel Davis, Horace H. Hollister, Nathaniel C. Page, C. W. H. Dwinell, E. O. Hammond, Eben D. Stevens.

First officers: Charles H. Heath, W. M.; Loren H. Hooker, S. W.; Stephen C. Shurtleff, J. W.

Officers for 1881–2: W. R. Gove, W. M.; John W. Fowler, S. W.; Dan. W. Moses, J. W.

REV. C. E. FERRIN, D. D.

Abridged from a sketch in the *Vermont Chronicle* by Rev. A. D. BARBER.

CLARK E. FERRIN was born in Holland, Vt., July 20, 1818. He grew up there on the farm with his father till he was of age, teaching a common school in the winter from the time he was 17, and aiding his father in the support of the family. In the fall after he had attained his majority he went to Brownington Academy, of which Rev. A. C. Twilight was preceptor, and began fitting for college. At Brownington he not only set his face collegeward but heavenward, experiencing that change

of which our Lord said to Nicodemus, "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." Remaining at Browington about a year, he went to Derby, finished his preparation and entered the University at Burlington in the class of 1841. Though at a disadvantage by lack of early opportunities, by diligent application he gained upon the class during the course, and graduated in 1845, with the last third. The fall after he taught the Academy at Marshfield, and from thence went to Macon, Ga., where he taught for 2 years. From Macon he went to the theological seminary at Andover, Mass., completing the course in the class of 1850. The spring before he graduated at Andover he visited Barton, Vt., preaching there, and receiving a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church. Accepting this call, he was ordained and installed at Barton, in 1857, Rev. O. T. Lamphear, a college classmate, then at Derby, preaching the installation sermon from Exodus IV: 14, "I know that he can speak well." Another, a seminary classmate, Rev. Mr. Dean, gave the charge to the people. Zealous and faithful at Barton, he was after nearly 3 years attacked with that facial neuralgia, which rendered his after life one of almost continued pain, and often for months and years at a time one of intense suffering. His enemy compelled him to suspend his ministry at Barton and seek dismission from his charge. This was granted by council. Dismissed, he sought for a time renewed health and strength in farm labors. As soon as health permitted, he took up the ministry again, received a call, and was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Hinesburgh in 1855. At this second installation, another of his classmates, Rev. N. G. Clark, then professor in the University at Burlington, preached the sermon, and another classmate, Rev. A. D. Barber, of Williston, gave the Right Hand of Fellowship. Here, after no very long time, he began to suffer again from the assaults of his adversary, neuralgia, but for long years, though in real suffering and much of the time in keen distress by day and by night, he persisted in doing a manly work, building with one hand for Christ and his church, and resisting the enemy of his peace and strength with the other. Here, indeed, he fought a good fight, yielding only after many years. In the winter of 1874 he went to Philadelphia, and submitted to the severe surgical operation of removing a part of the facial nerve. This gave only partial relief. In the fall of 1875 he took a voyage to Europe, visiting London and Paris, seeking aid, but finding little. Having failed now for some time in strength, but not in heart to labor, he resigned his pastorate. His resignation was after long waiting and hope of the church and parish for his recovery, accepted, and he was dismissed, having been pastor about 24 years. Remaining in the parsonage at Hinesburgh, and experiencing some relief with returning strength, he was able at length to take up again the work he loved so well. This he did at Plainfield, where he was installed pastor Feb. 13, 1878, Rev. W. S. Hazen, of Northfield, preaching the sermon, from I. Cor. 1:23, "We preach Christ and Him crucified," one of his classmates, again a member of the Council, presided and offered the installing prayer. In this his third and last pastorate, our brother labored continuously and successfully, though his old enemy still pursued him. He ceased his labors and entered into rest, after a sickness entirely prostrating him of about 5 weeks, June, 1881. His experience during this last trial was full of the peace of God. "I am surprised," he wrote, telling us the result of the first council of physicians called to consider his case. "The fullness with which I can say, 'Thy will, not mine,' surprises, almost troubles me."

Mr. Ferrin left a wife, 3 sons and 2 daughters; all fitted for usefulness, and of fine promise; all were present at the time of his death. His oldest son, reaching home but a few days before, is Professor William Ferrin, of Pacific University, at Forest Grove, Oregon. The oldest daughter is the wife of Rev. John Cowan, of Essex.

At the funeral, ten neighboring ministers

were present, the deacons of the church from Williston and Montpelier, and a good delegation from Hinesburgh and other towns. His children conducted the services at the house, Prof. Ferrin reading select passages of Scripture, Rev. Mr. Cowan offering prayer, and all the family uniting in singing the hymn, "Rock of ages cleft for me." The service was beautiful, tender and touching. The casket was borne by his brother ministers. At the church, Rev. C. S. Smith read the Scripture, Rev. J. H. Hincks offered prayer, his two classmates, Rev. J. G. Hale and A. D. Barber, spoke; Mr. Hale, of Mr. Ferrin as a man, of his place in college and in the ministry, and Mr. Barber of him as a Christian pastor.

Mr. Ferrin, besides his work as minister, was a most respected and highly useful citizen. He represented the town of Hinesburgh in the legislature one or two sessions, was a faithful and influential member of the corporation of the University for more than 20 years. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Middlebury College at the commencement, a year ago, and was a man such that the family, the church and the State can alike trust.

[Mr. Ferrin compiled from the papers of the venerable Erastus Bostwick the history of Hinesburgh for Vol. I. in this work, and in Vol. III. wrote the biographical sketch of the Rev. O. T. Lamphear in the history of Orleans County.]

SOLDIERS ENLISTED FOR PLAINFIELD IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Names.	Reg. Co.	Mustered.	Term.	Remarks.
Ayers, George A.	2 F	June 20 61	3 y	
Ball, Henry L. C.	9 I	July 9 62	3 y	Deserted Dec. 25, 62.
Blaisdell, George,	4 G	Sept 20 61	3 y	Died Nov. 29, 61.
Bradford, Amos C.	2 F	do	3 y	
Bradford, John M.	do	do	3 y	Discharged Aug. 26, 63.
Buxton, Chas. B.	4 A	Dec 31 62	3 y	Pris. June 23, 64; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 6, 64.
Bell, Joel	Cav H	Aug 29 64	1 y	Enlisted for Barre, Aug. 26, 61.
Bartlett, Mark	12 D	Oct 62	9 m	
Boles, David	4 G	Jan 20 65	1 y	
Cummins, John D.	do	Sept 20 61	3 y	Discharged Apr. 17, 62. [Church.
Cole, Parker	Cav C	Dec 25 63	3 y	Killed in action May 5, 64, at Craig's
Carr, Jason	12 D	Oct 4 62	9 m	
do	2 Bat	Aug 27 64	1 y	Died June 13, 65.
Clark, Nathaniel	12 D	Oct 4 62	9 m	
Dolan, Bernard	4 B	Feb 15 65	1 y	
Duke, Edward V.	4 G	Feb 25 65	1 y	
Downs, John H.	9 I	July 9 62	3 y	
Edmons, Douglass	Cav F	Sept 26 62	3 y	Promoted corporal.
Fraqua, Peter		Nov 25 63	3 y	Deserted Nov. 1, 63.
Farrar, D. W.	2 Bat	Aug 13 64	1 y	
Farr, Benjamin A.	4 E	Feb 14 65	1 y	
Gale, Sullivan F.	13 C	Oct 10 62	9 m	Sergeant.
Gunnerson, Daniel	12 D	Oct 4 62	9 m	
Haywood, Wm. H.	Cav F	Sept 26 62	3 y	Deserted Feb. 29, 64.
Hill, David	9 I	July 11 62	3 y	Discharged May 9, 63.
Lapieu, Louis	2 D	Apr 22 62	3 y	Discharged Sept. 62.
Lupien, Lewis	Cav K	Dec 3 63	3 y	Promoted corporal.
Leazer, Buzzell	3 H	July 16 61	3 y	Re-enlisted 3d Battery.
Leazer, Joseph	9 I	July 11 62	3 y	Deserted Sept. 28, 62.
Lemwin, Peter	1 Bat	Feb 28 62	3 y	Mustered out Oct. 10, 64.
Ladd, Andrew J.	Cav C	Dec 25 63	3 y	Discharged April 19, 64.
Lease, Joseph N.	4 D	Dec 31 63	3 y	Died July 8, 64, of wounds received in action June 23, 64, Welden Railroad.
Lease, Julian C.	do	do	3 y	
Lease, Rufus	do	do	3 y	Died June, 64.
Lemwin, Rock	17 E	Mar 3 64	3 y	Died at Burlington, Mar. 7, 64.
Lupien, O. Liva	Cav K	Dec 31 63	3 y	Died at Andersonville, Sept. 3, 64.

Names.	Reg, Co.	Mustered.	Term,	Remarks.
Mann, John C.	4 G	Sept 20 61	3 y	Discharged Apr. 21, 62.
Mears, Horace B.	Cav D	Sept 26 62	3 y	Discharged Sept. 18, 63.
Morse, Marshal C.	12 D	Oct 4 62	9 m	
Nye, Ervin	4 A	Dec 31 63	3 y	Discharged May 12, 65.
Nasmith, K. R.	4 G	Jan 20 65	1 y	
Paronto, Gideon	2 A	Apr 12 62	3 y	Died June 17, 62.
Perry, Edwin R.	4 G	Sept 61	3 y	Discharged Oct. 8, 62.
Perry, Willard M.	do	do	3 y	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Paronto, Napoleon	Cav K	Dec 31 63	3 y	Deserted Sept. 19, 64.
Porter, Geo. W.	10 I	Jan 5 64	3 y	Prisoner July 9, 64; died March, 65.
Rollins, Charles	2 Bat	Aug 27 64	1 y	
Rollins, Orvis	do	Aug 13 64	1 y	
Reed, Clark	12 D	Oct 4 62	9 m	
Reed, Roswell	do	do	9 m	Sergeant.
Richards, Linus	do	do	9 m	Died May 2, 63.
Rathbury, Ira P.	4 F	Feb 14 65	1 y	
Spencer, Ira D.	4 G	Jan 20 65	1 y	
Scott, George		Sept 22 62	3 y	Discharged Oct. 21, 62.
Scott, Orange	2 H	June 20 61	3 y	Died Nov. 4, 61.
Shepherd, Dennison	7 K	Feb 21 62	3 y	Re-enlisted.
Shepherd, John	4 G	Sept 20 61	3 y	Discharged April 21, 62.
Shorey, Joseph	2 F	Sept 22 62	3 y	
Simons, Louis	4 G	Sept 61	3 y	Re-enlisted.
Skinner, Ezekiel	do	Sept 20 61	3 y	Discharged Sept. 63,
Stearns, James E.	4 A	Jan 6 64	3 y	Promoted corporal.
Stearns, Lowell	4 K	July 17 63	3 y	Wounded; ambulance train captured; never heard from afterwards.
Taylor, Stephen	2 F	June 20 61	3 y	Re-enlisted Jan. 64.
Valley, Felix	13 C	Oct 10 62	9 m	
Wilson, Calvin O.	9 G	July 9 62	3 y	Died Feb. 23, 65.
Woodcock, C. A.	2 F	Sept 22 62	3 y	
Webster, Nathan L.	4 A	Dec 31 63	3 y	Prisoner June 23, 64; died Dec. 23, 64, soon after being exchanged.
Willey, Geo. W.	2 S S E	Jan 5 64	3 y	Died Feb. 14, 64.
Whicher, Geo.	2 Bat	Aug 19 64	1 y	

Total, 68, of whom there were 5 deserted, 1 killed in action, 2 died of wounds, 11 died of disease, 12 discharged before enlistment expired, 37 served their term, or were discharged at the close of the war.

Furnished under draft—Paid commutation, Solomon Bartlett, Jacob Batchelder, Martin B. Bemis, John D. Cummings, Lucius M. Harris, Jirah S. Lawrence, Alba F. Martyn, Erasmus McCrillis, Philander Moore, Charles Morse.

Procured substitute—Edwin B. Lane.

Revolutionary soldiers—Lieut. Joshua Lawrence, John Bancroft, Solomon Bartlett, Moses Reed.

FUNERAL HYMN FOR GARFIELD.

BY MRS. E. E. YAW.

(Written for the memorial services at Plainfield, Sept. 21, 1881.)

Years a-gone, a cry of woe
Rose to Heaven an April day,
As beneath a murderer's hand
Our martyred Lincoln bleeding lay.
Revive the story of that crime,
How all nations mourned with us,
Bowing with uncovered heads,
Weeping o'er his honored dust.
. . . . . .
And to-day, in grief again—
Lord of nations, Lord of might—
We come to thee with cries of pain;
Shine upon our dreary night.
Ah, our tears they fall like rain
That the honor nobly gave,
Placing Garfield at the nation's head,
Led so close beside a grave.
. . . . . .
Lay him softly in his narrow bed,
Cover him with garlands fair,
Gentle zephyrs, requiems sing;
Angels watch—leave him there.

The services were in charge of the pastor. Remarks were made by O. L. Hoyt, E. N. Morse, Dr. D. B. Smith, Godwin Reed, Ira Stone, Joseph Bartlett, Allan Ferrin and H. O. Perry.

Mary E. Davis, also, born in this town, has published a book of verse, of which, had a volume been placed at our command, in time, we should have given a review.

ROXBURY.

BY MRS. SARAH BRIGHAM MANSFIELD.

Located in the south part of Washington County, 17 miles south-westerly from Montpelier; bounded N. by Northfield, E. by Brookfield, S. by Braintree and Granville, and W. by Warren; was granted Nov. 6, 1780, and chartered to Hon. Benjamin Emmonds and others August 6, 1781; 23,040 acres, situated on the height of the land between Winooski and White rivers. The village is at the summit, the highest point of land on the Central Vt. R. R. There are no large streams. Three branches of Dog river flow north into the Winooski; one rising on the East Hill, flows south, passing a branch of Dog river at the Summit, one running north, the other south, the latter into White river.

Many years ago, one Capt. Ford, who owned a manufacturing establishment at Randolph, and wished a greater supply of water, came to the Summit, and turned the course of the stream going north into the one flowing south, deriving great benefit therefrom, but of short duration. The trick was detected by mill-owners north, and he was obliged to undo his work, and let the river take its natural course.

There are two natural ponds in town, one just south of the village and one on East Hill. Both have at one time been homes for the "beaver," where they built dams and carried on business beaver style; but long ago they deserted their old haunts, and the pond that once reached to where the village now is, is fast disappearing, and a few years hence will no doubt be *terra firma*.

The surface is uneven, but the soil is fertile. There are some fine dairy farms along the river, and the hill farms are well adapted to wheat raising. The timber is mostly hard wood, with some spruce, hemlock and fir. Rocks, argillaceous slate, soapstone and marble.

There were three divisions of land in this township; the 1st div., the north half of that portion of the town lying east of this valley; the 2d div., the south half; the 3d div., the western side of the town. The 1st and 2d contain 100 acres; the 3d, 136.

The first road laid in town was in 1799, from Warren line down to the first branch of White River, to the north line of Kingston (now Granville). Next, on the hill west of said branch, from Kingston, until it joins the branch road toward Warren. The third road led from Samuel Richardson's house by John Stafford's and Wilcox's to Warren; Samson Nichols surveyor. In 1802, the road through the middle of the town, from Northfield to Brookfield, was laid out, 6 rods wide. A road was surveyed from Northfield to Brookfield through the east part of the town, in 1802. In 1806, the road was laid from Samuel Smith's on East Hill, by Wm. Gold's to east part of the town. These are a few of the first roads surveyed in town.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Jedediah Huntington; the warning was dated at Williamstown, Mar. 12, 1796, signed by Joseph Crane, justice of the peace, and the meeting was held Mar. 25, 1796; when following the town officers were elected in Roxbury: Joseph Crane, moderator; Thomas Huntington, clerk: Samuel Richardson, Isaac Lewis, Jedediah Huntington, selectmen; David Cram, treasurer: Jonathan Huntington, constable; David Cram and Thomas Huntington, listers; Samuel Richardson and Christopher Huntington, highway surveyors. The sum total of the grand list at this time was £165 and 15s. Zebediah Butler was first town representative; he resided south of what is known as E. K. Young's place.

The first warning for freeman's meeting was in 1797.

Record of the meeting: The freemen of Roxbury, all to a man, met at the house of Jedediah Huntington, in said town, according to warning, when the freeman's oath was duly administered by the town clerk to the following men: Christopher Huntington, Roswell Adams, Isaac Lewis, David Cram, John Stafford, Benoni Webster, Jedediah Huntington, Perus Huntington, Benjamin Hunter, Jr., Daniel Corbin, Chester Batchelder.

The freemen voted as follows: For Gov.,

Isaac Tichenor 9, Nathaniel Niles 4, Paul Brigham 1; Lieut. Gov., Paul Brigham 10, Nathaniel Niles 3; Treas., Samuel Mattocks 14; for counsellors, Elisha Allen 11, Cornelius Lynde 10, Elias Stevens 9, Jonas Galusha 2, Joel Marsh 9, Reuben Hatch 2, Martin Chittenden 2, Joseph Hubbard 1, Ebenezer Walbridge 4, John French 6.

Thomas Huntington, town clerk.

Freeman's oath had previously been administered to Samuel Richardson, Thomas and Jonathan Huntington. There were just 14 voters in town, at that time. In Mar., 1799, voted that from Apr. 1 to May 20, it shall not be lawful for sheep or swine to run at large on the commons or highways, and if willfuly or negligently allowed to run, the owners thereof shall pay double damages. When there were nëither highways or commons, even passable for swine or sheep! They also voted, at the same time, that Joseph Newton should have approbation to retail liquors to travellers the ensuing year. For all their privations or hard struggles, these early settlers seemed to have a vein of drollery and fun underlying all. In 1802, they called a meeting to see if the town would vote to *set the small pox* in town. Not wanting it, voted to dissolve the meeting. Sept. 12, 1803, called a meeting to see if the town would vote to set up inoculation of small pox in town; did not want it, and dissolved the meeting. In 1806, voted to raise 7 mills on a dollar for the purpose of buying surveying implements. Chose Samuel Robertson surveyor for the town—to have the use of the instruments for doing the surveying for said town. A compass and chain was bought, a very good one for those times, and is still the property of the town. In 1811, voted to set off the east part of the town to Brookfield. Voted to petition the general assembly at their next session to be annexed to Jefferson Co., (now Washington). To be stingy and small with their neighbors did not seem to be a fault with them.

On record, Jan. 26, 1799, "I, Samuel Richardson, in consideration of the love and good will I bear to my well respected friend, Polly Corbin, gave her a deed of 20 acres of land."

First land tax in town: Petitioned to the legislature for a land tax in 1796. The legislature, then in session at Windsor, raised a tax of one cent on an acre of land in said town. The "delinquents" lands to be soid the 8th day of May, 1798, at David Cram's dwelling-house, by David Cram, constable.

July 31, '98, vendue sale of lands at Jedediah Huntington's, by Abel Lyman, collector.

First deed upon the land records: from Asa Huntington to Daniel Kingsbury, dated at Brookfield, Sept. 3, 1794, recorded Mar. 24, 1796.

In June, 1812, called a meeting to see if the town would provide arms, amunition and equipments for the soldiers who have this day volunteered in the service of their country as minute men. Voted that the monthly pay of each minute man should be raised three dollars per month, while in actual service, payable in grain or neat stock. Voted to deposit magazine and public arms at the dwelling-house of Elijah Ellis, the town having received gun powder and lead. In 1816, voted to set off 4 tiers of lots on east side of town, to form a separate town with part of Brookfield. Passed the same vote in 1827, and seems to have been dropped there, as there is no farther record of the matter.

Christopher Huntington was the first settler. He came to the east part of the town, and built the first house, where O. A. Thayer now lives. He came from Mansfield, Conn., where his children were born, but had resided in Norwich a short time before coming here. He also preached the first sermon in town, to a small but no doubt appreciative audience. He was a Universalist minister, and as the town became settled, preached in various places.

Mr. Huntington drew his goods into town on a hand-sled on bare ground, and with the other early settlers, endured privations hard to realize from the standpoint of to-day. His daughter, Lydia, died Jan. 23, 1792, at the age of 17, the first death in town. Mr. Huntington removed to Canada in 1804. The Mr. Huntington who recently died in Canada, bequeathing $25,000 to the State of Vermont, is said to be one of his sons. Another son was several years a Baptist preacher in Braintree.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON was the first to settle in the west part of the town. He was born in Stafford, Conn., June 13, 1750, and was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, having "been out" nearly half the war. His wife, Susanna Pinney, was born July, 1749. After their marriage, they came to Randolph and settled. When the Indians burned Royalton, they passed through Randolph and burned the house next to theirs, but it being somewhat retired, they probably did not discern it. Mr. R. came to this town in 1790, and built a small log-house near where the watch factory now stands, and returned home to come back again in the early spring with his son, Uriah, whom tradition has it, brought a five-pail iron-kettle on his back through the deep snow, with marked trees for roads. A niece of his has injured the story, by declaring her ancestor to have been a brave lad and a willing one, but that he was not a Hercules, and it was really a seven-pail brass-kettle. Well, even that seems almost incredible, considering the distance, and roads. After the sugar-making was well begun, Mr. Richardson returned to Randolph, leaving his son alone in the wilderness for 6 weeks. No one to speak to, no daily or weekly paper; but the solemn hoot of the owl, the lonesome winds through the trees, the howling of the hungry wolves about his cabin, as he said, made weird music, not exactly conducive to sleep. But his father came with the rest of the family as soon as snow was gone. There are said to have been several reasons why Mr. Richardson moved into this wilderness. One, he was greatly averse to his children marrying, and his sons were becoming sturdy young men, and his daughters tall and handsome. And he was not the only one who seemed to realize the fact. Beaux would drop in of an evening; the little by-play on the old settle by the fireplace—naming the rosy-cheeked apples, and comparing them to the not less rosy cheeks of the maidens, going on under *pater familias'* eye, not unnoticed; no sympathetic chord in his heart vibrating to the echo of "long ago," when he leaned over the gate, and made love to the fair Susanna after escorting her home from spelling-school, away down in old Connecticut. To keep the necks of his offspring out of the "noose," he reflected the surest way was to get them where beaux and belles were not, and removed his family to the wilderness; but even there, four of them out-generalled him at last. His eldest daughter, Sarah, and Chester Batchelder, Jan. 27, 1799, by Israel Converse, justice of the peace, were made one, and this was the first marriage in town. Hannah, taking courage from the example of her elder sister, married Peter S. P. Staples. Lydia married Charles Cotton, hesitatingly, not swiftly, as lovely maidens should be expected to wed—her lithe form had lost some of its willowy grace, her cheek its first youthful bloom; she was a bride of 45 summers. Samuel married Sally Ellis. Half his children were gone, but by the care and admonitions of this tender sire, half his family were still preserved, four perpetually saved from marriage fate.

That the "females" of this unmated half of the Richardson family were able to care for themselves, and give a helping hand to the weak of the stronger sex, the following proveth: "Tim" Emmerson had a large amount of grain to be harvested, and no help to be had at any price; it was already over-ripe; Susan and Mary Richardson, who were noted for thrift, and disliked to see anything go to waste, offered, if their brother would accompany them, to give the poor man a lift. The men folk smiled as the resolute damsels came into the field, but as the golden grain fell before their gleaming sickles, and was dexterously bound and placed in stooks by their deft hands, the men hung their diminished heads, and the perspiration coursed down their brown cheeks as they vainly strove to keep pace with their fair reapers. Before night tradition saith each masculine had fallen meekly to the rear. Mary and Susan sheared their own sheep, and if occasion required, could chop off a 2 foot log as soon as most men.

Susan Richardson was once going home from "squire" Robertson's, through the

woods. She heard a strange cry as of some one in distress. It was growing dusk, the sound came nearer and nearer; she could see it was gaining upon her at every step. She was a very courageous person, not easily scared, but as those quick, sharp screams fell upon her ears, the grass didn't grow under her feet until she reached the clearing; but, once out of the woods, she gathered her sheep into a place of safety before she sought shelter for herself. It was found, the next day, a catamount had followed her; his tracks were plainly visible in the soft earth. It had followed her to the edge of the woods, which reached nearly to her house. At another time, she, with a friend who was visiting her, went to a neighbor's for an "afternoon tea." It was late before they got started for home, and all the way through the woods. They heard the dismal howling of wolves. Susan knew the sound very well, but her friend, unused to pioneer life, had no idea, and wondered, as Susan took her babe from her arms and hurried rapidly forward. When they reached the clearing, and Susan had gathered in her sheep, and they were safe in the house, she told her friend it was wolves they had heard, and they would surely have got her baby had they not quickened their pace.

A grand-daughter of Mrs. Richardson's told me another little incident that occurred when she was a child of twelve. Herself and a younger brother were in the woods gathering flowers, they had wandered some ways farther than they were aware, the sister was wakened to a realizing sense of it when she spied, but a few feet from them, a large white-faced bear, erect on his hind paws, coming towards them. Not wishing to frighten her brother, who was very timid, and fearing he would be overcome with terror, she took him by the hand and strove to hurry him away; but no, just a few more flowers, he said. He was determined not to go home. "See there," said she, pointing to the bear, who stood contemplating the situation. The boy beheld, and gave so terrific a scream, that the bear turned and fled as fast as his clumsy limbs could carry him, preferring to go without his supper to making it off a boy who could scream so loud.

Another reason given (to return to Mr. Richardson's reasons for coming to this town), was that when the bass viol was carried into church at Randolph, it was more than his orthodox nerves could stand, and he preferred the primeval forest, "God's own temple," with the birds to sing anthems of praise, and no profane, new-fangled instrument, made by the hand of man, with which to worship God for him. He was a Congregationalist deacon, and his wife was a member of the Baptist church. They lived in their log-house only about a year, and then moved farther up, where they built the first framed house in town—where Julius Kent now lives—many years afterwards sold to Jonathan Burroughs, and moved near the village, and is the frame of Mrs. Martell's house.

Mr. Richardson built a saw and grist-mill above where Mr. Kent now lives, and a larger house leading to the S. E. Spaulding place. A grand-daughter of theirs, who is now 79 years of age, and who spent much of her childhood with them, tells me Mr. Pinney, the father of her grandmother Richardson, was high in the esteem of King George, and was commissioned by him to attend to a great deal of business for His Majesty in New England.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING.

KNOW YE, That We have assigned, constituted and appointed, and by these Presents do assign, constitute and appoint Our trusty and well beloved Subject, Isaac Pinney, Esq,, to be Judge of Our Court of Probate, to be holden within the District of Stafford, in our Colony of *Connecticut*, in *New England*, with the Assistance of a Clerk, to hold our said Court of Probate of Wills, granting of Administration, appointing and allowing of Guardians, with full Power to act in all Matters proper for a prerogative Court.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused the Seal of Our said Colony to be hereunto affixed. *Witness*, Jonathan Trumbull, Esq., Governor of our said Colony of *Connecticut*, and with the Consent of the

General Assembly of the same in Hartford, this first Day of June, in the 13th Year of Our Reign, *Annoque Domini*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-three. By His Honor's Command,

JON'A. TRUMBULL, *Gov.*

GEORGE WYLLYS, *Sec'y.*

At one time he received important messages from the King, and although he had six clerks, he took his daughter, afterward Mrs. R., from school as his private secretary. His daughters were all taught the science of medicine, and Mrs. R. attended to the sick in this town before other physicians came in, and some afterwards, going about on horseback, with a heavy riding dress for unpleasant weather. She never shrank where duty called, and not expecting other recompense than the gratitude of those she served; for in those primitive days the few inhabitants were not burdened with riches, and were neighborly to each other.

One fall, seeing the destitution around them, Mr. R. took a yoke of oxen to Williamstown, exchanged them for potatoes, and divided them among the destitute, taking his pay in work as they could do it. Mrs. Richardson at this time gave her family two meals per day, with a cup of milk for supper, giving what they saved by so doing to the needy ones.

Living on the road that crossed the mountain to Warren, the glimmer of light from their windows was often a most welcome sight to the benighted traveler. A man overtaken by night, with intense cold and darkness, crawled on his hands and knees for miles, fearing he should lose the track that led to their house, knowing if he did he must perish. Large, warm hearts these people had, with a hand ever out reached to help any poorer than themselves. Their noble charities, their exemplary Christian characters amid all the struggles and hardships of pioneer life, are most worthy of imitation. They, with their children, all of whom reached maturity, now rest in the old burying-ground, near the residence of O. A. Staples.

DAVID CRAM,

one of the next to come into town, was from Lyndsboro, N. H. His son, Philip, born Mar. 18, 1795, was the first male child born in town. Lydia Huntington, daughter of Jedediah H., got four days start of him, so the honor of being the first child born in town rests upon her. Whether she is living, I am unable to say; but Philip Cram married Abigail Heath, of Randolph, and is now living in Brookfield.

Daniel Corbin came from Randolph about this time, and Isaac Lewis, David, Robert and Jonathan Cram located on farms now owned by Messrs. Chatterton, Bowman and Orra Boyce.

Benoni Webster came, in 1798, I think, from Connecticut, and located on the place now occupied by James Steele. Mr. Webster came from Connecticut with an ox-team, rather a slow mode of conveyance for the distance, but "patience and perseverance" were household words in those days. The "blue laws" did not allow people to be moving on Sunday in the old state, and Mr. Webster was stopped in a small village to give an account of himself. He declared it was against his principles to be traveling on the Sabbath, but his wife had been exposed to the small pox, and he was in great haste to get to his journey's end. He was allowed to pass on. His oldest son, Charles, born in Connecticut, married Eleanor P. Ryder, and settled in the east part of this town, where his second son, Aaron, now resides, and is the only one of the family in the State.

Charles Webster was killed by being thrown from his carriage in 1834. Benoni Webster, the youngest of the family, is still living, at an advanced age, in Northfield. He was born in a barn, not a modern affair, but an old log-barn. Whether he was cradled in a manger, tradition saith not. One of the children being so ill he could endure no noise, to secure him the quiet needed to save his life, the rest of the family moved into the barn, with the exception of one to nurse the sick child, and there they remained until he was restored to health, which was over a year.

JOEL HILDRETH

came to this township in the autumn of 1797, from Cornish, N. H., and boarded with a family who lived on the farm now owned by G. L. Walbridge, while he built his log-house on the place now owned by Mr. George Williams, who purchased of Mr. Hildreth's grand-son, Samuel A. Hildreth, a few years since. One morning soon after Mr. Hildreth was settled in his cabin, he heard a rooster crow to the eastward, and as the ringing notes came across the wooded valley, it fell upon his ears like music. He followed that "crow" for four or five miles, and at last found his new neighbors in Northfield, near where William Winch now resides.

Mr. Hildreth, with his trusty rifle, was a terror to the denizens of the forest, having, to use his own words, "unbuttoned many a bear's shirt collar." Upon one occasion returning late in the evening from his day's work, he heard a bear clambering down a tree close at hand. He could hear his claws clinging in the bark, and could just discern in the darkness the dim outlines of his unwieldy figure. He was alone in the forest, a great ways from home; thoughts of the dear ones there awaiting him nerved his arm. He dealt the bear a powerful blow with his ax, and fled. Returning next morning to the "scene of carnage," they found he had decapitated a huge hedge-hog, and pinned him to the tree with his ax. Mr. Hildreth resided on the place he had cleared up until his death in 1844.

WILLIAM GOLD,

known as Deacon Gold, came to town with Samuel Robertson, and after working for him one year, bought a piece of land, a mile east of Dog river, and built a log-cabin. This is where he had a famous bear fight. The bears had been making havoc with the Deacon's cornfield, and he swore a "pious oath" [made a pious resolve would be better for a deacon], the thieves should be captured. A trap was devised that none but a very wise bear would fail of walking straight into, for a taste of the tempting bait. The bear that came was not a wise one, for when the Deacon appeared on the ground next morning, bright and early, sure enough there was a great surly fellow, with one of his hind paws fast in the trap. The Deacon seized a club and rushed forward, old bruin equally ready and delighted with an interview, striking the club from his hand like a flash, cordially clasped the Deacon in his furry arms, and had about squeezed the life out of him, when the hired man, Paddleford, came to the rescue with an axe. "Don't cut the hide!" gasped the Deacon, as bruin clasped him in a still more fervid embrace. The hide was cut in several places before the poor Deacon was released, who, though "pure grit," came out of the combat in a sadly demolished condition, and carried the marks of bear teeth and claws to his grave.

From John Gregory's History of Northfield.

DEA. WILLIAM GOLD,

born in Springfield, Mass., Oct. 30, 1780; came to Roxbury in 1801, and settled upon one of the highest mountains in that town. He was a deacon of the Baptist church. Any one at this day looking the mountain land over where he located, can see under what discouraging circumstances this early settler was placed.

In 1847, he removed to Northfield. He married Annevera Dewey, who was born in 1780; had 7 children: Annevera, William, Sherman, Buel, Joseph, Mary, Sophia, all born in Roxbury. Deacon Gold died in 1859; Mrs. Gold in 1856.

JOHN B. CRANDALL

moved into town in 1804; was eccentric, quite a pettifogger, and always called "Judge." One time, having a lawsuit, he became disgusted with his counsel, considered an able lawyer, paid him off and dismissed him before the suit was fairly commenced, plead his own case, and won it. Another time he went to Waitsfield to take charge of a lawsuit. Knowing his opponent, an attorney from Montpelier, to be extremely fastidious in his tastes and manner of dress, he chose the other extreme, an awfully shabby coat, and trowsers that suggested the idea that some time in an earlier stage of existence they

had been the property of a Methodist preacher—they had certainly done a great deal of knee service—a dilapidated hat, a boot on one foot, an old shoe on the other, completed his outfit. The fine gentleman strutting back and forth in dignity, wondered why Mr. Crandall did not arrive, when some one turning to Mr. C., introduced them. The Montpelier attorney looked at Mr. C., surprise and contempt expressed in every feature. "What, *that creature!*" he at last blurted out; "why, he don't know enough to say boo to a goose." The "Judge" drew his grotesque figure to its full height, made a low bow, and said "boo!" very emphatically in the face of the offended lawyer, which brought down the house, and the sleek gentleman was yet more discomfited when he lost his case, and the "Judge" won the laurels he had anticipated.

Mr. Crandall's widow married Jonathan Lamson, of Fayston, where she died a few years since, at the advanced age of 108. (See History of Fayston.)

LEWIS CHATFIELD

came to town in 1810, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Lewis. He was a man of peculiarities, but sterling worth. He, like many of the early settlers, had a hard struggle to feed and clothe his family. One winter he fortunately captured a huge bear, whose meat and lard kept grim want from the door till spring. He made a business of hop raising the last 40 years, and through industry and frugality, acquired a competence. He died in 1880, aged 94.

BILLA WOODARD

came from Tolland, Conn., in 1802; settled on East Hill, and was for many years engaged in the manufacture of saddle-trees, and the only one in New England for a long time in that business.

HON. CHARLES SAMSON

came here in 1810. Z. S. Stanton, in his Historical Centennial Address, thus speaks of him:

He accompanied his father, Benjamin Franklin, who was a veteran of the Revolution, and participated in the battle of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Mr. Samson bought the place where L. A. Rood now lives. The previous occupant was Dr. Stafford, who kept a tavern, and the first in town. Charles Samson settled where Mr. Wetmore lives. He has been closely identified with the affairs of this town ever since, and is still permitted to be with us. He has represented the town in the legislature of the State for 13 sessions, and has held many other important positions in the town and county. It was owing to his exertions that Roxbury was transferred from Orange to Washington County, in 1820. In those days the main road through the west part of the town, which was also the stage road, led from where A. J. Averill now lives past where the residences of W. I. Simonds and S. G. Stanton now are, and intercepted the mountain road near where Mrs. Brackett now lives, thence up where the present road is as far as the old mill above Royal Batchelder's house, and then past the present residence of O. A. Staples, down to the "Branch road," where Samuel Edwards now lives. From here it followed its present course. There was also a road through the eastern part of the town, and also the central part, where E. K. Young now resides. Elijah Ellis lived where Mrs. Brackett now does. He built the house at this place, and it was the first house built in town that was arranged for the use of stoves, I am informed. He had no fireplace or "stack of chimneys," as they were called, and people thought it a great departure from the old ways. He built the first clover-mill that was erected in this town, on the site now occupied by S. N. Miller's carriage-shop. He also erected a saw-mill at this place.

BENONI WEBSTER,

(BY A. WEBSTER.)

A native of Connecticut, brought his family to Roxbury in the spring of 1797. He had previously lived in Hartland, Vt., a few years.

He settled in the N. E. part of the town on lot No. 3, of the 1st range, now owned by James Steele, which he had bought in 1796, then an unbroken wilderness. His first house was logs, roofed with bark, and floored with split basswood, smoothed with an axe. In 1810, he built a large framed-house, making the rooms about 2 feet higher than it was usual to make them at that time, so that "Uncle Sam Metcalf (of Royalton), could stand up in them with his hat on." The doors were also made unusually high, so that his wife's tall rela-

tions could come in without stooping, as he said. He was the first to plant fruit trees in town, a large apple orchard, and pear and plum trees in the garden being among his earlier improvements.

It is said that at the time of the memorable great November snow-storm, the effects of which may still be seen in our forests in bent and distorted trees, while the family were at dinner, the young apple trees were discovered to be breaking down beneath the fast accumulating snow, and the boys left their bowls of "hominy and milk" to shake the apple trees, which were saved only by repeating the shaking at short intervals through the afternoon and evening.

In 1804, his entire stock of cattle, consisting of a yoke of 4-years-old oxen and of 2 cows, were bitten by a mad dog that came along, and all died and were buried in one hole together.

Mr. Webster died Jan. 8, 1823, aged 60 years, 9 months, 21 days, leaving a wife, who died in 1838, aged 66 years, and 6 sons and 4 daughters, all of whom lived to have families of their own. Of these but two, Edmund Webster, of Randolph, and Benoni Webster, of Northfield, are known to be now living; but the descendants of the third and fourth generations are widely scattered through the country from New Hampshire in the East to California in the West, and from Minnesota in the north to Texas in the South; but one family, that of the writer, being left in Roxbury.

CHARLES WEBSTER.

BY A. WEBSTER.

Charles, oldest son of Benoni and Sally Metcalf Webster, was born June 5, 1790, at Lebanon Parish, Conn., and came to Roxbury with his father when 7 years old, and was educated in the common schools of district No. 1 and the home college by his father's hearth, reading by the light of the open fire during the autumn and winter evenings. It was his custom to keep a supply of birch bark to furnish light when the usual fire was insufficient.

Being the oldest boy and large of his age, he was his father's chief assistant in clearing away the forest and making a cultivated farm. One of his recreations at this time was fishing in the stream that runs through the valley half a mile north of his father's farm, where the brook trout were so abundant that he often hired one of the Adams boys to help him carry his fish up the hill, home.

The wolves made havoc with the sheep of the neighborhood, and he and the Gallup boys devised a plan to capture them. They built a conical pen of saplings, about 6 feet high, and placed in it a couple of lambs to entice the wolves into the trap, shrewdly calculating while it would be easy for the wolves to run up the inclined sides and leap down into the pen, it would not be so easy for them, after gorging with mutton, to leap out.

Sanguine of success, they visited the trap every morning, expecting to find a large pack of fierce wolves safely corraled and howling with rage. This for several mornings. At length, one morning when they came to inspect, beginning to wonder why the wolves were so slow in getting in; the trap seemed to be empty. No lambs appeared skipping around within, and after a close examination, there appeared only a few bones and shreds of wool. The wolves had doubtless climbed upon the shoulders of each other and got out. Their two lambs were gone for nought. Not to be foiled in this way, the boys immediately built a much stronger and higher pen, but the wolves were not heard from afterwards, and it was supposed they left the place in disgust.

He commenced teaching school when quite young, and followed it for fourteen winters, acquiring such a reputation as a teacher and disciplinarian that his services were often sought for in schools where other teachers had failed.

On one occasion, it is said that some large boys burned his ferule, and made other preparations for carrying him out, as they had a previous teacher. The game commenced promptly, but a leg hastily wrenched from a bench did such effective service that there was no further use for instruments of discipline during that term.

In Aug. 1823, he married Eleanor P. Ryder, and settled on his farm in East Roxbury, half a mile below the mills where his son, Aaron, now resides, where he lived till the next spring, when, having bought a part of the farm of his father's estate, he moved on to it, and lived there until the spring of 1830, when he returned to his first farm, where he lived until his death, Nov. 5, 1834.

About 1830, he raised from his famous "Wild Air" mare twin colts, of which he was proud; but one of which, a noble and powerful animal, but skittish and uncontrollable when frightened, was the occasion of his instantaneous death, by being thrown from his wagon in the night, near the Peck farm in Brookfield. He had often expressed a presentiment that he should die by accident, and was the last of three cousins, the oldest sons of three sisters, to be killed instantly by accident.

SPAULDING FAMILY.

Darius Spaulding was from Plainfield, Conn., married Hannah Ingraham from Providence, R. I. They had a number of children when they came here, in 1799. Mr. Spaulding came in the fall, slashed a piece, built a log-house, and moved his family the next spring. Nearly, and perhaps all the Spauldings in town at the present day, and they are very numerous, are descendants of Darius and Hannah Spaulding. They reared a family of 8 sons and 3 daughters.

Gilbert, the eldest, married Renda Mc Clure, moved to New York, and died at the ripe age of 90. He was a great chopper, even for those days, when all were supposed to know how to wield an ax. It is said 8 cords only made him a fair day's work, nothing at all to boast of.

Darius Jr. married Betsey Spaulding, and they lived and died at a good old age, in Roxbury. Two of their sons still live in town, Charles and Samuel.

John, the 3d son of Darius Sen., married Betsey McClure, of Stafford, Conn. They commenced keeping hotel in 1822, near where Julius Kent now lives. They had also a saw and grist-mill.

Mr. Burnham, merchant at Roxbury village, says, when a small boy, he went there with his grist, and Mrs. Spaulding who was an energetic little woman, took his grain, carried it into the mill, ground it and brought it back to him.

Mr. Spaulding built the Summit House in 1830, where he remained until a few years previous to his death, in 1864. His widow is still living, hale and happy, loved and respected. Her friends celebrated her 90th birth-day the 9th of last Sept. [1881.] She has had 5 children, all of whom are living, Erastus N. Billings, Mrs. P. Wiley, Mrs. Brackett and Mrs. A. N. Tilden. All living in their native town, clustered about their aged mother.

Philip married Polly Nichols, of Northfield, is now living in Hermon, N. Y., 84 years of age.

Erastus, the 4th son, built the house where Dea. Edwards now lives, and kept a hotel there several years. He married a widow, Whitcomb, by name, from Waitsfield. They removed to DeKalb, N. Y., where he died a short time since, at an advanced age.

Allen was their first child, born in this town in 1804, and married Hannah Samson in 1828; moved on to the Rood place, and kept a small store 3 years; then built a store in the village, which he occupied for 10 years, near the R. R. crossing, where Geo. Butterfield now resides. He represented the town 4 years. He enlisted, in '61, in Co. H, 6 Vt. Reg., as major; was appointed sergeant with captain's pay.

At one time during the war, he was ordered to take a small squad of men, and go in search of cattle for beef, as it had been a long time the regiment had subsisted on salt meat and "hard tack." They travelled till nearly night before they got track of what they were in quest of, and they found themselves 25 miles from camp in the enemy's territory. Being told a woman near by owned a fine flock of sheep, he took a couple of men and called on her. She with her two daughters sat on a rustic seat in a beautiful garden, surrounded with the appearances of wealth and luxury. He made known his errand, when out of her mouth poured a torrent of oaths and the

coarsest invectives that he had ever heard a woman utter, abusing him and the Union army in general. A servant rode up on an elegant horse, and dismounting, asked his mistress "if she knew she was addressing Union officers?" She said she knew it very well. The Major informed her he came to buy her sheep, but as she had none to sell to "Union men," he should take them without if they suited him, and ordering one of his men to mount the horse her servant had just dismounted from, they rode off, amid the hysterical screams of the mother and daughters. They camped for the night on an old plantation, about 2 miles from there, but had pickets out to keep an eye on the movements of the enemy. After all was quiet at the plantation, 200 mounted darkies came, and attempted to retake the widow's property, but at the first crack of a rifle, they "skedaddled." The Major got back to camp with 25 head of fat cattle, and presented the beautiful pony to the Colonel.

At another time there were 100 men sick, and the surgeon said they would all die unless they had milk. The Major was ordered to take 10 men and go and buy milk for the sick. They went to a plantation where 100 cows were kept, just as they were coming off the ranche to be milked. They asked to buy milk for sick soldiers. The surly old fellow said he had "no milk to sell Union soldiers." The Major went back, got a permit from the Provost Marshal, and was there early the next morning; selected 10 fine cows, and in spite of the old gentleman's protesting, drove them to camp. The sick had milk freely, and when they were ordered to Florida, in 6 weeks from that time, every man but one was able to go. The Major turned over his dairy to the Provost Marshal, according to army regulations, and the surly old fellow who would not sell milk to sick soldiers, never recovered his lost kine.

So carefully did Major Spaulding look after the interests of the soldiers, he was called the father of the regiment. He is now living, hale and hearty, at the age of 77, and the oldest person living but one who was born in town, and has lived there the most part of his life.

SAMUEL ROBERTSON,

(BY ORAMEL RICHARDSON.)

Son of Patrick and Elizabeth Robertson, natives of Scotland, was born in New London, Ct., Aug. 18, 1775. He lost his father when quite young. His mother married again, and lived in Stafford, Ct., where he lived till he came to this town. Aug. 1801, he married Persis Richardson, of Tolland, Ct., and the next March they moved here, on to the place now owned by John Cumins, on East Hill. Their first business after getting settled was sugaring. They made 16 pounds, their stock of sugar for that year.

There were only five or six families in that part of the town. Mr. Samuel Richardson had a few years before begun a settlement in the extreme west part of the town, and that at this time was the "center" of civilization, and here Mr. Robertson taught a school during the winter of 1802 and '3. The school-house was the first framed building in town, and stood very nearly where the Royal Batchelder house now does. He had 68 scholars, and the room being small, they were packed like "herrings in a box," and came from five or six miles around in different directions. He lived some 3 miles distant, and walked to and from his school each day through the deep snows, with no track most of the way except what he made himself. He taught here two or three succeeding winters, and during the time moved into the school-house he had occupied, and lived there a few years, when he bought the land now owned by Hira G. Ellis, and made a permanent settlement, clearing up the forests and erecting comfortable buildings. His house was on the old road leading by where Dea. W. I. Simonds and S. G. Stanton now live. He moved his buildings, about 1834, down on to the county road, where they now stand. Here he lived until within 12 years of his death.

He possessed a vigorous mind, and was very fond of investigation and argument,

especially on religious subjects. His house was known far and wide as the "minister's tavern," and ministers of all "evangelical sects" usually made it their home when in that vicinity, and nothing suited him better than to have some stiff Baptist or Calvinist stop over night. On all such occasions, as soon as supper was over, chores done and candles lighted, the gauntlet was sure to be thrown down, and then came the "tug of war"—generally the old clock in the "square room" struck twelve before the battle ceased, and then only from exhaustion, and never because either party considered themselves vanquished. He was a great reader, and never failed or feared to express his opinion on any subject up for public discussion, and never failed to cast his vote every year after he attained his majority until his death. He was once in the state of New York, teaching, when an election occurred, and altho' but a temporary resident of the state, so great was his interest in the election, he purchased a piece of land for the sole purpose of being qualified to vote (a property qualification being then necessary in that state).

He held many town offices in the early part of his life, but was rather too pronounced and positive in his opinions of men and measures to be "popular" in political circles. He took an active part in the first temperance movement which agitated New England. He had previous to that time been a temperate user of ardent spirits, but when the subject was presented to him, he at once gave it his unqualified support, and conferring "not with flesh and blood," he banished every drop from his house, and going farther, he abandoned the use of tobacco, breaking a habit of 30 years standing.

There is an anecdote about his using tobacco: Some 60 years ago, Moses Claflin, a simple man who lived in this town, who occasionally made his home with Mr. R., one evening sat by the fire in a "brown study," and Esq. Roberston sat opposite, quietly chewing, and now and then spitting into the broad fireplace. At last Moses looked up and asked, "Squire, what did you learn to chew tobaker for?" Mr. Roberston replied, "Oh, so's to be a gentleman." Moses studied the matter a moment and with great gravity replied, "W'al, ye did'nt make out, did ye?"

Mrs. Roberston died Dec., 1859, after a married life of almost 60 years, during which she had borne her full share of the duties and cares of their lot.

Twice after they came to Vermont she made the journey to the home of her youth in Connecticut on horseback, a feat our lady equestrians of to-day would hardly care to undertake.

Ever after the death of his wife, Mr. R. seemed to lose his hold of things earthly, and to be quietly waiting for the realization of the faith which had been an anchor to him and his companion during their long pilgrimage together. He was a lifelong Christian. He maintained his mental faculties to a remarkable degree up to within a few weeks of his death, and was during his latter years very cheerful, very grateful for kindnesses he received, and at last passed away as an infant sinks to slumber, beloved by all who knew him, Sept. 6, 1872, aged 97 years, 19 days.

SETH RICHARDSON came here in 1802; settled near Braintree, in the south part of the town; died May 25, 1829, and Sarah, his wife, died July 1, 1836. Their children were: Phila, Hannah, Joel, Alva.

JOSIAH SHAW came to town in 1800; lived in the East part, and was quite a prominent man. Henry Boyce, son of Dr. Boyce, was also a prominent man in the East part of the town. He died in 1860.

JONATHAN F. RUGGLES was a resident of the east part of the town, and perhaps no man enjoyed in a greater degree the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, there being no office of importance but he had at some time filled. He died in Northfield.

ALVIN BRIGHAM

came here when a young man, about the year 1823, from Fayston. He was born in Old Marlborough, Mass., and a brother of Elisha Brigham (for whose biographical sketch see Fayston, this vol.) Alvin Brigham married Flora Baxter, of

Fayston. They moved on to the present Wetmore place. He was a man scrupulously honest, a leader in the church, and for many years leader of the choir. They had 9 children.

The eldest son, Ozro, fell in the last war. Don, the youngest son, served through the rebellion, but died a short time after his return. Bravely like a true soldier he yielded up his young life without a murmur, when life was fairest; ere the clouds had dimmed the horizon of his sky, bade them all– his dear ones—a smiling "good-bye," and went out into the great "unknown."

Two other children died during an epidemic of fever—Flora Ann, 18, and Alphonso, 14 years of age. One son and three daughters now reside in Lowell, Mass., and the second son, William, lives in the edge of Northfield. Mr. Brigham was a great sufferer for several years before his death. When the summons came, and told he might live an hour, he said, "O! can I wait so long before I shall be with my Father?" He died in 1871; his wife survived him only a few months.

EBENEZER L. WATERMAN

is one of the early—not earliest—settlers. He came from Connecticut, as did most of them, but when he was very small. He has been a great musician in his day, and people are scarce in Central Vermont who have not heard of "Uncle Eb." Waterman and his violin. And even now, when he is between 80 and 90 years of age, the young people delight to gather in "Uncle Eb.'s" ample kitchen, and "trip the light fantastic toe," or listen to the still sweet strains of his old violin. At the age of 45 he married a wife of 18. They had 6 children.

BERT WATERMAN, leader of the Howard Opera House Orchestra at Burlington, is his only living son, and probably has not his peer in the State as violin player.

ORCUTT FAMILY.

Capt. Job came from Stafford, Conn., in 1803; was a carpenter by trade. He settled on the high lands then, and for many years, the centre of the town. He had 7 sons and 4 daughters.

Samuel M. Orcutt, with whom he spent his declining years, was one of the stirring business men of those times, holding various important offices from time to time. He was town clerk for 20 years, and town meetings were held at his house for a long time. At the time of the "invasion" at Plattsburgh in 1812, he went out as Captain of Roxbury Co. (said company including every man in town excepting Samuel Richardson, who much regretted that he was too aged, and Job Orcutt, a lame man.) Capt. Samuel Orcutt married Mary Buel, of Lebanon, Conn., and the bride came to her new home on horseback. They reared a family of 7 boys and 2 girls. The eldest daughter married Wm. Gold, of Northfield, where she now resides.

Samuel A. received an injury while assisting at a "raising," from a falling timber, from which he never recovered. He died in 1835.

Benjamin F. went to Michigan just previous to the Mexican war; enlisted and served through the war; returned to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he was elected county sheriff, and filled that office many years. When the rebellion broke out, he again enlisted, and went out as Lieut. Col. of the 25th Mich. Reg't., serving under Gen. Sherman until the war was over, when he returned to Kalamazoo, and was again elected high sheriff, and Dec. 12, 1867, was fatally shot, while on official duty, by a desperado who was trying to assist prisoners to escape from the jail. He died in the prime of a noble manhood, aged 53. James, 3d son, died when quite young.

Orrin has lived in town most of the time since his birth. He has been sheriff and deputy 25 years; postmaster 26 years, occupying that position at the present time.

Wm. B. has always resided in his native town; has 3 times represented the town in the legislature, and 2 years been county judge.

Stephen P. remained at the old family homestead many years, but now resides in Northfield. The aged mother spent her

last days with him, dying, at the age of 96, in 1879. Jasper H. was the 7th son. He moved to Northfield.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

No. 1 district, in the east part of the town, was set off in 1801, then known as Daniel Kingsbury district, afterwards as Wales district, No. 1. In 1802 a district was set off in the N. W. part of the town, where Samuel Richardson now lives, known as N. West district, No. 2. In 1805, another district was formed in the S. E. part of the town, known as David Cram's district, No. 3. The same year it was voted all the inhabitants not in regular districts should form one district, No. 4. There have been alterations from year to year and new districts organized. There are now 11 districts and 10 good school-houses in town.

The number of scholars in 1807 were 108; 1811, 104; 1816, 157; 1831, 431; 1849, 418; 1850, 351; 1860, 336; 1880, 251; the average since 1816 to 1881, 340 scholars yearly.

EARLY TAVERNS AND LATER HOTELS.

The first tavern in town was where Conway now lives, what is known as the "Rood place," John Stafford, proprietor. The next was kept by Darius Spaulding, where Frank Snow now lives. John Spaulding kept the third hotel, opposite where Mr. Pearsons now lives, on the mountain road.

In East Roxbury, Stillman Ruggles, E. B. Pride, Samuel P. Wales, Shubael Wales, Alpheus Kendall, kept a public house on the Samuel Edwards place.

The Summit House, built in 1822, by John Spaulding, and occupied by him, has been kept by Stephen Fuller, Chester Clark, Page J. C. Rice, E. G. Sanborn, Van Ness Spaulding, Edwin Ferris, James P. Warner, Thomas Wilson, E. N. Spaulding, Spaulding & Colby, Spaulding & Nichols, Warner & Spaulding, Mrs. J. P. Warner, present proprietor, and D. A. Spaulding.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

The first in town was Asa Taylor, near where E. N. Spaulding's steam-mill stands. The next was Robertson & Orcutt, who also had a potash run, and manufactured salts. Allen Spaulding, Orrin Orcutt, were the next in order among the first settlers. Partridge built the store where the post-office now is, and occupied it for several years. Then Brackett & Thorp, E. N. Spaulding, Benjamin Spear, Seth Holman and J. A. White, Union Store.

CEMETERIES.

In 1804, the town laid out three burying-grounds; one in the west part of the town, on Uriah Richardson's farm, near where O. A. Staples now lives; one in the east part of the town, on the road from Roxbury to Braintree, near where Mr. Bowman now lives, and one in the centre of the town, on the Billa Woodard farm. Some years later another was located on the Haynes farm—the lot given by the Haynes family, and the only one in use at the present time in the west part of the town. There was also one laid out in the east part of the town, near the Henry Boyce place, about the same time. Albert Averill has been sexton for many years.

EPIDEMICS.

This has ever been called a healthful locality, and with good reason, yet at different times it has been visited by epidemics. The dysentery swept through the town, carrying off many victims, in 1823. The diphtheria has appeared at different times in epidemic form, and desolated many homes.

PHYSICIANS

who have lived here: John Stafford was the first. How well versed in the science of medicine he may have been there is no record; but there is no doubt but he dealt out "pills and potions" to the early settlers with a generous hand, to say nothing of cupping, blistering and bleeding.

Next came Dr. David McClure, from Stafford, Conn., the father of Mrs. John Spaulding, who remained in town during the rest of his life.

Dr. Hunter lived several years where E. L. Waterman now lives, and was considered a skillful physician, as was Dr. Boyce, of the East part, who practiced there at the same time.

For several years there was no physician in town. Dr. White came for a few months, in 1868, and Dr. S. N. Welch in 1870, and remained a few years, building the house where Mr. Frink now lives, and he had a very good practice.

Dr. George Maloy, of Montpelier, was the next. He was a student of Dr. Woodard, of Montpelier, but remained only a few months.

Dr. Ira H. Fiske came from Hardwick in 1878, and is the only physician in town at the present time, and is the only homœopathic physician that ever settled in town, and has been very successful.

MANUFACTORIES.

Samuel Richardson built the first saw and grist-mill in town, 1½ miles from the village, on the Warren road. He afterwards built another on the west branch of Dog River, about half a mile from the village. Elijah Ellis built a saw and clover-mill in 1818, where S. N. Miller's carriage shop now is. The clover-mill was swept away by freshet in 1830; the saw-mill had the same fate in 1832; latter was rebuilt.

John McNeal erected a frame for a saw-mill in the "four mile woods," on a branch of Dog River, in 1825, Samuel Orcutt finished it, and it done good business until 1830; it was swept away by a freshet, which seemed the common fate of mills of those days. David Wellington built a saw-mill in 1825, near where E. N. Spaulding's steam-mill now stands.

Charles Colton put a grist-mill into the same building shortly afterwards. Amos Wellington built a saw-mill on the West hill in 1839, now owned by Asahel Flint. Josiah Shaw built a clover-mill on east branch of Dog River, in the East part of the town.

John M. Spaulding, in 1822, built a saw-mill near the Richardson grist-mill, and another, several years afterwards, in the village, now owned by J. G. Hall.

John Prince built a saw-mill, in 1849, near where Spaulding's mill now stands, and also manufactured butter-tubs, now owned by E. P. Burnham for a clap-board mill.

Samuel Robertson and Leicester Davis erected a building in 1820, on the farm where W. I. Simonds now lives, for the purpose of manufacturing wooden bowls and plates. But it did not prove a success and was given up in a few years. Jotham Ellis built a mill in 18— for manufacturing wooden boxes, clothes-pins, turning bed-posts, &c. Later it was used by Siloam Spaulding for a carriage shop, and by Philander Wiley for turning, &c.

Stillman Ruggles built a carriage shop in the east part of the town in 1830, and carried on the carriage business until 1850. Samuel Ruggles and S. N. Miller carried on the same business there afterwards.

S. N. Miller commenced carriage-making near the Elijah Ellis saw-mill in 1860, and still continues at the business there.

Howard Warriner had a cabinet-shop in the south-east part of the town, and Mr. Wright built a saw-mill on the same stream west of Warriner's shop.

Luther and David Ellis built a saw-mill on the middle branch of Dog river in 1850; Laban Webster & F. A. Wiley on middle branch of Dog river in 1869; Ebenezer Brackett in the south part of the town in 1848; sold to Thomas Cushing, of Dover, N. H. A vast amount of bridge timber, plank and ties were sawed here for the Vt. Central when being built. E. N. Spaulding and Samuel R. Batchelder built a steam-mill in the south-west part of the town in 1849. Henry Smith built a saw-mill on "Tracy Hill" in 1823; burned in 1835; Joseph Wardner a saw and grist-mill in the east part of the town, now owned by Jacob Wardner, and Bezaleel Spaulding a saw-mill on his farm in 1848.

Benjamin H. Warriner built a shop near the "old Hutchinson place" in 1829, for the manufacture of sleighs, chairs and furniture of all kinds, and in 1835 put in machinery for manufacturing window-sash, blinds, etc.

James Cram built a saw-mill on the brook above the Hutchinson place in 1830.

Daniel Kingsley commenced wool carding in 1800, in the east part of the town.

Harrison and Charles Fields built a steam saw-mill about a mile below E. N. Spaulding's in ——, and after carrying on

an extensive business for two years, moved it to Richmond.

E. N. Spaulding's steam saw-mill, built in 1866, has turned off yearly an average of 1,500,000 feet of lumber. He has also manufactured croquet to a considerable extent.

William Bruce & Sons built a steam-mill in the south part of the town in 1877. It was burned in 1880, and rebuilt. This mill, as well as E. N. Spaulding's, has furnished employment for a great many hands. Ira Williams & Victor Spear are now erecting a steam saw-mill in the south-east part of the town.

Dan Tarbell erected a steam saw-mill near the railroad crossing in the village in 1881, not yet thorougly completed.

Charles Samson owned a distillery and manufactured potato whisky on the west hill, near what is now called "Wetmore place."

Billa Woodard manufactured saddle-trees several years, and Eleazer Woodard later carried on the same business.

Ephraim Morris & Nathan Kendall owned a tannery at the foot of East Hill, on land now owned by Wm. B. Orcutt. They carried on the business only a few years.

In 1853, immense veins of

VERD ANTIQUE MARBLE

were discovered. A large building was erected, with steam power for working the marble. It was found to be very beautiful, and capable of receiving a high polish. Monuments, tables, mantels, etc., manufactured were extremely beautiful, but the company became involved in debt, and the property was sold in 1856, to pay liabilities. It was purchased by an association under the name of "Verd Antique Marble Company," for the amount previously expended. It was then managed by a joint stock company, but finally suspended business in 1857.

THE WATCH FACTORY

was built in 1867. It is located in a lovely and picturesque place, a short distance west from the depot. 12 hands are now employed there. Aug. 1, 1879, a partnership was formed, under the title, "J. G. Hall Mfg. Co.," between J. G. Hall and his son, F. W. Hall, for the manufacture of watchmakers' tools, principally a "Staking Tool," the invention of J. G. Hall, which meets with a ready sale, owing to the very fine workmanship and correctness exercised in their manufacture, they being worthless unless exact. These tools are in use in nearly every State in the Union, and also in Canada, France and England. They also manufacture a variety of small tools for watch-repairers' use. The Co. had a sample of their tools on exhibition at the State Fair in 1880, receiving the only gold medal awarded in Mechanics' Hall.

THE FIRST MAIL ROUTE

through Roxbury was up the first branch of White river from W. Randolph, through Braintree and Kingston (now Granville), up the old road to John Spaulding's hotel, near the Royal Batchelder place. John Spaulding was postmaster. Guy Edson carried the first mail in 1826. It being known the mail was to arrive at such a time, there was a great gathering and rejoicing, and a little new rum as a matter of course. The route continued down the old road east to Elijah Ellis' (now Mrs. Brackett's), thence north by the old Joseph Hixon place, Samuel Robertson's, John Paine's, Nathan Haynes', and then on to the hill near where Clark Wiley now lives, to Northfield. The mail run that way until about 1830. In 1828, the county road from Northfield line to Granville, through Roxbury village, was surveyed by David M. Lane, county surveyor. In 1830, John Spaulding having built the Summit House, where the village now is, the mail commenced running on that road, with a daily stage of 4 or 6-horse coach for some years; then the stage and mail went from West Randolph through East Roxbury to Northfield, and the mail was carried to West Randolph and back with a horse and gig until the railroad was built in 1848. The cars came to Roxbury 40 days before the road was completed to Northfield, making it a very lively business place. Teams from as far as Burlington for freight, 6 and 8-horse teams,

making it very profitable for inn-keepers those days.

OUR LARGE CATAMOUNT.

A large catamount was killed in town in 1823. Allen Spaulding gives this account. He had been calling on his sweetheart, who lived near the "Leonard place." The fair Hattie was the best of company, and he could hardly credit his senses when he started for home and saw the rosy morning peeping over the eastern hills. As he was making rapid strides on, he noticed the huge track of some animal in the new snow, and the track seemed a new one. He examined it closely, and came to the conclusion it was a bear track, and thought he would get help and capture him. Joseph Batchelder and himself followed the trail all day, but without once getting a glimpse of "the bear," and Batchelder gave it up in disgust. Spaulding, however, renewed the pursuit the next morning, accompanied by Capt. Young, who had quite an exalted opinion of his own prowess and skill in hunting, of bears, especially. They struck a new track in the light snow, and followed it to a ledge opposite the old steam-mill. Matters were becoming quite interesting, but "Capt. Sip." declared "by the gods he never was afraid of a bear, and if Spaulding would go one way he would go the other, and start him out," but he took another look at the huge track, and his ardor cooled a little. He concluded they had better keep together. They had not proceeded far when they heard a fierce growl and a bound, and saw the leaves flying in every direction, but by the time they had got around the ledge, the animal was out of sight, making 20 feet at a leap. Spaulding thought it could never be a bear, but "by the gods it *is*," persisted Capt. Sip., "and a regular old long fellow, too." They followed on till dusk, and gave up the chase for that day. The next morning tracks were seen near Billa Woodard's, on East Hill, and James McNeil, Charles Ellis, Ira Spaulding and Orrin Orcutt started in pursuit. Charles Ellis getting a glimpse of the hunted animal's tawny coat, declared, "the dog had a fox up a tree." They soon found they had a rather different foe to meet, and that without rifles. They had only shot-guns loaded with slugs to contend with a huge catamount, but they gave him a salute from two or three, breaking his shoulder, and down the fierce animal came, about 20 feet, caught on a limb, ran up again, turning on his pursuers with open mouth, preparing for a spring. One of the party gave him a charge of "chain-links" in the open mouth, when he turned and jumped the other way, tearing huge splinters from a fallen tree and the earth up around him in every direction in his death agonies. He was the largest catamount ever killed in the State previous to the one killed in Barnard the present season. They were of the same length and height, but the last killed was several pounds heavier. He was sold at auction to Orrin Orcutt, prepared for and kept on exhibition until every one had seen him in this vicinity, and then sold to Mr. Ralph, of Warren, a man in poor health and indigent circumstances, who made quite a fortune taking him about the country.

About this time there was also a moose killed near the old pond, the man who was so fortunate being very destitute. The meat (he was a large fellow), was a perfect "God-send" to his family.

CHURCH HISTORY

is very meagre here. There have been no records kept of the early churches. The Methodist and Calvinist Baptist seem to have been first organized. The first minister publicly ordained in town was

OPHIR SHIPMAN.

The charter of the town allowed the first ordained minister a lot of land, and Rev. Lyman Culver was privately ordained, and claimed the lot, it is said, but there was great dissatisfaction. Mr. O. Richardson says they came to his uncle, Samuel Robertson, in the night to let him know it, and he went to Northfield after 12 o'clock at night, and the next day Rev. Ophir Shipman was ordained.

BAPTISTS.

Rev. Lyman Culver was one of the earliest Baptist preachers (probably the

first), and resided in town several years. Friend Blood and Jehial Claflin preached considerably from 1835 to '45. A good old Baptist lady was "churched" for communing with the Methodists, and she with several others joined the Congregationalists about this time.

There was a Calvinistic Baptist church in town many years, but I find no record of it now. Mrs. Woodard is the only member of the Baptist church left in town. A great revival was brought about in that church in this manner. A little girl overheard her mother and a neighbor talking of the necessity for a Christian life, and the beauty and purity of a true Christian character, and was so deeply impressed that she went to praying earnestly in secret, and came out a shining light, leading others of her companions to do likewise, until it spread into the most extended revival ever in town.

METHODISTS IN ROXBURY.

As early as 1813, how much earlier I am unable to say, the Methodists held their meetings at Eleazer Woodard's and David Young's. Benjamin F. Hoyt preached in 1813, Joel Winch from 1820 to '30, E. J Scott in 1830, '33, John Smith, called Happy John, in 1834, and Hollis Kendall, a native of Roxbury, preached here several years. He moved to Maine, and died there a few years since. Ariel Fay and John Mason preached here at different times. None of these, with the exception of Hollis Kendall, lived in town. Those early Methodists are nearly all gone to their reward. Phineas Wiley, or "Father" Wiley, as he was called for years, died in 1881. I think he was the last member of the first Methodist church formed in town. The first meeting house was built in 1837, a union church.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Of the Congregationalist ministers who preached here in the early times were Rev. Mr. Hobart, of Berlin, Elijah Lyman, of Brookfield, Ammi Nichols, of Braintree, as early as 1814, and meetings were held at Samuel Robertson's and at the old school-house that stood north of where O. A. Staples now lives.

THE FREE CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH was organized about 1837, by Rev. Ammi Nichols, of Braintree, and what remained of the Methodists and most of the Baptist church joined with them, but they never had a settled minister until 1865, when Rev. A. Ladd was ordained and installed pastor, and remained here until the autumn of 1879. They built a pleasant and convenient house of worship in 1871. Samuel Edwards and W. I. Simonds are the only deacons ever chosen, both of whom now officiate.

A CHRISTIAN CHURCH was organized in the east part of the town in 1868. Rev. Henry Howard is present pastor (1882).

Rev. EDWARD BROWN, Universalist, lived in town several years, where John Baird now resides, and preached a part of the time.

The different religious organizations of this town have been: Congregationalist, Methodist, Episcopal, Free Will Baptist, Calvinist Baptist, Christian, Universalist and Spiritualist.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS.—I learn of two having been celebrated in this town, that of Mr. and Mrs. James Wiley, in 1871, and Mr. and Mrs. Otis Batchelder in 1880.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS AND SUICIDES.

BY ZED. S. STANTON, ESQ.

Joseph Batchelder drowned July 14, 1822.

Uriah Richardson died from injuries received while chopping, Jan. 21, 1831.

Alvah Henry, killed by the fall of a tree June 28, 1831.

Mrs. Belcher, suicide by hanging, about 1831.

Charles Webster, killed by being thrown from a wagon, Nov. 5, 1834.

Shubael Wales, suicide by shooting, Mar. 18, 1843.

David Dexter, supposed to have wandered away in a state of insanity and died of exposure, about 1843.

Royal Flint, frozen to death, Jan. 22, 1846.

A man named Jackson was killed by the premature discharge of a blast, at the time

the Central Vermont Railroad was in process of construction, Jan. 25, 1846.

An Irishman, name unknown, died of exposure in the summer of 1847.

A young man, name unknown, was drowned in what is now known as Hall's Pond, about 1848.

Lewis Hutchinson, killed by the fall of a tree, Jan. 26, 1850.

Charles Green, suicide, by shooting, in 1854.

Lutheria Spaulding, aged 5 years, killed by falling beneath a loaded wagon, Aug. 5, 1854.

Joseph Paine,

Peter S. P. Staples, found dead in the woods, Sept. 27, 1856.

John Campbell, died by poison taken accidentally, Apr. 13, 1861.

Delia Green, found dead, Aug. 17, 1867.

A. E. Stockwell, a railroad brakeman, killed Nov. 12, 1870.

Peter Shinah, killed by cars June 29, 1870.

Isaac A. Flint, suicide by cutting his throat, about 1870.

Mrs. Plurinna Erskine, suicide by hanging, Sept. 8, 1872.

Buel Gold, suicide by hanging, Aug. 29, 1876.

Clarence Tracy, a child, death caused by scalding, Sept. 26, 1876.

A Central Vermont Railroad brakeman named Sharrow, killed by falling beneath the cars, Feb. 5, 1881.

A wood chopper named Fox, killed by a falling tree, Feb. 21, 1881.

OLD PEOPLE OF ROXBURY, LIVING 1882.

Betsey G. Spalding....90
J. L. York....84
Jotham Ellis....73
Samuel Edwards....72
Sylvester E. Spalding....72
Paulina E. Spalding....70
Allen Spalding....77
Seth Bruce....83
Polly Gould....78
Moses L. Metcalf....84
Saul Morgan....81
John T. Rood....81
Clark Wiley....70
George B. Stanton....72
Nancy Hutchinson....73
Jonas G. Sanders....72
Milly Ellis....77
Ervilla Steel....75
George Erskine....78
Hiram Walbridge....76
E. L. Waterman....83
Adaline Batchelder....73
Maria Davis....70
Sarah Flint....74
Sarah E. Woodward....70
Peter Provo....78
Adaline Provo....78
Betsey Rich....85
Orrin B. Clark....75
Sophia Wiley....75
Oramel Williams....82
Aphia Williams....80
Hannah Knowles....77
Hannah York....78
Sally Fletcher....71
Almond McIntire....74
Edmond Darling....70
Alvira Darling....73
Lucy Steel....76
Mary Boyce....78
Aura Woodward....70

ROXBURY BOYS ABROAD.

Andrew Stanton, a graduate of Tufts College, is now "principal" in the academy at Stoughton, Mass. Will Snow graduated at Hanover, and is now a civil engineer in Montana.

There are a good many graduates of the Normal school in town, Will Simonds was one, who is now teaching near Chicago, Ill.

Lucius Jenney went from this town, about 20 years ago, to Middlesex, and from there to Omaha, Neb., and now occupies the position of R. R. Master on the Union Pacific R. R.

Benj. J. Ellis went from here when a very young man, enlisted and served through the Mexican war; after its close went to Chicago, Ill., and took up the profession of law. He has assisted in organizing and sustaining several mission schools, some of them now flourishing churches, and he often supplies the pulpit, as well as pleads at the Bar.

S. G. Stanton went to Nebraska in 1879, and is engaged in building a railroad on the Union Pacific. Mr. Stanton was an active business man.

Mr. O. Richardson moved to Bellingham, Mass., in '78. Is engaged in the mercantile business. He had been organ-

ist and leader of the choir at the Union church for 20 years when he left town. He was an adopted son of Samuel Richardson, with whom Mr. R. spent his declining years.

John Webster, of east part of town, went to California in '57, has been successful in business, and amassed quite a fortune. Z. S. S.

Will R. Mansfield, at the age of 20, took his small valise in hand and started for the "far west." He stopped a few weeks in Nebraska as telegraph operator on the B. & M. R. R. He then accepted the position of baggage-master and telegraph operator on a new branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe R. R., through New Mexico, and served 2 months, when he was invited to dine with an old Spaniard at Los Vegas, for whom he had done some slight service, and started to return to Grenada, Col. in the caboose that was sent ahead of President Hayes and his escort, on their way from California, to see that the road was clear. The party in the "caboose" had been "looking upon the wine when it was red," and when the "caboose" gave a great bound, and any sober person must have known there was some obstruction, they declared there was "nothing wrong," nor would they stop to see whether there was or not. So this Vermont boy turned the brake, caught a lantern and jumped off, and upon examination, several feet of rails were gone, and he had nothing to do there in the wilds of N. M. but wait for the train, and this was not a pleasant task as the coyotes began to gather from every direction. This was his first experience of the kind, and grim terror seized him, quick as a flash, he sprang up a telegraph-pole close at hand, and sitting astride the cross-bar, watched the howling pack, thinking all the while what an excellent mark he would be for an Indian, and it was far from being an agreeable thought. At last the train came up and he clambered down from his perch, gave a great shout at the wolves and swung his lantern to stop the train. The wolves scattered, and the train had to stop for repairs. For this act of faithfulness, he was promoted at once to conductor, and has occupied that position until the present time. S. B. M.

ROXBURY'S MILITARY RECORD.

BY ZED S. STANTON, ESQ.

Among the early settlers of Roxbury were doubtless several who served during the Revolutionary War, but just what number it is impossible to determine. Samuel Richardson, the first settler in the westerly part of this town, was a veteran of that war, having served one-half the time during the entire contest. He came to Roxbury in 1790. Mr. Richardson was born at Stafford, Conn., June 15, 1750, and died at Roxbury, in 1822.

Capt. Benjamin Samson, who came here in 1810, was also a Revolutionary soldier, and participated in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. He rang the church bell to arouse the minute men on Lexington green, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775.

BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG.

On the morning of Saturday, Sept. 10, 1814, a company, consisting of all the able-bodied men in town, under command of Capt. Samuel M. Orcutt, left Roxbury for the purpose of assisting in repelling the British invasion of our Northern borders. All the following Sunday those who were left at home heard the distant roar of cannon, and supposed that their loved ones were engaged in battle with the foreign foe. But the men of Roxbury did not arrive at Plattsburg until Monday evening, Sept. 12, and the fighting was then over. They returned to their homes Friday, Sept. 16, 1814.

ROXBURY COMPANY FOR PLATTSBURG.

Capt. Samuel M. Orcutt; Lieut. Gilbert R. Spalding; Ensign Billa Woodard; Sergeants Joel Hildreth, Enos Young, Jonathan Cram, Charles Samson; Corporals James Woolfe, Philip Cram, Dan Lord, John Paine; Drummer Jonathan Nutting; Fifer Bezalleel Spalding.

Privates Benj. Samson, Darius Spalding, Robert Cram, Samuel Ford, Alding Loomis, Ambrose Hutchinson, John Baldwin, Truman Peterson, John M. Spalding,

Gideon Flint, Peter S. P. Staples, Abraham Z. Haynes, John Wilcox, Timothy Emerson, Joseph Hixon, Samuel Robertson, Darius Spalding, Elisha Wilcox, Elijah Ellis.

There is on file in the Adjutant's General's office at Montpelier an affidavit made by the captain and ensign of said company, Mar. 6, 1850, stating the main facts in regard to the company going to Plattsburg, and also that parties from other towns joined their company, and that none of the officers or men of said company ever, to the knowledge of the said captain or ensign, received any compensation for their services on that occasion. Of this company of men only one is now living (Feb. 6, 1882), that one being Philip Cram, who resides in Brookfield.

ROXBURY SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF '61.

Chauncey M. Allen, C, 1st Vt. Cavalry; mustered out Nov. 18, '64.

Corp. Frank O. Allen, B, 4th; must. out Apr. 12, '65.

Franklin Anos, H, 6th; dis. Mar 25, '65.

James Bailey, H, 6th; died Oct. 22, '62.

Henry M. Barrington, I, 9th, died Oct. 6, '62.

Byron A. Batchelder, K, 3d; died at Washington, D. C., May 30, '64.

Harrison Bean, I, 11th; mustered out June 24, '65.

Allen J. Bennett, C, 1st Vt. Cav.; dis. Nov. 21, 62.

John Benjamin, C, 1st Vt. Cav.; sick and absent from regt. Nov. 18, '64, is last report on Adjutant General's report.

Joseph Benjamin, H, 6th; dis. June 1, '63.

Beman H. Campbell, H, 6th; must. out May 22, '65.

Marshall Chaffee, H, 6th; dis. May 15, '63.

Frank Clukey, K, 7th; died July 22, '62.

Anson P. Coburn, I, 11th; mustered out June 24, '65.

Patrick Clukey, G, 8th; mustered out June 22, '64.

Andrew J. Cross, 1st S. S., F; trans. to invalid corps Sept. 1, '63.

Henry A. Cross, K, 7th; died at Carrolton, La., Nov. 30, '62.

Martin Cross, K, 3d; must. out July 27, '64.

Joseph Currier, G, 8th; mustered out June 28, '65.

Thomas Daniels, H, 6th; killed at battle of Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, '62.

Capt. David B. Davenport, H, 6th; died Sept. 20, '62.

Henry D. Davenport, H, 6th; dis. Nov. 30, '62.

Peter Deott, K, 4th; deserted Dec. 10, '62.

Lieut. Eri L. Ditty, H, 6th; mustered out June 26, '65.

John Q. A. Ditty, F, 2d; trans. to invalid corps July 30, '63.

Ralph Ditty, F, 2d; must. out June 29, '64.

John W. Dunton, K, 7th; dis. Feb. 25, '63.

David Ellis, E, 3d; must. out July 27, '64.

Lorenzo Ellis, I, 11th; mustered out June 24, '65.

Samuel R. Ellis, H, 6th; dis. July 7, '62.

John M. Ferris, B, 6th; must. out June 26, '65.

Lieut. Amasa W. Ferry, F, 2d; discharged Jan. 4, '65.

Gideon E. Fletcher, I, 9th; deserted July 20, '62.

Royal Flint, H, 6th; died June 15, '62.

Victor Goodrich, F, 2d; killed at battle of Bull Run, July 21, '61.

Dan. A. Grant, H, 6th; dis. Nov. 16, '62.

Willis Grant, H, 6th; transferred to invalid corps Dec. 1, '63.

James Hall, K, 7th; died July 24, '62.

Samuel A. Hayward, E, 1st Vt. Cav.; dis. July 24, '62.

Walter R. Hayward, E, 1st Vt. Cav; must. out Aug. 9, '65.

James C. Hutchinson, H, 2d; killed at Charlotte, Va., Aug. 16, '64.

Corp. Stearns S. Hutchinson, F, 2d; must. out June 29, '64.

Stephen H. Jones, G, 8th; mustered out June 28, '65.

Leland Kimball, K, 8th; died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 16, '62.

Mason Knapp, K, 7th; re-enlisted, is the last entry of Adjutant General's report.

Carlos Lafaty, K, 7th; dis. Sept. 27, '64.

Joseph Lavalle, H, 6th; mustered out June 26, '65.

Henry Lock, H, 6th; mustered out Aug. 2, '65.

Alexis Martell, I, 11th; mustered out June 24, '65.
Frank E. Martell, H, 6th; mustered out July 7, '65.
Corp. Samuel Maxham, 2d S. S., E; killed at battle of Wilderness, May 6, '64.
Henry Morfit, K, 7th; died at New Orleans, La., Nov. 16, '62.
Russell Morfit, K, 7th; died at Fort Pickens, Fla., May 5, '63.
Capt. Patrick Murphy, H, 6th; mustered out June 26, '65.
Lieut. Thomas Murphy, H, 6th; mustered out Oct. 28, '64.
William Murphy, H, 6th; died Oct. 25, '62.
Carlos Nedo, K, 7th; dis. Sept. 27, '64.
Langdon H. Nichols, C, 1st Vt. Cav; died July 27, '62.
Abial Patch, H, 6th; dis. Dec. 28, '63.
Calvin B. Phillips, E, 1st Vt. Cav.; discharged May 22, '62.
Edmund Pope, Jr., E, 1st Vt. Cav.; died Dec. 14, '64.
James Putney, H, 6th; mustered out June 26, '65.
William Quimby, K, 7th; died at New Orleans, Oct. 16, '62.
Felix Quinn, I, 9th; must. out June 13, '65.
Eli Rich, K, 3d; died Nov. 1, '62.
John E. Rich, K, 7th; died July 18, '62.
Geo. C. Richardson, H, 6th; died at Frederick City, Md., Dec. 9, '62.
Harrison A. E. Richardson, H, 6th; must. out Oct. 28, '64.
Lafayette Richardson, H, 6th; discharged Nov. 24, '62.
Samuel Richardson, H, 6th; died at Roxbury, Jan. 15, '63.
Corp. Ira Royce, E, 1st Vt. Cav.; dis. Nov. 22, '62.
Thomas P. Rundlett, E, 1st Vt. Cav; dis. May 22, '62.
Joseph Shiney, H, 6th; mustered out June 26, '65.
Joseph Simonds, H, 6th; des. July 24, '65.
John Slocum, H, 6th; mustered out June 26, '65.
Corp. Emery L. Smith, G, 6th; dis. Oct. 31, '64.
Otis Snow, K, 3d; died Aug. 19, '62.
Lieut. Allen Spalding, K, 6th; resigned July 13, '64.
Sergeant Dennison F. Spalding, K, 6th; must. out May 18, '65.
Israel Steele, K, 7th; dis. Oct. 20, '62.
Stillman S. Stephens, K, 7th; died July 17, '62.
Sergeant Edward F. Stevens, F, 1st S. S.; mustered out Sept. 13, '64.
Benjamin F. Stone, I, 9th; discharged June 27, '65.
Joseph Veo, G, 6th; mustered out Oct. 28, '64.
Lucius W. Wales, H, 6th; killed at Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, '62.
Samuel Wales, Jr., K, 3d; trans. to invalid corps Sept. 1, '63.
Ezekiel D. Waterman, K, 3d; killed at battle of Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, '62.
Henry Waterman, C, 1st. Vt. Cav.; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, '65.
Stillman Waterman, H, 6th; discharged March 31, '62.
Stillman Waterman, I, 9th; discharged Jan. 15, '63.
Joseph White, H, 6th; died Oct. 22, '62.
Loren J. Wiley, K, 7th; must. out May '65.
Wallace Wolcott, H, 6th; dis. Mar. 25, '63.
Augustus Bresette, 3d Vt. Bat.; must. out June 13, '65.

Volunteers that re-enlisted.—Paul Burke, Carlos Lafaty, Henry Locke, Frank E. Martell, Carlos Nedo, Edmond Pope, Jr., Dennison Spalding.

Veteran Reserve Corps.—John W. Dunton.

Also two men were credited to Roxbury, but not by name.

Furnished under draft and paid commutation.—Edwin W. Ellis, Edwin Ferris, A. H. Fisk, Lemuel A. Rood, Luther Tracy, Rodney Wiley.

Procured Substitute.—Nathan W. Cady.

Entered Service.—Samuel A. Richardson, H, 6th; dis. Aug. 2, '65.

Besides the above-named soldiers, there were several other residents of Roxbury who enlisted, credited to other towns, viz.: George R. Waterman, F, 1st; must. out Aug. 15, '65; Franklin Knowles, C. 15th; Charles A. Fisk, F, 17th; Orza Boyce, B, 4th; George H. Pearsons, D, 9th; Samuel Shepherd, I, 56th Mass. Vols.; died June

27, '64; Francis F. Young, Mass. Vols.; Sergeant Jones W. Ferris, K, 3d; severely wounded at the battle of Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, '62, and discharged Aug. 1, '62.

When the war closed, Roxbury had a surplus of 23 men in excess of all calls for troops that had been made, a much larger number in proportion to the population than any other town in the State.

ROXBURY LONGEVITY.

Persons 70 years of age and over, who have died in Roxbury,

1855	Mary Spaulding	100
2846	Benjamin Samson	90
1819	Moses Woodward	74
1813	David McClure	80
1822	Samuel Richardson	71
1868	Thompson Jenney	85
1832	Jane Hixon	75
1872	Samuel Robertson	97
1879	Persis Robertson	76
1855	Dorcas Prescott	72
1835	Darius Spaulding	74
1844	Joel Hildreth	77
1864	Polly Hildreth	94
1872	Arathusa Hildreth	79
1862	Samuel Edwards	84
1869	Lydia Edwards	85
1869	Benga Edwards	87
1859	Betsey Edwards	75
1850	Henry Leck	75
1856	Obedience Lock	71
1842	Elijah Ellis	79
1852	Mary Ellis	88
1861	Gideon Ellis	89
1878	Mehitable Ellis	87
1880	Sally Allen	89
1841	Mrs. Samuel Richardson	91
1869	Silas Spalding	88
1865	John M. Spaulding	76
1850	Ruth Sargent	86
1856	Nathan Haynes	78
1857	Hannah Haynes	86
1864	Abraham J. Haynes	76
1872	Daniel Haynes	88
1859	Polly Paine	72
1861	Asa S. Simonds	71
1860	Hannah Simonds	70
1876	Charles Samson	86
1865	Sally Samson	76
1858	Benjamin Samson	77
1879	Roxana A. Batty	77
1873	Anna Gray Stanton	80
1873	Hannah Merrill	75
1870	Alvin L. Brigham	71
1875	Eleanor Spaulding	84
1862	Samuel Richardson	79
1865	Lucy Richardson	76
1875	Barton Tracy	72
1880	Enos K. Young	72
1861	Silas B. Spaulding	81
1848	Samuel Ford	76
1866	Sarah Batchelder	86
1866	Lydia Beckwith	86
1866	Hannah Staples	77
1825	Capt. Job Orcutt	75
1825	Mary Orcutt	74
1851	Samuel M. Orcutt	74
1878	Mary B. Orcutt	95
1845	Billa Woodward	72
——	Mary Woodward	69
1850	Borga Wiley	87
1879	James Wiley	83
1881	Phineas Wiley	91
1879	David Wiley	82
1873	Hannah Wiley	76
1866	John Williams	72
1876	Mabel Williams	75
1880	Otis Batchelder	91
1877	Alva Richardson	76
1868	Dennis Crimims	80
1842	Chester Batchelder	69
1864	Eunice Williams	72
1876	Elias Rich	87
1874	James Butterfield	76
1865	Susannah Richardson	84
1863	Sarah Batchelder	87
1871	Betsey Spalding	82
1865	Jemima Silver	75
1852	Phineas Flint	82
1859	Seth Richardson	70
1836	Sarah Richardson	73
1873	William Knowles	94
1878	Burton Skilleger	78
1869	Nabby Ford	85
1859	Arny Wilson	81
1859	Samson Bates	70
1860	Anna Hatch	80
1861	Mary Bealey	76
1861	Darius Hatch	81
1861	Hepsobath Cady	81
1862	Lurinda Flint	81
1863	William Hutchinson	89
1864	Aaron Webster	85
1865	Abigail Cram	80
1169	Francis Clukey	70
1869	Jemima Webster	88
1870	William B. Tyler	78
1873	Fanny Jones	78
1874	Phila Darling	76
1874	Calvin Cady	74
1875	Daniel C. Rich	71
1875	Lamos McGregor	78
1876	Louis Loomis	75
1867	Aaron Spencer	84
1861	Polly Lyndes (colored,)	81
1863	Stephen Rumney	75
1877	Sally Wardner	78
1877	Margaret Martin	90
1878	Eunice Kent	80
1878	Samuel Steele	83
1878	Joel Wardner	83
1838	John B. Crandall	70
1865	Enos Young	80

1866	Sally Steele	72
1821	Elizabeth Abbott	77
1860	Lydia Cotton	71
1854	Robert Cram	78
1868	Jacob Loomis	70
1849	Mercy Ruggles	73
1877	Azubah Hatch	70
1876	William Ruggles	71
1879	Lewis Chatfield	94
——	Annie Blanchard	78
1876	Lewis Cram	75
1869	Silas Braley	81
1870	Oliver French	83
1866	Mrs. S. Braley	79
1861	Bealey H. Gibson	76
1842	Elijah Ellis	79
1834	Mary Ellis	88
1865	Isaiah Shaw	82
1830	Mrs. Wardner	72
1848	Betsey Boyce	74
1824	John Gibson	76
1841	James Steele	76
1847	Jedediah Smith	85
1855	Esther Smith	89
1878	Adah Hackett	86
1861	Mary Bealey	76
1854	Gideon Flint	74
1862	Mrs. Gibeons	80
——	Mrs. Crocker	85
——	Ranson Beckwith	80
——	Samuel Lyndes	80
1879	Lucy R. Howe	82
1879	Lovina Ferry	79

O. W. ORCUTT.

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TOWN MEETINGS.

Held at Jedediah Huntington's dwelling-house in 1796, '97, '98. At Samuel Richardson's, 1799, 1802. At Christopher Huntington's 1800, 1801. At David McClure's, 1803, '5, '6. At Samuel Robertson's, 1804. At Leonard Smith's, 1807, '8, '9, '10. At Bllla Woodward's, 1811, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16. At Samuel M. Orcutt's 1817, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '26, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41. At Luther Ainsworth's, Mar., 1842. At John M. Spaulding's, Sept., '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49. At Union Meeting House, 1850, 51, '52, '53, '54. Sept., '54, at new town house, 1854 to 1881.

MODERATORS.

Joseph Crane, 1796; Thomas Huntington, 1797; Samuel Richardson, 1798, 1801, '2, '3, '5, '7, '8, '9, '13; Jedediah Huntington, 1799; Isaac Lewis, 1800; Darius Spaulding, Job Orcutt, 1809; Zeb. Butler, 1804; Rodolphus Willard, 1810; Samuel Robinson, 1811, '12, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '23, 24; J. F. Ruggles, '18, '14, '15, '16, '22, '25, '26, '28, '30; Charles Sampson, 1827; Shubael Wales, 1829, '31, '34, '35, '36; Joel Hildreth, 1832; Nathan Morse, 1833; Stillman Ruggles, 1837, '38, '40; Allen Spaulding, 1839, '41, '42, '51, '52, '53, '54, '57, '58; Henry S. Boyce, 1843, '44, '46, '47, '48, '55, '56, '59, '60; O. Richardson, 1861–'68; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1868; Billings Spaulding, 1869; Samuel G. Stanton, 1870, '74, '75, '77, '78; Oramel Richardson, 1871, '72, '73, '76; Zed S. Stanton, 1879, '80, '81.

TOWN CLERKS, 1796–1881.

Thomas Huntington, 1796, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '1. Darius Spaldlng, 1802, '3, '14, '15. Samuel Robertson, 1804, '5, '6, '7. James Bancroft, 1808, '9, '10, '11, '12. Samuel M. Orcntt, 1813, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38. John F. Persons, 1816. Jehial Allen, '39, '40, '41, '42. Allen Spalding, 1843, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48. Allen K. Jeney, 1849, '50, '51, '52, '53, '55. (Jeney died in Aug., '55.) A. N. Tilden, 1854. Ormal Richardson, 1855. A. N. Tilden, 1856 to 1881.

SELECTMEN.

Samuel Richardson, 1796 to 1803, '7, '8; Isaac Lewis, 1796, 1800; Jedediah Huntington, 1796, 98, 99; Christopher Huntington, 1797; David Cram, 1797; Roswell Adams, 1798, 1800, '1, '3, '4, '5; John Stafford, 1799, 1806; Darius Spalding, 1801 to 1806, '9, '10; Perez Huntington, 1802; Lemuel Smith, 1803 to '8; Jonathan F. Ruggles, 1806, '7, '8, '19, '20, '21; Samuel Richardson, 1808; Joel Hildreth, 1809 to '13, '14, '15, '25, '26; Robert Cram, 1809 to '13, '14, '24, '25; Samuel M. Orcutt, 1811 to '15, '21, '22, '23, '25, '26, '27, '29, '30, '33 to '38; Isaih Shaw, 1813, '15, '18, '26, '27, '28, '36, '37, '47; Uriah Richardson, 1813; John Paine, 1815, '16, '17, '22; Nathan Morse, 1816, '17, '22, '23, '28, '29, '30, '33, '34, '35; Charles Sampson, 1816, '17, '20, '21, '27, '28, '29, '38, '47, '48; Samuel Robertson, 1818, '19, '23; Elijah Ellis, 1818, '19, '20; Billa Wood-

ward, 1824; David Young, 1824, '31, '32; James Burnham, 1830; Amos Wardner, 1831, '32; Daniel Loomis, 1831; Henry Smith, 1832; Jonathan Wiley, 1833, '34; Bezaleel Spalding, 1835; Jared Hildreth, 1836, '37; Robert Cram, 1838, '39; John Cross, 1838, '39, '40, '41; Darius Hatch, 1839; Thomas R. Shaw, 1840 to '44, '46; Enos K. Young, 1840, '41, '42; Jehial Allen, 1842; Wm. W. Woodward, 1843, '44; Benjamin Edwards, Jr., 1843, '44, '45, '56, '57, '58: H. S. Boyce, 1844, '49, '50; Wm. P. Royce, 1845, '59, '60, '64, '65; Samuel Edwards, Jr., 1846, '50, '52, '53, '61, '62; Alvin Braley, 1846, '47, '48, '61; Stephen Pierce, 1848; Dexter Sampson, 1849, '51, '54, '61, '62, '63; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1849, '50 '55; Elijah Winch, 1851, '58, '60; S. M. Hildreth, 1851, '58, '63, '66, '67, '71; Geo. M. Sampson, 1852, '53; Edmond Pope, 1852, '53, '55, '29, '61, '62, '64, '66; S. G. Stanton' 1869; C. H. Merrill, 1854; Stillman Ruggles, 1854; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1855; Charles B. Fiske, 1855, '66, '67, '68; Clark Wiley, 1856, '57, '58, '72, !77; James Cram, 1856, '57; E. N. Spalding, 1860; C. Richardson, 1864, '65, '68; S. P. Orcutt, 1865; Cyrus Howard. 1868, '69, '81; S. G. Stanton, 1869 to '74, '78; Enos K. Yonng, 1869, '70; Isaac A. Flint, 1870, '71; Storrs S. Clough, 1872, '75 to '79; Geo. L. Walbridge, 1873, '74; Charles Adams, 1873, '74; Billings Spaulding, 1874, '81; A. J. Averill, 1875, '76; D. L. Nichols, 1875; Charles N. Eaton, 1876; Gideon Edwards, 1879; D. R. Stanton, 1878, '79; C. M. Adams, 1879; C. H. Eaton, 1879; Wm. B. Orcutt, Arza Boyce, L. J. Wiley, 1880; L. J. Wiley, J. B. Spaulding, 1880.

TOWN TREASURERS.

David Cram, 1796; Isaac Lewis, 1797, '98, '99; Thomas Huntington, 1800, '01; Darius Spalding, 1802, '15; Samuel Robertson, 1803 to 1808, '28; James Bancroft, 1808 to '13; Samuel M. Orcutt, 1813, '14, '17 to '28, '29; John T. Pearsons, 1816; Asa S. Simonds, 1830 to '61; Billings Spanlding, 1861 to '68, '69, to '74; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1868; A. N. Tilden, 1874 to 1881.

OVERSEERS OF POOR.

Selectmen in 1808; Jonathan F. Ruggles, Elijah Ellis, Samuel Robertson overseers, 1813; Robert Cram, Billa Woodward, Isaiah Shaw, 1820, 37; Robert Cram, 1821; selectmen overseers of poor, 1822, 23, 24; Samuel Robertson, 1825, 26; Samuel M. Orcutt and Nathan Morse, 1827; Billa Woodward, 1830; Nathan Morse, 1828, 29, 35, 36; Allen Spalding, 1835, 41, 42, 44, 45, 51, 58; Darius Hatch, 1843, 40, 46, 39, 38; Silas Braley, 1833, 32, 47, 31; Allen Spalding, 1848, 49, 50; Asaph Silsbury, 1851; H. M. Nichols, 1853, 55, 52; Edmond Pope, 1856; Edmond Lack, 1857; Benj. Edwards, Jr., 1860, 54; Wm. B. Roys, 1861, 62; E. P. Burnham, 1863, 64, 65, 66; Sylvester Ellis, 1867, 68; Alphonso Ladd, 1869, 70, 71, 72; Orza Boyce, 1873, 74, 75; C. L. Ellis, 1876, 77; Charles Adams, 1878, 79, 81; Salmon Williams, 1880.

CONSTABLES AND COLLECTORS OF TAXES.

Jeduthan Huntington, 1796; David Cram, 1797, '98, 1817 to 20; Isaac Lewis, 1799; Perus Huntington, 1800; Benjamin Huntington, 1801; David McClure, 1802; Chester Morris, 1803 to 1808; Roswell Walter, 1808; Rhodolphus Willard, 1809; Darius Houghton, 1810; Ezra Child, 1811; John B. Crandall, 1812; Charles Bancroft, 1813; Joel Hildreth, 1814, '15; Charles Sampson, 1816; John Paine, 1820; Henry Boyce, 1821 to 1830; Allen Spalding, 2830, '33; Erastus Spaulding, 1831, '32; Amos Wardner, 1834 to 1837; Henry S. Boyce, 1838 to 1841; Dexter Sampson, 1841, '42; Elijah Winch, 1843; E. B. Pride, 1844, '45; Samuel Ruggles, 1846 to 1850, '55; Ebenz. Ainsworth, 1861; S. P. Orcutt, 1852, '53 '59; Daniel D. Hackett, 1855; Orin W. Orcutt, 1856, '76, '78; Benjamin Edwards, 1857, '58; W. J. Simonds, 1860, '62, '63; Langdon R. Nichols, 1861; H. G. Ellis, 1864 to 1870; Charles Spalding, 1870, '71; Samuel M. Hildreth, 1872; Zed. S. Stanton, 1873, '74, '75, '77; Azro J. Boyce, 1879, '80, '81.

LISTERS.

David Cram, 1796, 1806; Thomas Huntington, 1796, '98; Jedediah Huntington,

Samuel Richardson, 1797; Isaac Lewis, 1797, '98; John Stafford, 1798, '99, 1808; Chester Batchelder, 1799; Perus Huntington, 1799, 1802; Uriah Richardson, 1800, 1807, '12. '17; Joseph Adams, Darius Spaulding, 1800; David McClure, Benjamin Huntington, Daniel Freeman, 1801; David Nutting, Joseph Converse, 1802; Samuel Smith, 1803, '5; Clark Stone, Charles Fitts, 1803; Joel Hildreth, 1804, '5, '6; Charles Stone, 1804; Zeb. Butler, 1804; Jonathan F. Ruggles, 1805, '9, '10, '16, '17, '22, '24, '27, '30; Samuel Robinson, 1806, '21, '22, '24, '27; Samuel M. Orcutt, 1807, '12, '17, '18, '19, '34, '38; Robert Cram, 1807, '8; Lorin Green, 1808; Charles Bancroft, 1809; Ephraim Morris, 1809; Salmon Cross, 1810; James Bancroft, 1810, '11, '12; Gilbert R. Spaulding, 1811, '15; Anson Adams, 1812; Enos Youngs, Bezalel Spaulding, 1813, '15; Darius Hatch, 1813, '14, '15; John Paine, 1814, '19, '20, '26, '30; Thomas Davis, 1814; Billa Woodward, 1815, '20, '23, '28; Ira Hunter, 1818; Henry Boyce, 1818, '23; Amos Wardner, 1819; Charles Samson, 1822, '23, '30, '32, '33, '36, '37, '38, '47, '48, '51; Nathan Morse, 1826, '27, '28, '32, '36, '37, '42, '43; James Burnham, 1825, '26, '29; Elijah Ellis, 1827; Silas C. Briggs, 1828; Daniel Flint, Shubael Wales, 1829; Erastus Spalding, Henry S. Boyce, 1831, '55, '56; Silas Hall, 1830; Isaiah Shaw, 1832, '37, '42 '43; David Withington, William Ruggles, 1833; John Walbridge, 1834; Stillman Ruggles, 1834, '36, '40, '54; Alvin Braley, 1838, '43, '44, '46, '48, '59, '61; Benj. Edwards, Jr., 1838, '49, '50, '53, '54, '59; Samuel M. Hildreth, 1839, '40, '41, '51, '71; Eleazar Woodward, Consider Hyland, 1839; Wm. Woodward, 1840; Philip Cram, 1841, '48, '49; Benoni Webster, 1841, '47; Samuel Edwards, Jr., 1841, '57, '60; Allen Spaulding, 1842, '46, '47, '60; Luther Ainsworth, 1844; Thomas R. Shaw, 1844, '45, '46, '49; Hibbard A. Perry, 1850; Wm. W. Woodward, 1850; Edmond Pope, 1851, '52, '56, '65; Elijah Winch, 1845, '57, '62, '63; Stephen Pierce, 1845; Asaph Silsbury, 1851; Alvin L. Brigham, 1852; Stillman Ruggles, 1853; Wilson I. Simonds, 1854, '66, '81; Seth M. Bailey, 1855; E. P. Burnham, 1855, '56. '61, '62; Clark Wiley, 1858; R. S. Glidden, Dexter Samson, 1858; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1859, '64, '65; Joseph B. Edwards, 1859; Alphonso Ladd, 1862; Philander Wiley, 1862, '63, '72, '73; Azro A. Simonds, J863; Buel Gold, 1865, '67, '74, '75; A. A. Smith, 1864, '65; C. B. Williams, Cyrus Howard, 1866; Samuel G. Stanton, 1867; Jason W. Powers, 1868; Ralph W. Rood, Aaron Webster, 1868; Charles Spaulding, 1869, 70; Billings Spalding, 1869; Isaac A. Flint, 1869; Clark Wiley, 1870, 71; Storrs S. Clough, 1870, 71; Frank T. Snow, 1872; Arza Boyce, 1872, '78, '81; J. E. D. Hildreth, 1873, '74; David B. Adams, 1873; David H. Stanton, 1873, '75; J. P. Warner, 1875; Horace A Thayer, 1876; Zed. S. Stanton, 1876, '77; Henry M. Spalding, 1876; Charles Adams, D. L. Nichols, 1877, '78; Clark Flint, 1879, '80, '81; E. C. Bowman, J. E. D. Colby, 1879; Geo. W. Williams, James Steel, 1880.

TITHINGMEN, 1805–'40.

Silas Spalding, Job Orcutt, Chester Batchelder, Caleb Stowe, Waterman Spalding, David G. Nutting, Enos Young, Roswell Adams, Elijah Ellis, Jas. Y. Wolf, John Baldwin, Wm. Gold, Jacob Wardner, Sam'l. Richardson, Willard Smith, John M. Spalding, Asahel Blake, Darius Houghton, Uriah Richardson, Sam'l. Wright, Benoni Webster, Jacob Loomis, Silas Braley, Nathan Morse, Adin Smith, H. M. Nichols, Eleazer Woodward, Benjamin Edwards, Stillman Ruggles, Alvin L. Brigham, Daniel Flint, James Pike, Samuel Ford, Alva Richardson, Cyrus Flint, Nathan Emerson.

TOWN AGENTS.

John B. Crandall, 1815, 1816; Henry Boyce, 1817; Charles Samson, 1829; Amos Wardner, 1833; Nathan Morse, 1834; Silas Braley, 1842, '44; Allen Spalding, 1841, '47, '49, '54, '60, '61; Alvin Braley, 1844, '46, '48, '50, '51, '52, '53, '55, '56, '59, '62, '63; Edmond Pope, 1864; Dexter Samson, 1867, '68; James P. Warner, 1872; Samuel G. Stanton, 1875; William B. Orcutt, 1869, '76; Erastus N.

Spalding, '77, '71, '70, '58, '57; Samuel G. Stanton, '78, '65; S. S. Clough, '79, '73, '74; Orrin W. Orcutt, '80, '81.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Joseph Silsbury, 1851, '52, '48; Aaron Webster, '50, '52; Stephen Pierce, '46, '47, '49; Allen W. Jenny, '55; Hira G. Ellis, '56; Samuel G. Stanton, '57; F. V. Randall, '58, '57; Aaron Webster, '58; O. Richardson, '59; Austin A. Smith, '60, '61; Jas. F. Button, '48; Buel Gold, '62; H. G. Ellis, '63; Aldin Ladd, '64, '65; S. G. Stanton, '66, '67, '70, '71, '72; Wm. L. White, '68, '67; Andrew Stanton, '73; D. L. Nichols, '74, '75, '76, '78; Zed S. Stanton, '77, '79, '80, '81.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Charles Samson, 1850, '51, '52, '53, '54, '38, '40, '44, '45, '47, '27, '31, '33, 49 ,4,1, 39, 20, 28, 25, 26, 24, 22, 23, 48, 33, 34, 30, 55, 46, 21; Byer Edwards, 1850, 51, 52, 53, 54, 58, 61, 62, 40, 43, 44, 45, 47, 41, 46, 49, 48; Philip Cram, 1850, 51, 48, 49, 46; Buel Gold, 1850, 51, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 74, 75; Elijah Winch, 1850, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, 62, 44; Stephen Pierce, 1851, 52, 44, 45, 47, 49, 48, 46; Hiram Walbridge, 1852, 53, 54, 55, 69, 70, 74, 75; Asaph Silsbnry, 1852, 53, 49; Alvin Braley, 1853, 54, 44, 45, 47, 49, 46; Stillman Ruggles, 1854, 55, 44, 47, 49, 48, 37, 35, 46; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1855, 56; Calvin Murray, 1855, 56; E. P. Burnham, 1855, 56, 59, 60, 61, 63; A. B. Hutchinson, 1855, 56; Edmond Pope, 1856, 61, 62, 63; Sewell Hutchinson, 1856, 57; I. M. Hildreth, 1842, 43, 44, 45, 47, 57, 49, 48; W. I. Simonds, 1857, 58; Solomon Ferry, 1857, 58; Sylvester Moffit, 1857, 58; O. W. Orcutt, 1859, 60, 61; Samuel P. Wales, 1859, 60; Austin A. Smith, 1859, 60, 61; Cyrus Howard, 1859, 60, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68; Horace M. Nichols, 1861, 62, 63, 64 65, 66, 40, 43, 44, 45, 47, 41, 46, 48, 39, 49; Clark Wiley, 1860, 61; James Steele, 1862, 63, 64; Samuel G. Stanton, 1862, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68; Dexter Samson, 1862, 63; Jehial Allen, 1839, 40, 41, 42; E. Brackett, 1840, 41, 42; Wm. Ruggles, 1838, 40, 47, 39, 49, 48; Wm. W. Woodward, 1838, 45, 47, 49, 48, 35; E. B. Pride, 1840, 47; Robert Cram, 1838, 43, 45, 47, 39, 23, 25, 24, 26, 22; John Cross, 1838, 39, 41, 35, 49; H. S. Boyce, 1838, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 41, 49, 39, 46, 48; Allen Spalding, 1842, 43, 44, 45, 47, 41, 49, 40, 48, 35; Darius Hatch, 1838, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 41, 48, 46; Samuel M. Orcutt, 1822, 39, 38, 40, 44, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 41, 49, 32, 35, 36, 24, 26, 46, 20, 22, 30, 33, 34, 35, 23, 25, 26, 28, 21; Luther Ainsworth, 1842, 43, 45, 47, 49, 48, 46; Samuel Ruggles, 1840, 44, 49; Jared Hildreth. 1838, 42; A. P. Walcott, 1842, 43; Jared Keith, 1841, 42, 43, 44; Thomas R. Shaw, 1848, 42, 49; Isaiah Shaw, 1834, 41, 42, 43, 20, 30, 28, 24, 25, 23, 22; Jonathan F. Ruggles, 1827, 31, 33, 34, 13, 28, 16, 20, 30, 35, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21; Daniel Loomis, 1849; Henry Smith, 1833, 34; James Cram, 1849; Amos Wardner, 1834, 35; Daniel Kingsbury, 1827; Uriah Richardson, 1817, 20, 27, 26, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 18, 19, 21; Nathan Morse, 1831, 33, 28, 30; H. G. Ellis, 1863, 64; W. S. Roys, 1863, 64; Ralph W. Rood, 1866, 67, 68; Emery P. Cram, 1866; Asahmel Flint, 1866, 67, 68, 72, 73, 80, 81; Oramel Richardson, 1868; Salmon Williams, 1868, 72, 73, 78, 79, 74, 75; Erastus N. Spalding, 1870; Storrs S. Clough, 1870, 74, 75; Charles Spalding, 1870; John F. Roys, 1870; Charles I. Holden, 1870; Gideon Edwards, 1870; J. F. Pearsons, 1871; Jothan Ellis, 1876, 77, 74, 75; Azro A. Simonds, 1871; A. J. Averill, 1873; Orza Boyce, 1873; C. L. Ellis, 1873, 76, 77; James Burnham, 1831, 32; Aaron Webster, 1876, 77; Luther G. Tracy, 1876, 77; Hira G. Ellis, 1876, 77, 78, 79; C. H. Eaton, 1878, 79; E. E. Bowman, 1878, 79; George B. Hall, 1878, 79, 80, 81; Alphonso Ladd, 1880, 81; A. L. Nichols, 1880, 81; L. F. Wiley, 1880, 81; Darius Spalding, 1804, 5, 14, 15,16, 13, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19; James Pike, 1839; Samuel Robertson, 1820, 9, 10, 16; Benoni Webster, 1846, 48, 49; Zeb. Butler, 1803, 4; Roswell Adams, 1803, 4; Rhodolphus Willard, 1810, 11, 12, 13; John Freeman, 1795.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Rhodolphus Willard, 1809, '10, '11, '12; Darius Spalding, 1813, '15, '16; Jonathan F. Ruggles, 1817; Charles Samson, 1818, '19, '20, '21, '24, '25, '28. '37, '38, '39, '41; Robert Cram, 1822, '23; Isaiah Shaw, 1826, '27, '31, '32, '33, '40; Nathan Morse, 1829, '34, '35, '36; Allen Spalding, 1842, '43, '52, '53; Thomas R. Shaw, 1846; Benjamin Edwards, Jr., 1847; Dexter Samson, 1849, '50; Henry S. Boyce, 1851; Elijah Winch, 1854; Alvin Braley, 1855, '56; Edward Pope, 1857; F. V. Randall, 1858; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1859, '60; Seth M. Bailey, 1861; Chester Clark, 1862; Seth M. Bailey, 1863; Edmond Pope, 1864, '65; Austin A. Smith, 1866; Samuel G. Stanton, 1867, '68, '69; Erastus N. Spalding, 1870, '71; 1872, no elections; Enos K. Young, 1874, '75; A. N. Tilden, 1876, '77; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1878–'81.

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT.

Charles Samson, 1842, '43; Nathan Morse, Alvin Braley, 1858, '59. Wm. B. Orcutt, 1874, '75;

Sheriff,—O. W. Orcutt, 1865, '66.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONL CONVENTIONS.

Darius Spaulding, 1814; Jonathan P. Ruggles, 1822; Nathan Morse, 1828, '35; Henry S. Boyce, 1842; Thomas R. Shaw, 1849; Samuel U. Hildreth, 1870.

POSTMASTERS.

First postmaster, John M. Spaulding, from 1826 to '49; O. W. Orcutt, 1849 to '53; Billings Spaulding and A. N. Tilden, 1861 to '63; Julius Spaulding, 1865 to '66; Orin W. Orcutt, 1866 to the present time.

EAST ROXBURY.—Shubael Wales, 1830 to '42; Stillman Ruggles, 1841 to '43; Samuel Ruggles, 1843 to '52; Jacob Wardner, in 1852, and present incumbent.

Merchants:—Among others beside what I have previously named, I remember Woodward, Thresher, A. N. Tilden, Ed. Ferris, J. Riford, Mansfield, I. Brigham, E. P. Burnham, A. N. Tilden & Son, the two last firms at present doing good business. Asa Taylor was the first to keep store in town.

E. N. Spaulding's steam-mill burned down in November, since I wrote up the manufacturing business, and another one was well under way here when I came from Roxbury. Stephen Butterfield has been station agent and telegraph operator nearly the whole time since the railroad came to Roxbury. E. N. Spalding is a prominent business man, dealing heavily in lumber. Will Spalding, his son, is now "dispatcher" in an office in Boston.

THANKS are especially due O. W. Orcutt, Aaron Webster and Zed Stanton, Esq. I have received considerable information from three grand-daughters of Samuel Richardson—Mrs. York, Mrs. Woodard and Mrs. Youngs; also from O. Richardson, a former resident of this town. Many have no doubt felt interested who have devoted no time, therefore much will be left out, inevitably, which cannot fail of being a source of regret to their posterity; for, however this may seem to us of to-day, to whom much of this history is familiar, future generations will peruse it with the greatest interest, and every incident of the hardships, privations and heroism of the pioneers, related at many firesides by our children's children. S. B. M.

ROXBURY CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The day chosen for the Celebration fell on Tuesday, fair and fine as one could wish. The procession of citizens and visitors formed at the town-house, and led by Northfield Cornet Band, drum corps, militia, old folks' temperance organization, grange and civilians, marched to a charming little grove near the depot, where a stand had been erected for music and speakers, tables laid for an old-fashioned dinner in a little vale just below, tended by young ladies, picturesque in short waists, enormous puffed sleeves and narrow gored skirts, guiltless of trimmings. Among the visitors who were assigned seats of honor upon the stand were Philip Cram, the first child born in Roxbury, from Brookfield; Mrs. Orcutt, widow of Samuel Orcutt, and mother of those residing in Roxbury and Northfield of that name, the oldest person present, being 94 years of age. There were 39 persons over 70, 30 of them being over 80.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS,

(BY Z. S. STANTON, ESQ.)

Delivered at Roxbury, Aug. 22, 1876, Maj. Allen Spaulding, president of the occasion; a large concourse of citizens and visitors present; from which we extract the portions pertaining strictly to the history of the town not already covered by the papers of Mrs. Mansfield, given:

"Many of the early settlers of this township were veterans of the Revolution. Doubtless the tract of land now known as the town of Roxbury was never the permanent home of the Indians. Yet it may be inferred from the geographical position of this portion of our State, that the Indians, in their predatory excursions against the colonial settlements of New England, passed through here. The Iroquois, Cossuck and St. Francis tribes frequented this portion of our State at various times while on their hunting excursions, and doubtless the smoke of their campfires wended up from this little valley many times. In the fall of 1780, the town of Royalton was pillaged and burned by a band of Indians from Canada, who on their return passed through the west part of Brookfield, and probably the east part of this town. Arrow-heads and other relics have been found here at various times, which prove conclusively that the red man was here at a time previous to any white man's emigration to this township. Nov. 6, 1780, this township was granted, and it was chartered by the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the State, Aug. 5, 1781, to Benjamin Emmons and 64 others, nearly all of whom were residents of Windsor County. I think two of these persons afterwards resided in this town. Among the names of those to whom this township was chartered, I find those of Thomas Chittenden, Paul Spooner, and others prominent in the early history of Vermont. Besides the land chartered to those men, there was chartered one right for the use of a seminary or college, one for the use of a county grammar school, one for the purpose of the settlement of a minister of the gospel, one for the support of the social worship of God, and one for the support of an English school or schools in this town. The proprietors of this township held their first meeting at the house of Benjamin Burtch, an innholder in Hartford, County of Windsor, Nov. 20, 1783; Hon. Paul Spooner, moderator, and Briant Brown, clerk. A committee, consisting of Briant Brown, Esq., Capt. John Strong, Elisha Gallup, Abel Lyman and Asa Taylor were chosen to examine this township, and to lay out 100 acres to each proprietor as a first division, with the allowance of five per cent. for highways. They were also instructed to procure a surveyor, chainmen and provisions. They held an adjourned meeting Dec. 25 the same year, and voted to lay a tax of 10 s. lawful money, on each proprietor's right or share of land, for the purpose of paying the expenses of surveying. This tax was to be paid in money, wheat, beef or pork, at cash price. They chose Capt. John Strong collector, and Major Joel Mathews, treasurer. They also voted a tax of 2 s. lawful money, on each proprietor's right or share of land in this township, for the purpose of defraying charges that had arisen in procuring the charter. It is impossible to ascertain just how many meetings were held by the proprietors of this township, or when the survey was made. I think, however, that the survey was not made at this time, and possibly not until several years later. There was a proprietors' meeting held at the house of Asa Edgerton, in Randolph, Aug. 6, 1788; Major Elijah Paine, moderator, and Deacon David Bates, clerk. A vote similar to the one taken at Hartford, with the addition of another division, was passed. It is possible that the survey of the township was made previous to this time, but I have no authority for saying so. Each proprietor had one lot in each division. On the 21st day of May, 1789, the first settlement was made in this township.

Mr. Huntington, the first settler, was an elderly man, and was accompanied by several children, some of whom had arrived at maturity at that time. Three of his sons, Jedediah, Thomas and Jonathan were quite prominent in town affairs when the town was organized. I am not able to say who the next settlers of this township were, but soon after Huntington and Richardson came here, Mr. Isaac Lewis settled in this township, and Messrs. David, Robert and Jonathan Cram located on the farms now owned and occupied by Messrs. Chatterton, Bowman and Clough. [See previous account of.]

Jacob Wardner came to this town in 1801, and built a log house on the farm now owned by H. A. Thayer. The next year he moved his family to this place. He was a German, and was born on board a vessel while his parents were emigrating to this country, and he used to boast that he 'never was born on the face of God's earth.'

. . . . . .

Samuel Robinson and Samuel M. Orcutt were at one time associated in mercantile business, and occupied the room now used

by J. F. Pearson as a harness shop. This was the second store kept in town. They did a good business, and to use my informant's own words, 'There was not so many Bostons then as now; then the Granger did not trouble the merchant, and the potato bug did not bother the Granger; then the merchants drew their molasses without the help of patent gates, and sold new rum without a license.'

Elijah Ellis lived where Mrs. Brackett now does. He built the house at this place, and it was the first house built in town that was arranged for the use of stoves, I am informed. He had no fireplace or 'stack of chimneys,' as they were called, and people thought it a great departure from the old ways. Ellis also built the first clover-mill in town. [See Mrs. Mansfield's record.]

About this time Moses Woodard lived where Peter Gilbert now does, whose son was the noted manufacturer of the frames of saddles. There was a tavern kept here for some time, and the place was known as the center of the town. Below Woodward's, on the road leading to where the village now is, lived James Bancroft, who was for many years town clerk, and has left upon the town records some splendid specimens of penmanship, that might well serve for copies for many at this day. There were in 1810 but three houses where the village now is—the house of Mr. Burroughs, near where Mrs. Martell lives, and two others, near where Charles Leonard now resides. At this time, 1810, there was a considerable portion of the town settled.

After the return of our volunteers from Plattsburgh, with the exception of town meetings and trainings, the town was comparatively quiet. These trainings were held at various places, sometimes at Billa Woodard's and Capt. Orcutt's, on the east hill, and often near the tavern of John M. Spaulding. Mr. Spaulding kept this tavern, and was also proprietor of a saw-mill and grist-mill at this place. Then one day in each week was set apart for the grinding of salt. Coarse salt was the only kind of that commodity that could be obtained, and as the thrifty housewives then, as now, took great pride in making good butter, they had of necessity to grind their salt at the grist-mill. Mr. Spaulding built the hotel in the village in 1830. He was an energetic business man, and accumulated a handsome property for those honest days. For many years the town meetings were held at dwellings in various parts of the town. I find by consulting the town records that these meetings were held at the houses of the following-named gentlemen, in the order that they occur: Jedediah Huntington, Samuel Richardson, Christopher Huntington, Lemuel Smith, Ichabod Munsel, Billa Woodard, Samuel M. Orcutt and Luther Ainsworth. After this they were held at the village, in the meeting-house and hotel hall, until the town-house was built, in 1854.

The verd antique marble was discovered in Roxbury, 1833, by a gentlemen named McCain.

No State in the Union has a better record in connection with the war of the rebellion than Vermont—and no town in the State has a better one than Roxbury. With a population of 1060, Roxbury gave the Union army 95 brave soldiers, 8 of whom re-enlisted. Co. H, 6th Vt. Regt,, under command of Capt. D. B. Davenport, was recruited in this town in the fall of 1861. Besides this company there were residents of this town in many other regiments. Twenty-six of these died in the service of their country. . . . . Besides these, there were of those who enlisted from other places, but who were residents of this town, two that died—Homer Pearson in a rebel prison, at Salisbury, N. C., and Samuel Shepherd, who was a member of a Massachusetts regiment, in the service. In all, 29 men of this town fell in the defense of human liberty. I wish that this town might imitate the action of other towns, and erect a monument to the memory of these martyrs.

So far as manufacturing is concerned, Roxbury has done but little, and doubtless the wealth that is obtained here must come through the hard hand of the farmer. Mr. Shubal Wales, who kept tavern at East Roxbury many years ago, was also proprietor of clothing works at that place, but it was not a very extensive concern.

The people here have to a considerable extent, been dependent upon itinerant preachers. After Mr. Huntington removed to Canada, the settlers at East Roxbury secured the services of Elder Seaver, of Williamstown, and meetings were held in the school house. Elder Hovey also held meetings there, and soon after a Calvinist Baptist church was formed. There has been, I think, a church organization there ever since. Their present church, the First Christian, was organized in Feb., 1863. Rev. Henry Howard is now their pastor. The union house of worship was built in this village in 1839. Previous to this, the meetings were held in school houses, and sometimes in barns. Considerable excitement was occasioned at the time the first minister in town was ordained. In those days, there were many lay preachers, and

one of these, a man named Culver, was privately ordained and laid claim to this lot, together with all the improvements that had been made upon it. The selectmen of the town objected to this, but Culver would not yield, and then they endeavored to have a preacher named Smith, better known as "Happy John," ordained. He declined, and Ophir Shipman was next appealed to. He consented, and was the first regularly ordained minister in Roxbury. He held the value of the land without improvements. The result of this strife was the destroying of the Baptist church at this place.

My fellow townsmen, in conclusion, let me say that I would that this task of chronicling a history of our town might have been performed by abler hands than mine. With the short time alloted me I could, of course, give nothing but a rough sketch of those incidents brought most vividly to my notice. I trust they are in the main correct. My thanks are due those who have so kindly furnished me with material, and I hope the day is not far distant when a fuller and more complete history may be written. If you derive half the pleasure in listening to this that I have in learning of those pioneers in our town, I shall be satisfied. I think we are too apt in this fast age not to look back to the lives and deeds of those who have gone before. Said Edmund Burke, "A people who do not look back to their ancestors will not look forward to their posterity," and still there are many to-day if called upon to give the maiden name of their grandmother would be unable to do so. To know more of those whose places we now fill, to learn of their virtues, to know wherein they erred, is our right and duty. In our little mountain town, away up among the Green Mountains, we have no great history to write of, no mighty deeds of valiant men to chronicle, no biography of some brilliant person who has gone from here and startled the world with his genius, for no native of Roxbury has been, to my knowledge, a member of Congress or of the State Prison either, but simply a story of hardy men and brave women seeking and making their homes among these hills. There are times when, perhaps, we may wish for a more genial clime and a more fertile soil, but none of us after living here a series of years will fail to love these hills, for it is our home. When we consider the changes that have been wrought in our State and nation during the past century, we know that our little town has kept pace with the rest. How different the scene of to-day and the one Samuel Richardson gazed on when first he came here. At our feet still murmurs that little mountain stream that sparkled in the autumn sunlight of 86 years ago, but how changed is the rest. Then it was an unbroken forest, with naught but wild beasts for inmates; now it is teeming with the marks of improvement. The iron horse is going at lightning speed through our valley; step to yonder telegraph office and in a moment's time a thought of yours may be flashed to the Golden Gates of the Pacific, or, sent beneath the ocean's bed, may be heard on another continent; on our hillsides are evidences of great improvements, machinery supplants labor, and the products of other climes may be ours at prices almost nominal. Forth from these hillsides come a thousand sparkling streams with water pure and clear as our lives should be; across these hills the strong, invigorating air is ever waving, giving health and happiness, and here in our peaceful homes ought to be found hearts grateful to the Giver of all these blessings. But the tottering forms of these aged ones who have assembled here to-day, tell us plainly that it is but a brief happiness we have to enjoy here, and that with each return of this golden harvest time, new mounds will have been made in our valleys and on our hillsides, marking the spot where some one is resting from his labors, and may God grant that when the last summons shall come, and the places we now occupy shall know us no more, that our lives shall have been such as to bear well the scrutiny of the Great Hereafter.

A CENTURY OLD STORY.

BY MRS. SARAH BRIGHAM MANSFIELD.

(Read at the Roxbury Centennial.)

Ah! what more inspiring theme
For poet's pen or poet's dream
Than to go back an hundred years—
To dream of all the hopes and fears,
The heart-throbs and the pain
Of those who lived, and loved, and died—
Who felled the forests, dark and wide—
Who, with unswerving, constant toil,
Cleared these broad acres, tilled the soil,
Themselves a home to gain.

A hundred years, or less, ago
Deep waters had their ebb and flow;
The willow bowed its graceful head
Above the water-lily's bed,
Where stands this village now.
The bear and wolf roamed without fear,
With now and then a moose or deer,
And the primeval forests rang
With shrieks of panther—the birds sang
Their loftiest, sweetest strains, I trow.

The red man oft-times wandered through
These dim old woods; ah! brave and true
Were they who mid th' green hills of Vermont
Sought and found homes; my word upon't,
A nobler, truer race

Than those old yeomen ne'er were seen;
Though brown of cheek, nor graceful mien
Had they, their record shows
A list of deeds that brighter glows
As years come on apace.

In a sweet glade, beside a wood,
A century gone, a cabin stood;
A purling brook trilled joyously along,
And bird-notes echoed back the song,
While little children fair
Joined in the chorus at their play:
What wonder that their hearts were gay—
From the dread war papa had come,
To spend his days in peace at home;
How light seemed every care!

'Twas springtime; adder-tongues were up;
'Neath the dry leaves the arbutus' cup;
Rude troughs still caught the flowing sweet
From the rock maple; tiny feet
Made fairy footprints all around.
One little lad, with crisp brown curls,
And full white brow, fair as a girl's,
With dusk-bright eyes, brim full of glee,
Pet of that humble home was he—
Humble, yet with love crowned.

"O, let me mind the fire," he cried, "to-day,
And watch the sap, to see it boil away;
You go to dinner, one and all—
Please let me stay; I'm not so very small,
I'll have you all to know;
I'm a big boy, 'most eight years old,
And not a bit afraid; now do not scold,
For won't I make the kettle sing!—
And don't forget my lunch to bring—
I'm starved almost!—now go."

And so they left him, bright-eyed Ned;
"He'll keep all right, we know," they said,
"And feel as proud as any king—
The little, pompous, silly thing,
To think such work is play."
And while they dined, the mother brought
A dainty lunch of trout they'd caught,
And good sweet bread, both brown and white:
"Now haste thee, husband, from my sight,
Nor linger by the way;

"My heart is sad—oh! strangely sad—
For fear of harm to the dear lad;
I know he's brave—as brave as good—
But wild beasts lurk in the deep wood—
Oh! haste thee to our child."
"Fie! fie! upon thy woman's fears;
The boy is safe—dry up thy tears;
And when he comes with me to-night,
Thou'lt smile upon this foolish fright—
He loves the deep woods wild."

Yet, as his hurried steps drew near,
Why blanched his cheek with sudden fear?
Ah! what was there his keen eye scanned?
Prints of moccasined feet on every hand,
With the bare ones of little Ned;
An arrow and a wooden spoon—
But where the boy they left at noon?
The frantic father called in vain;
Sad echo answered back the strain—
Forever lost! it said.

On through the forest, dark and wild,
The frenzied father sought his child;
Through mountain gorge, o'er hill and dale,
Till steps grew slow, cheeks wan and pale,
He sought, but never found.

Spring, summer, waned, and autumn came,
Rich with ripe fruits and golden grain;
But from that pleasant cabin home
The light and joy for aye had flown—
No little narrow mound,

Rose-strewn, where they could go and weep,
And know their darling was asleep
Beneath the flowers; no such relief
Had those poor hearts; in silent grief
They passed each weary day.
White grew the mother's raven hair,
Deep care lines on the brow once fair,
Watching and waiting all in vain;
The dear one came not back again—
He was lost to them for aye.

——The stolen child was a grand-uncle of the writer.

—

OUR ROXBURY VISIT.

When in print so far as with Middlesex, we had no certain historian for Roxbury engaged, but learning by chance correspondence that Mrs. Sarah Brigham Mansfield was residing at Roxbury, made her a visit with much confidence, we had found the best person in the town to write out the historic record of Roxbury. While visiting Mrs. Mansfield, we also made a little trip into the Mad River Valley, that we had never dreamed of as so pretty; heard Rev. P. B. Fisk in his address at the Fair at Waitsfield, and visited the birth-town of the Brigham family and Mrs. Laura Brigham Boyce. Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield pointed out many an old site named in our Fayston history, fresh from the press; now Mr. M., the old home site of his father, which strangely the writer had somehow overlooked.

RILEY MANSFIELD, born in Winchendon, Mass., came from there when 19 years old, with an ox-team, by marked trees, through the heart of the Vermont wilderness, and located in the valley of Fayston, clearing himself a farm and rolling up the logs for his first log-house. He lived in this town till his death, and raised a large family, and was one of the principal landholders of his day, as the Fayston records attest. His farms and mortgages on farms covered much of the territory of the town; but he was no oppressor. A neighbor under embarrassment came to him one day, and said, "I want you to buy that 50-acre lot of mine. If I can turn it into money, I can save my farm and myself from ruin." "I will take

it," said Mr. M., and paid him his price for the land. The man afterwards said to him, "You saved me and my family from utter failure." A little later, hard times again came, and the neighbor was again in deep gloom. How he could meet his taxes he did not know. He had some fine sheep, but sheep were down in the market; no one wanted to buy for half their worth. The melancholy man came down one afternoon to see if Mr. M. would not buy his sheep. Mr. M. was absent. He told his story to Mrs. M., and said he knew of no one else who would give him the worth of his sheep, but he thought that Mr. M. might, and let him have the money. Mrs. M., sorry for the man, and knowing the neighborly spirit of her husband, told him that she thought Mr. M. might buy the sheep, and she would tell him when he came home, and she thought he would be up there that night. The man left a little encouraged. Mr. M. did not return till late. Mrs. M. told him, but it was 10 o'clock before he had his chores done, and he put off going up till the next morning. He went up then, but the man had hung himself in the night. His wife said to Mr. M., "Had you come up last night, it would have saved his life." Mr. M., although no ways obligated, always regretted that he had not gone up that night, late as it was.

He brought apple-seeds from New Hampshire, and planted orchards around his old homestead 63 years ago; trees yet remain there that sprang from the seed he planted then. Mr. M. removed from where he first settled to a farm on Mill brook, where he made his home the last 25 years of his life. His first home was adjoining the old Brigham farm on Fayston hill. His house was within 20 rods of where George Boyce now lives. He sold to Mr. Brigham and Mr. Griggs a part of their farms (old Stephen R. Griggs was the one who committed suicide).

From Obituary.—"Riley Mansfield, of Fayston, died Jan. 14, ——, aged nearly 77 years; another of our oldest and most respected citizens is gone, almost the last of the pioneer men who came to our town in its early settlement, or before it had become largely settled or improved. He came 56 years ago, and helped by his life-long industry to make the wilderness to blossom as a garden. At 23, he was converted at a camp-meeting, and united with the Methodist church, of which he was a member at time of his death. In 1822 he married Betsey Chase, who died Mar. 11, '73. Of a large family, but one son, Martin Mansfield, is now living. He was respected for his sterling worth; there lives no man who will say, 'Uncle Riley,' as he was called by all his neighbors, ever knowingly cheated him one cent. Of his sudden death he seemed to have a premonition. He began to feel unwell Wednesday afternoon, and died on Friday near midnight. About an hour before he died, he dressed himself and laid down again on his bed, apparently comfortable, and died as an infant hushed to sleep in its mother's arms."

After his death it was found he had written in his diary the Sabbath evening before, the following:

"JAN. 9, SABBATH EVENING.

Now we know not what is before us; we frequently hear of people being found dead, and as you all, my dear children, are away from me, the thought came to me that I might never see any of you again. Oh, what a feeling came over me! I felt that I could not go to bed without writing a few words of entreaty that you would not let the busy scenes and cares of this life hinder you from preparing for the life to come. Oh, do think of the life that never, never ends! Think what folly it is to make overmuch provision for the flesh only to be enjoyed a few days! It is the height of folly for people to live as most do, and for professors of religion to live as all the world do, laying up treasures on earth. What I wrote on the other page (of this diary), was after I was ready to go to bed, but after these thoughts came to me, I made another fire and sat down and wrote this, hoping you might find it, and hoping it might have some influence on your lives. It may be your loving father's last request."

It was his last request to his children, for he never beheld their faces again, his death on the next Friday night being so unexpected, they were not sent for until all was over.

BETSEY CHASE,

who lived on Waitsfield Mountain, mother of Mrs. Riley Mansfield, of Fayston (see previous, page —), used to tell many tales of almost incredible hardships and privations. Her husband, Thomas Chase, served in the Revolutionary War, and she cared for her little family as best she could, as they were very poor, in the springtime subsisting upon milk and leeks (wild onions), and such small game as she could get, being an adept in the use of a rifle or shot-gun. At one time, when the army was in desperate need of recruits, and they were pressed into the service with but very little ceremony. When it was known officers were in town for that purpose, many poor fellows, who much preferred to remain by their own firesides to enduring the perils of war, would hide until the enlisting officers had left town. They, learning this, devised a plan to catch them by letting loose their cattle in the night, and concealing themselves to watch for the men to come out and care for them. Several times one night Mrs. Chase heard the tinkling of her old cow-bell in her cornfield, and each time marched resolutely out and drove old "Crumpie" into the yard, making all fast, and returned to the house, to have the same repeated, until the recruiting officer and men with him wearied out (at last,) made themselves and their errand known, and when told her husband was already in the service, were somewhat chop-fallen, but declared she was a brave woman, fit to be a soldier's wife. She was a strong, robust woman, and never seemed to know the meaning of the word fear. She often said she would as soon meet the devil in the dark as a man. Whether this was a bit of sarcasm on the "sterner sex" she never explained. Some of her superstitious neighbors called her a "witch," for her prophecies often came true, and they feared nothing so much as her displeasure, "lest some evil should come upon them." This rather pleased her than otherwise, as in this way she kept some disorderly neighbors very submissive. She died in Waitsfield, April, 1852, aged over 90 years.

The account of Riley Mansfield and Thomas and Betsey Chase belong to the towns of Fayston and Waitsfield, but having been overlooked at home, we include them with this near neighboring town, and the more easily, as Mrs. Mansfield has most cordially and permanently connected herself here as the historian of the town, though the family have now all removed from Roxbury and reside at Fairhaven.

MR. BURNHAM'S REMINISCENCES.

Deer.—Mr. E. P. Burnham, merchant at the village, told us he can remember some 50 years ago, when the deer used to herd together in spruce thickets on these mountains in the winter, and when the snow melted in the March days, and froze at night, making a crust, the hunters would be out the next morning for the deer. He says he has been on these mountains many times when the deer were so thick you could not count their tracks—the tracks were like a thousand sheep in the snow. The hunters frequently shot and brought in several deer at a time. He distinctly remembers when they brought in five at one time.

He was graphic in his remembrances of Crandall, of whom Mrs. Mansfield has some anecdotes on the foregoing pages.

"Some 50 years ago," says Mr. B., "there lived in this town a man by the name of John B. Crandall, but who was named and called by all his townsmen Judge Crandall, a drinking, miserable being, but a man with natural talent. He would get into debt and get sued, and defend himself in the courts. He managed his own case and plead his own cause before the jury, and usually with success. Judge Weston brought a suit for debt against him one time, however, in Randolph, when Crandall thought he would have some help, and engaged one of Judge Weston's students to help defend him. When the cause came on, the student arose to argue Crandall's case, but, awed by the presence of his master, began to hesitate. Crandall stood it for a moment. He had an inveterate habit of spitting when excited. For a moment he sat spitting, when, arising,

drawing his ragged, slightly liquorfied form up to its full height, he spit once, twice, thrice. Said he, 'Sit down! sit down! You are afraid of the d——d cuss; let me try him!' He did try him, and won his case out and out with the jury, to the great amusement of all who heard the defense. He had a family. His own boys took after him in drinking, but had none of his power of wit and argument. I think they were more like their mother, who was a famous talker, but not well balanced. Some neighbors in of an evening, the old lady would sit and tell over her wise things; the old man, under the influence of liquor, in his chair sit and doze, and when she had chatted away and told her long yarns till late, arouse himself up and say, 'A dumb fool always knows the most.'"

The poor old man, of marked ability, but a wreck from his bad habit, died at last, and his curious old wife and his uneducated sons following in his steps, that never were any benefit to the community; but in the third generation, under the influence of a better education, the ability of the grandfather again cropped markedly out. His grandsons have the strong natural ability without the dissipation of their grandfather or fathers, and make fine men.

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THE 90TH BIRTHDAY PARTY

of Mrs. Betsey C. Spalding, of which Mrs. Mansfield has briefly spoken, was, indeed, a very unique and pleasant gathering, and as the oldest birthday party ever celebrated in Roxbury, should perhaps have a little more notice. Her five children, all living, were present: Erastus N., Billings, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. P. Wiley, Mrs. A. N. Thompson, her daughter-in-law and her sons-in-law, and the grandchildren in part: Mrs. L. P. Thompson, from Clarence, Ia.; Mrs. Arthur Bradley, of Malden, Mass.; William Wiley, of White River Junction; Charles, of St. Albans; Edwin and Delia Wiley, Clinton Brackett, George Tilden, with their husbands and wives and four great-grandchildren, "uncles, cousins and aunts." Over the front door was "Welcome!" in cedar; within, the mammoth cake on the table, "a pyramid of snowy whiteness, crowned with an exquisite white rose with silver leaves," a rose-pyramid rising beside, the gift of the great-grandchildren, of ninety rosebuds, rare specimens, just bursting into beauty, that filled the room with their delicious perfume; over the wall above, "1791 and 1881;" another table—an elegant bouquet of hot-house flowers from St. Albans friends, a mound of asters, artistically arranged, very handsome, from Mrs. E. P. Burnham, with letters of regret from friends who could not come, on the table. The photographer was there, and views taken of the family gathered about the aged mother in front of her house. Then there was the bountiful supper in the town-hall, five long tables, the central one laid with the mother's old-fashioned mulberry ware and silver of "ye olden" solidity and style; and after, the birthday address by Rev. Eli Ballou, of Bethel, who referred to Mrs. Spalding's coming to Roxbury when the town was but a wilderness, being one of the first settlers. He spoke feelingly of the kind, loving mother she had been, how deserving of all their love and respect; this occasion would remain a bright spot in their memories. Mrs. S. was born in Strafford, Ct., married John Spalding at 20, and came to Roxbury.

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NORA, BLOSSOM OF THE MAY.

BY A. WEBSTER.

Where departed kindred sleep,
And the living come and weep,
Laid we, on a vernal day,
Nora, blossom of the May.

Seven summers' suns and flowers,
Seven autumns' russet bowers,
Eight sweet springtimes, fair and gay,
Saw our blossom of the May.

Mild was she, and sweetly fair,
Azure eyes and nut-brown hair;
Voice that rivaled warblers' lay,
Had our blossom of the May.

Earth is sad now she is gone,
Heaven another charm has won;
Where to meet, we hope and pray,
Nora, blossom of the May.

Rest, sweet blossom, rest in peace,
Where all pains and sorrows cease;
In our hearts shall ne'er decay,
Nora, blossom of the May.

Nora, blossom of the May,
Pride of her parental spray,
Sweetly bloomed and passed away,
Nora, blossom of the May.

WAITSFIELD.

BY REV. P. B. FISK.

[NOTE.—The writer desires at the outset, to acknowledge gratefully the assistance he has received from several of his fellow-townsmen, and especially to give the credit due to the late Jennison Jones, Esq., for his MS., in which most of the facts and dates prior to 1850, were faithfully recorded.]

The township owes its name to Gen. Benjamin Wait—the first settler and leading proprietor of the town. It is situated in the south-western part of Washington Co., bounded by Moretown, Northfield, Warren, and Fayston. Its post-office is 20 miles (more or less) from the capital of the State, and lies snugly embedded just in the "Fork of the Y" of the Green Mountain range. The valley of the Mad river, running from south-west to north-east intersects it, the serpentine course of the stream both beautifying the scenery, and enriching and devouring by turns the meadows through which it winds its way. At the bottom of the deeply cut channel of the river may be seen the trunks of old trees, partly washed out, projecting from the banks, which must have been a hundred years old before they were overthrown. They are buried at a depth of about 10 feet in pebbles, gravel, and surface soil. Moreover, 60 years ago there was a heavy growth of timber standing on this soil. Probably this original forest was overthrown by the river, and the soil afterwards deposited, for the channel of the stream is by no means permanent. Since the remembrance of the writer it has worn to the east or west as many as 15 rods. The uplands are under cultivation as well as the interval land, and though broken are strong; for the most part, they make ample returns to the dairyman and the shepherd. In spite of all these drawbacks the land is so productive that real estate brings a high price; and it was well said by Mr. Jones in his sketch, that the township was capable of supporting a much larger population than it has ever seen. No better crops are produced than by these farmers of Waitsfield, who take proper pains with their work. The forests which remain are a mixture of hard and soft wood, maple and spruce predominating. The landscape is set off finely with a scalloped border, by the line of green hills, which completely inclose it as far as the eye can see; leaving, apparently, no outlet even for the river; and a few points, like those of "Bald" mountains and "Old Scrag," on the east and south; Lincoln, with its slides, and Camel's Hump on the west, and Mansfield far in the north.

On either side of this valley several fair sized brooks flow down from the hillsides, turning, or capable of turning, many busy wheels as they go. Of these the largest are Mill and Shepard's brooks on the west, and Pine brook on the east side of the river. White cottages are to be seen on either side the valley, and about there plenty of the evidences of thrift and comfort—often of taste and refinement; and the roads at all seasons are remarkably good through this whole valley. The landscape is pronounced, even by strangers, to be picturesque and charming beyond many others in Vermont, none of which are wanting in rural attractions.

Mad river received its name doubtless from the fact that—the mountain slopes being so near and steep—the surplus water is almost immediately thrown off into the brooks, and by them poured out into the river, which of course rises like sudden anger overflowing its banks, and devouring them at will.

Waitsfield is almost precisely at the geographical center of the State of Vermont, and tradition has it that the commissioners to locate the State Capital "stuck their stake" almost precisely where the village now stands. But Gen. Wait declared "he wouldn't have his meadow cut up," and so he saved the town from that honor.

INCORPORATION.

The charter is dated Feb. 25, 1782, or 5 years after Vermont declared herself a free and independent State, signed by the venerable Thomas Chittenden, governor at the time. It was then a part of Chittenden County until 1811, when embraced in the new county called Jefferson, formed afterwards, called Washington. The township was supposed to include a tract of 23,030

acres. In 1788, it was found to contain 13,850 acres, or plus 840 acres. The description in the charter runs :

6 miles, 126 chains on the northerly side; 5 miles, 27 chains on the easterly side; 6 miles on the southerly side; 6 miles, 67 chains on the westerly side.

PROPRIETORS AND THEIR DOINGS.

The grant of the township was made "to Benjamin Wait, Roger Enos, and their associates, to the number of seventy." It was designed to have been divided into 75 equal shares (five of which were to be set apart for public use), containing 318 acres each—two lots of 150 acres each in the 1st division, and one lot of 18 acres in the 2d division. The survey of the 1st division, viz.: of that part lying west of the mountain, was made in 1788, and this survey and plot was accepted by the proprietors. But as the lots began to be taken up and cleared, it was found the survey was very inaccurate. The 2d range of lots from the Moretown line are actually 180 rods wide; the 5th range only about 120 rods wide; the 6th range 180 rods, again; also measuring the other way, there is a discrepancy, so that, for example, lot No. 107, first occupied by Mr. Salma Rider, contains 200 acres; lot No. 127, first occupied by Mr. John Burdick, only 115 acres.

This inaccuracy in the 1st division made trouble in the survey of the 2d division, which was to consist of 70 lots, of 18 acres each. This survey was made by Stephen Maine in 1795, and the work—as far as he was really responsible for it—was done well; but the gore proved to be about twice as wide as Mr. Strong had put it down. Mr. Maine relied implicitly on the field-book and plot of Mr. Strong, and made out his plot of the small lots before he entered upon the survey, and actually surveyed and marked the bounds of nearly half the lots before he discovered the mistake.

Gen. Wait, one of the commissioners, was then consulted, and he was ordered to proceed with his work as he had begun, which he accordingly did, and the lots contain about 36 acres instead of 18. The errors of Mr. Strong's survey were at the time charged against his chain-men; but Mr. Jonathan Marshal, late of Bethel, one of the party, relates that "they kept their big jug near Mad river, and carried a small jug with them on their routes. In surveying the 4th range, the small jug gave out, and they, having run back 20 rods to avoid an impassable ledge, forgot to make allowance for it in their haste to get back again." So, probably "strong water" was the cause of the discrepancy.

Five shares were granted for public purposes; one each to the University of Vermont, the County Grammar School, the town schools, the support of preaching, and the first settled minister.

SUBTRACTIONS.—In 1822, "four tier of lots, including the small lots of the 2d division, on the easterly side of the town," were set off to Northfield by the Legislature. The tract lay on the Northfield side of the mountain, and in all business matters, except town business, the inhabitants naturally gravitated toward that village. In 1846, 6 lots more, aggregating 2,400 acres, making in all 8,310 acres taken from the original grant, were added to Northfield, leaving a trifle more than two-thirds of the original 36 square miles to Waitsfield. The line between the two towns is now placed as near the top of the mountain as it could be without dividing lots.

The first proprietors' meeting was held in Windsor, June 30, 1788, adjourned to meet at Timothy Lull's, in Hartland, Nov. 4, 1788. It is probable that the adjourned meeting was held, but the record does not decide it so. The next date upon the records is "Woodstock, June 2, 1789," when a tax was voted to defray the expenses of obtaining the charter and making the survey. The names of those who voted the tax are given, together with the number of "rights" which each represented:

Zebulon Lee, 17 rights; Benjamin Wait, 5; Joel Matthews, 3; John Marsh, 5; Ezra Jones, 3; Wm. Sweetzer, 3; Anthony Morss, 1; Reuben Skinner, 3; or eight men representing 40 shares out of the 70. The remaining 30 shares were sold Sept.

23, 1789, for taxes, at auction, bringing "£1, 10s. per lot." The most of them were bid off by Gen. Wait, who seems to have become from that time the "majority" of the proprietors. The records of the proprietors are exceedingly meagre, and most likely inaccurate, perhaps owing to the custom of "adjourning 15 minutes to meet at this place," just after organization, the interval being long enough to allow the clerk (to say nothing of the rest of the assembly), time to muddle his brains with toddy.

In 1790, a petition was presented to the Legislature "for a tax of 2d. per acre," to be expended in building roads, bridges and mills in the town. This being granted, it was equally divided between the mills on the one hand, and the roads and bridges on the other. In consequence, a saw-mill and grist-mill were speedily put in running order at the south-west corner of the town, by John Heaton, known as "Green's Mills," or the "Mill Village," and later as "Irasville." Before this the people had a large birch stump which they used for a mortar to pound hominy in, and were obliged to carry their wheat as far as Hancock to reach a regular grist-mill.

THE FIRST ACTUAL SETTLEMENT

was made by Gen. Wait and family, in 1789. His house was erected on the meadow near the spot where his remains are buried. At that time, there was no other dwelling within 10 or 12 miles in any direction. Northfield already had a small settlement. Roxbury was occupied the same year, and Moretown the next. Fayston was an unbroken wilderness for more than 7 years after Gen. Wait came to Waitsfield. The town was not formally organized until 5 years afterward, or in 1794.

In 1795, the first representative was elected, there being then 27 legal voters in town. This representative was naturally

GEN. BENJAMIN WAIT,

of whom personally a few words ought to be spoken at this point. He was a native of Sudbury, Mass., being born Feb. 13, 1736. In the language of "Thompson's Vermont" (p. 178): "He possessed a firm and vigorous constitution, and early manifested a disposition and talent for military enterprise. At the age of 18, he entered the service of his country under the brave Gen. Amherst. In 1756, he was taken by the French, carried to Quebec, and from thence sent as a prisoner to France. On the coast of France, he was retaken by the British, and carried to England. In the spring of 1757, he returned to America, and in 1758, assisted in the capture of Louisburgh. During the two succeeding years, he aided in the reduction of Canada. After the submission of Canada, he was sent, by the commandant of Detroit, to Illinois to bring in the French garrisons included in the capitulation. He performed this difficult service with singular perseverance and success. At 25 years of age, he had been engaged in 40 battles and skirmishes, and his clothes were several times perforated with musket balls, but he never received a wound. In 1767, he removed to Windsor, in this State, and constituted the third family in the township. He acted a decided and conspicuous part in favor of Vermont in the controversy with New York. In 1776, he entered the service of the United States as captain, and fought under the banners of Washington till the close of the war, during which time he had been raised to the rank of colonel. After this he was made a brigadier general of militia, and was for 7 years high sheriff of the county of Windsor.

After he came to Waitsfield, he made profession of religion, and lived an exemplary life to the last.

He is said to have been of more than medium height, stout, of very light complexion, and until the day of his death, singularly erect, whether sitting, standing or riding. One incident will illustrate something of his usual manner. His son, at that time a man of middle age, having been bitten by a rabid dog, was urged in vain by his friends to go at once to a competent physician. His delay was occasioned by the pressure of his work, and the distance which he must put between

himself and home. At that time there was no reliable physician nearer than Woodstock. The father becoming very anxious about his son, appeared on horseback, and with another horse saddled, at his son's house, without previous notice, and said, "Young man! mount this horse and go to Woodstock with me! There is a man to take care of your farm," pointing to a man who came with him. The son obeyed without argument, and was rescued, though not without plain symptoms of hydrophobia, and a tedious summer of practical imprisonment, from which he once broke away, but was persuaded and carried back by his resolute father, who did not leave him alone much of the time.

Gen. Wait lived to the age of 86 years. His death occurred suddenly and unexpectedly, at the house of a friend, June 28, 1822. He started out that morning, saying that he had business to do, which would take him to the Center and around by the lower bridge. That after doing this, he intended to call at John Burdick's, and that after this journey was finished he should be ready to go. Arriving at the latter place, he complained of feeling unwell, and expired before his family could be notified. His remains were deposited in the grave-yard on the meadow just back of the village school-house. A marble monument marks the spot, which was paid for by subscription of the citizens, but which never satisfied them and ought never to have been accepted. Of his descendants, only a grand-daughter, Mrs. Harriet Carpenter, and some of her children and grandchildren remain in town.

In 1797, the number of legal voters had increased from 27 to 61. The check list of that year having been preserved, we are able to state that only three of these were living in 1850, while the number of inhabitants had increased to 1048, the remainder after a large district had been set off to Northfield. The vote for governor that year amounted to 182. The grand list was $2691.68. In 1869, there were 1005 inhabitants; the vote for governor was 186; the grand list is $3536.63; but the basis of the grand list having been materially modified, these figures do not properly indicate the growth of the town. Previous to 1842, land was listed at 6 per cent.; buildings at 4 per cent., and stock at rates according to age and value. Now the whole property is listed at one per cent. Only 10 of the family names mentioned in the voting list of 1797 are now to be found in town; five of these in the north district. In 1850, there were living 21 men and several women, whose ages ranged from 78 to 88 years. Of these only 11 family names remain. The names which for many years predominated were Joslin and Jones, the former from Weathersfield, the latter from Claremont, N. H., with a liberal seasoning also of Smiths, Stoddards and Barnards, natives of Shelburne and Deerfield, Mass. At the present time (1869,) the Vt. Register represents Waitsfield as having 1 attorney, 4 physicians, 2 clergymen, 8 merchants, 1 hotel-keeper, 1 artist, 9 manufacturers of all crafts.

The chief business of the townspeople is farming. The chief products or exports are butter and cheese, maple sugar, (100,800 lbs. of sugar were made in 1868,) wood, good horses, and cattle. There are two villages in the town, one of which monopolizes about all the mercantile business, being so situated as to make itself the natural center, not only of Waitsfield but of Fayston, and to a considerable extent of Warren. They have a daily mail from Middlesex, and several teams are running continually to and from the railroad, carrying lumber and bringing merchandise.

The Congregational church stands on an eminence neither out of nor in the village. The old brick church is the only church edifice in the village proper. The Methodist society propose to erect a new church by its side in due time.

The Hon. Roderick Richardson once offered the town a beautiful piece of land fronting on both the principal streets, for a public park and village-hall site, if they would improve it suitably. But with the same foresight which characterized Gen. Wait in refusing the State house when offered, the town let the opportunity pass, and

dwelling-house and garden now occupy the situation. May the time come when the citizens of this town shall have higher and more tasteful ideas than to say, as one once said to the writer, "I had rather see a hill of potatoes in my front yard, any time, than a bunch of flowers."

There are no men of immense fortunes in town, but a number who have become wealthy in the popular, Vermont sense, by cultivating their farms, and by mercantile employments. There are scarcely any families who are not able to live comfortably.

WAR RECORD.

In the "memorial record of Waitsfield," prepared with great care by Rev. A. B. Dascomb, the number of our soldiers stands as follows: No. credited to the town by government, 95. No. of different individuals who served, 87. Died from sickness, 10. Killed in action, 8. Several died after discharge from disease contracted and wounds received in service.

The record of the standing of these men at their discharge or death is as follows:

The list of their names in the order of enlistment, with their ages and rank at discharge, is as follows:

C. M. Benedict, age 20, private.
L. D. Savage, 23, private.
A. H. Sellock, 19, private.
H. P. Stoddard, 24, private.
H. F. Dana, 24, private.
F. T. Dana, 20, private.
L. Ainsworth, 30, captain.
M. Basconner, 27, private.
H. N. Bushnell, 23, captain.
B. D. Campbell, 18, private.
H. F. Dike, 18, private.
E. H. Fuller, 21, corporal.
Horace B. Stoddard, 19, private.
J. Harriman, 29, private.
Manly N. Hoyt, 30, private.
J. F. Jones, 47, private.
G. S. Kneeland, 24, corporal.
J. P. Newcomb, 18, private.
E. R. Richardson, 24, sergeant.
D. P. Shepherd, 27, corporal.
M. C. Shepherd, 18, private.
L. M. Spaulding, 19, private.
S. S. Spaulding, 21, corporal.
L. T. Stoddard, 18, corporal.
S. Stoddard, 22, private.
J. E. Tucker, 20, private.
L. C. Peabody, 31, captain.
Henry C. Shaw, M. D., 30, surgeon.
A. Baird, 18, private.
O. C. Campbell, 30, 2d lieutenant.
J. H. Elliot, 34, private.
H. R. French, 22, private.
W. H. H. Greenslit, 26, private.
G. B. Hall, 18, corporal.
P. Haffman, 23, sergeant.
J. H. Quigley, 28, sergeant.
T. Sanders, 29, corporal.
H. A. Luce, 23, private.
D. Foster, 21, captain.
Almon Walker, 45, private.
A. D. Barnard, 20, private.
F. O. Bushnell, 22, corporal.
H. A. Dewey, 30, private.
J. Dumas, Jr., 22, private.
E. A. Fisk, 20, private.
D. Gleason, 42, private.
D. Grandy, 24, private.
E. A. Hastings, 23, private.
J. Hines, 24, private.
Z. H. McAllister, 21, private.
A. D. Page, 21, private.
E. F. Palmer, 26, 2d lieutenant.
D. Parker, 21, private.
L. B. Reed, 21, private.
O. C. Reed, 23, private.
J. W. Richardson, 43, private.
L. Seaver, 17, private.
D. S. Stoddard, 23, corporal.
T. Stoddard, 18, private.
C. G. Thayer, 20, private.
J. M. Thayer, 21, private.
H. M. Wait, 22, private.
E. Whitcomb, 19, private.
O. C. Wilder, 34, captain.
L. C. Berry, 21, private.
G. M. Jones, 19, private.
H. Jones, 37, private.
E. E. Joslyn, 19, corporal.
J. L. Maynard, 29, private.
T. T. Prentiss, 19, private.
J. N. Richardson, 18, corporal.
L. S. Richardson, 20, private.
S. L. Kneeland, 18, private.
J. W. Parker, 17, private.
J. Sterling, 19, private.

W. H. Stoddard, 18, private.
V. B. Mix, 18, private.
J. C. Williams, 20, private.
A. B. Durkee, 21, private.
J. P. Davis, 40, private.
W. E. Dana, 18, private.
G. P. Welch, 21, private.
T. Burke, 21, private.
J. H. Somerville, 21, private.
E. L. Allen, 19, private.
E. McCarty, 20, private.
E. A. Burns, 18, private.

Captains, 4; 2d lieutenants, 2; sergeants, 3; corporals, 11; privates, 50; sharp shooters, 7; cavalry men, 4; battery men, 2; Signal corps, 1; surgeon, 1; hospital steward, 1; musicians, 1; in the navy, 1.

Of those who were natives of this town, who went into the army from other places, there are, 2 1st lieutenants, 1 cavalryman, and 12 privates.

Most of these belonged to the famous "Vermont Brigade" of the "6th corps," who have received from a grateful country the honor which they thoroughly earned in many a march and battle.

The amount of money expended by the town in procuring men for the army service: Paid for bounty to nine months' men, $575; to 1 year's men, $2,700; to 3 years' men, $6,202; to substitutes, $700; subsistence for volunteers, $18.10; transportation for same, $38.50; services of selectmen and agents, $199.53; total, $10,433.13.

The history of the 13th regiment (of 9 months' men) who did good service in guarding the Occoquan during the winter of '62–'63, and also at the battle of Gettysburg, where they constituted part of Gen. Stannard's command, has been pleasantly told by Lieut. E. F. Palmer, in a neat little work entitled, "Camp Life."

TEMPERANCE.

Though it deserves to be said that the early settlers of Waitsfield were remarkably moral, and many of them pious men, yet they were accustomed to partake of the intoxicating cup at will, and some of them a great deal too freely to be called at that time temperate men, and accidents resulting from intoxication and brawls were of altogether too frequent occurrence, and those who sold grew rich, while those who drank, many of them, "ran down."

In 1821, at a "raising," one of the men, Wheeler by name, became intoxicated, and in wrestling, or "trying tricks," fell, and was carried home insensible, and found upon examination, to have expired, after being laid on his bed.

This accident startled the whole community, and the faithful pastor improved it by preaching a bold teetotal sermon at his funeral, from the text, "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

Soon after, Dea. Moses Fisk sent out invitations to the raising of a barn, with the proviso that no liquor would be furnished. There was, of course, a large gathering, with the ill-concealed design of forcing the Deacon "to cave in." Matters proceeded as usual in such cases, until the moment for raising the ridge-pole, or "rum-pole," as it was called. The order was given to take it up. The men bent to the task, but strange to say, suddenly found themselves devoid of all strength, and after several trials, and much sham accusation of each other for not lifting, gave it up, saying they could do nothing more until strengthened by liquor. It was late in the afternoon, and the masterworkman became so nervous that he finally begged of the Deacon to allow him, at his own expense, to provide a treat. This was refused, and the Deacon, a man of candor and decision worthy of a pioneer, made a short address, thanking his neighbors for what they had done, repeating his conviction that drinking was altogether a sin and an injury to the whole community, referring, with emotion, to Wheeler's death, and then saying, "It will be a serious inconveniencce to me if this barn is not finished. I cannot, however, do what my conscience forbids me to do, and if this frame cannot go up without rum, every stick of the timber shall rot on the ground where it lies."

After a moment's pause, some one said, "The deacon is a good fellow, and lets up with it," and they went ahead with such

eagerness that in a short time the work was done, without any accident or broil, and the people went home all of them well satisfied, and the most of them convinced. Though it is true that afterwards several "raisings" were scenes of riot and accident, yet many were teetotal gatherings. Some who were weakly on the right side were strengthened, and those who did provide rum for such occasions, only aided the temperance movement by furnishing further demonstration, that the use of rum was evil, and only evil. The earliest movement looking towards organization was the formation of a temperance society about 1828; the members of which pledged themselves "to report faithfully every month what kind and quantities of liquors they drank, with the dates and the company." This became at least the occasion of a reform in a few men, while others even withdrew from the society, loving darkness rather than light. A member of that society who "never had anything to report from first to last," said to the writer: "At that time I would no more have signed a teetotal pledge than I would have sold myself for a slave." A teetotal pledge was, however, signed by a number of the people, and a society maintained for sometime before the "Washingtonians" appeared, and the people as a majority have adhered to the subsequent measures of reform which have been inaugurated in the State, the old license and late prohibition statutes. The Good Templars have dealt with rumsellers with a spirit worthy of the children of those who sleep in the old cemetery on the hill.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The inhabitants of Waitsfield—though for the most part uncultivated men and women—were by no means people of grovelling ideas. They understood the advantages of free schools, and soon after the organization of the town, four school districts were laid out, in which (at least in a few years) schools were regularly maintained. These were the North (No. 1). The East and Center together, the village, and one mill-village district. At the present time the number of districts is seven, though they at one time numbered ten. The diminution is owing mainly to the union of districts, the village now sustaining a graded school. The number of scholars is far less now than it must have been 30 years ago. The early settlers and their children, too, raised up large families, and were a good example of those spoken of by one of the sons of Waitsfield:

> "For, in their sweet simplicity, they hold
> A child is better than a bag of gold."

At the present time there are but the fewest few of large families, and these are become a by-word.

Several noted men, among whom is President Kitchell of Middlebury, began their public career as teachers in these district schools. It has been customary also for many years to secure an undergraduate of some college as teacher of a "fall school"; but those who would obtain a classical education are obliged to go out of town for it.

In the records of the North district, (No. 1,) we find some curious specimens of voting and recording, which serve at once as exponents of the parliamentary training of the clerk—of the poverty and trials of the people—and for the diversion of those who have enjoyed the better advantages for which the untaught fathers laid the foundation:

Dec. 22, 1797. Article 2d was put to vote to see if the District would hire Mr. S. Smith, to keep school, and engage him 10 bushels of wheat, and passed in the negative.

Sept. 25, 1812. Voted to have three months schooling the ensuing winter, and that the committee be instructed to procure a teacher capable of teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, provided such an one can be got for any other pay than money. (This was during the "second war," so styled.)

The school-house, where this business was transacted, was built of logs, badly lighted, and with a huge old fireplace at one end, in which to consume enormous quantities of green wood during the cold winter days without much hope of giving an even temperature to the room. Often 30 cords of wood were burned in a single winter. Yet here were trained up a com-

pany of men and women who have nobly served their generation. They had no mathematics beyond the four fundamental rules and the "rule of three," yet some of them became by their own native wit leaders in public business, and teachers of considerable merit. One of them pressed on until, in middle age, by the light of a chip fire, he had mastered Cicero and Virgil, having no Lexicon but that in the old Latin Reader, and no teacher except occasionally the "master" who came from college to teach the winter school. It should be said, however, that he had text books that were half "pony" at least.

This man (Ithamar Smith, now deceased) was especially thorough in his explanations to his pupils when a teacher. One of these explanations was so simple and perfect, that we must not pass it by. He studied intensely one evening to find some actual demonstration of the rule that "the area of a circle is equal to that of a parallelogram, the length of which is equal to half the circumference, and the width to half the diameter of the circle." He finally hit upon this. Taking a pie to school for his dinner and cutting it fine, he laid the pieces together "crust to point." The reader will perceive that one half the crusts made the length of the parallelogram, the width of which was the length of a piece of pie, or half the diameter of the pie. No better demonstration could be made than this.

Another of these almost self-taught men was once assisting a company of surveyors, and when they ran off the lots in diamond form, "because the lay of the land made it easier to do so," he declared they were cheating the owner. They looked down upon him from their scientific heights, and haughtily demanded the proof. He quietly took a straw, and bending it into a square—having hold of the opposite corners—said "call that a square lot." Then drawing out a little on the corners, which he held, so as to make a diamond of it, he said, "you say there is just as much land there now?" They replied "of course there is." Drawing it up until there was nothing left, he asked triumphantly, "now is there?"

There have been too many instances of rebellion among scholars, and dismissal of teachers who lacked muscle; and in a proportion with the frequency of these things, a lower grade of scholarship in all the schools.

INCIDENTS.

Many of the early inhabitants were certainly very credulous and superstitious. A daughter of Mr. Samuel S. Savage, "dreamed three nights in succession, that there was a large pot of Captain Kidd's money buried near a ledge of rocks, a few rods east of the house." This occurred not far from the year 1800. It never entered the heads of any of the family, or their neighbors, to ask how Capt. Kidd should chance to be burying money 200 miles and more inland, when only savages inhabited all the wilderness; but they "had heard it said that whatever was dreamed three nights in succession always came to pass," and so Mr. S. commenced digging for the money. The same tradition enjoined—as indispensable to success—that no word should be spoken during the process, and that some one should sit by and read the Bible all the while. So Nancy sat on the rock reading, and Sam, the son, was sometimes with them. After digging several days, "in stabbing down his crowbar, he hit the identical pot. He distinctly heard the money chink, held his bar on it that it might not escape him, and beckoned to Sam to come and dig it out." Unfortunately, however, he could not make Sam understand, and at length Sam spoke! Instantly the pot of money moved away, and he could never find it again. The most ridiculous part of the matter, is the fact well attested, that Mr. Savage believed all this, as long as he lived, and was never ridiculed out of it.

Somewhat in the same line (though more successful) was the dream, thrice repeated the same night, of a Mr. Rice (late Dea Rice of Granville,) then in the employ o Gen. Wait, (not far from 1795,) that h went to "the cove," (now part of the mil pond at the village,) and saw a moose

which he shot and killed, and that a man came along just then with a sled, and carried the game in for him. When he arose, having told this to the family, Mrs. Wait took down the old "Queen's arm" and handed it to him with the powder-horn and bullet pouch, when he repaired to the spot, saw the moose, brought him down with a single bullet, and returned with his booty on the sled of the man from Warren, all according to programme. This large story is too well attested to leave any room for contradiction.

The writer has many an instance in mind of the scrupulous care with which these grandmothers made sure of the "signs" in all important domestic matters, such as picking the geese and "setting" all sorts of bipeds, making soap, butchering, taking a journey, commencing a piece of work, and one even believed "it would spoil a hasty pudding to stir it against the sun."

It seems strange that sturdy men and women, who were not afraid of bears and wolves, and who could ride on horseback "double," and each carry a child to meetings—who were possessed of such sterling common sense in most matters—should be so completely under the powers of such petty superstitions.

ACCIDENTS.

It is sometimes remarked that "dead trees fall silently and in still weather."

This was illustrated in the case of Wm. Joiner in 1805. He was riding on horseback through a piece of woods near the house now owned by Dea. David Phelps, when the trunk of a decayed tree fell across his path in such a way as to scratch the pommel of his saddle, and instantly kill his horse, while he remained entirely uninjured. There have been 15 cases of accidental deaths since the organization of the town:

In 1810, Lewis Taylor, age 10, was drowned in the flume of a grist-mill; Enos Wilder, age 35, killed by a falling tree, and Gilbert Wait, Jr., age 3, killed by falling through an aperture in the chamber floor.

In 1815, a child of Daniel Skinner was smothered in bed.

In 1820, a child of Ezra Jones fell from the arms of a girl who was tossing it in sport, and was killed.

In 1821, Wm. Wheeler, age 55, was killed by "trying tricks" at a raising.

In 1822, Joseph L. Carpenter, age 14, was killed by the falling of a tree.

In 1830, John Kimball, age 3, was drowned in a channel washed out by the flood, which had previously swept away the dwelling; Eliza A. Stoddard, age 6, killed by the kick of a horse.

In 1833, Mrs. Simeon Pratt, age 38, supposed to have died in a fit.

In 1836, Luther Fairbanks, age 30, drowned while bathing.

In 1842, child of C. Joyce, smothered in the bed.

In 1848, John O. Shaw, age 11, was hung in a school-house window when trying to climb in.

In 1850, James D. Bushnell, age 21, drowned while bathing.

In 1865, Howard Bruce, age 4, drowned in a spring.

There have also been several cases of sudden deaths from occult diseases, and 4 cases of suicide.

RELICS OF INDIANS.

This territory was once occupied as hunting grounds by a portion of the "St. Francis" tribe of Indians, if the traditions of a relic of the tribe can be relied upon. Many traces have been discovered of their occupancy, which seem to show that they had vacated the valley only a few years before the coming of Gen. Wait.

In 1808, Samuel Barnard, while at work in his sugar-place, found a two-gallon brass kettle turned upside down on a rock. The kettle only a few years ago was in use in his family. Another was found not long after on the lot lying east of Mr. Barnard's, and not very far from the spot where the first one was found.

In 1822, as Ebenezer Barnard (son of Samuel), and Rufus Childs, were clearing a part of this same sugar-place, they found a gun and pistol, tomahawk, and about a quart of beads, made of something resembling brown earthen ware. The stocks of the gun and pistol were rotten, but the

barrels, though rusty, were good, and have done good service since. The gun was found sticking out of the ground, and in digging to see if some chief had been buried there, the pistol and beads were found at a depth of about 2 feet.

GAME.

For many years after the settlement of the town, the deer were quite plenty in the forests, as well as trout in the streams. The bears and wolves proved a serious annoyance to the settlers. Neither fields of grain nor flocks of sheep were safe unless watched continually. But bruin soon became very cautious.

In the year 1804, Dea. Moses Fisk shot and killed a large bear Sabbath night, that was about to spring at one of his sheep, in a pasture very near his house. It was jokingly said that "the bear had too much confidence in the Deacon to suppose he would shoot him Sunday, and so exposed himself carelessly." The Deacon was an excellent shot, and it is said that he brought down six bears—several of them under hazardous circumstances, and that he never missed but one that he fired at. He also killed many deer, one of them with an axe, at a time when the snow was very deep, with a little crust on the top, and the writer has the antlers upon his carving knife and fork. His wife, also, shot an insatiable hawk, that "did not come when the Deacon was at home," and it is probable that both did no more than their share, but other facts and names are lost.

In 1797, the wife of Dr. Pierce, living near Moretown line, saw a deer pursued by the hunters approaching the house. Judging that he would pass through a narrow gap between the fence and the house, she caught up an axe and stationed herself by the corner of the house, and when the deer made its appearance, actually inflicted a mortal wound upon him; but as soon as she had done so, became affrighted and fled to her chamber, "and almost went into hysterics."

In the spring of 1821, a wolf was discovered near the house of James Joslin, and was turned back into a strip of woods, where he was speedily surrounded by the yeomanry, who rallied at short notice, and at length shot by Dea. Moses Fisk. The bounty of $20 was given to the minister, Rev. A. Chandler, and with it he made himself a life member of the Bible Society.

In March, 1855, another wolf was surrounded and killed in the same forest. The writer was one of the boys who waded through the deep snow to assist in his capture, and had the privilege of sending one bullet after him, with perfect safety to the wolf. He was first discovered by Pardon Bushnell, Esq., making for the East mountain, and first surrounded in the piece of woods lying between the river and the old common. It is not a little remarkable that, after breaking out of this ring, he should have been secured at all, and that in less than four hours after; weight, 87 lbs. Several marksmen lay claim to the honor of bringing him down. It probably belongs to Cheney Prentice, Esq. It was sold for $5, and bounty, at auction, and the same distributed (by vote of the captors), to the poor of the town.

FIRES.

There have been 15 fires in town which amounted to total loss of the buildings, and in most cases an almost total loss of contents. They may be classified thus: distilleries, 2, prior to 1818; stores, 1; shops, 4; barns, 2; dwellings, 6. Of the causes of fire, it may be said that the store was set on fire late in the evening, while the clerk was drawing some alcohol to cook eggs with, for a few select companions. In several cases the dwellings were set on fire from ashes left in wooden vessels; in others, the cause remains unknown. One barn was burned by lightning. Only once (1846), have two such casualties occurred the same year.

The first fire of all occurred in 1794, and in the coldest of the winter. It was the dwelling-house of Daniel Taylor, the Elder, and was situated on the meadow now owned by Comstock Prentice, Esq. The story of the fire is so pleasantly told in rhyme by Mr. Smirh before mentioned, that we give it entire, only adding that the settlers did all they could for the families,

while one went to Shelburne, Mass., and procured supplies which could not be had nearer, and which were gladly given by the former neighbors of the two families:

THE BURNING HOUSE.

Among the many fictions new
This story old is strictly true;
To snatch it, fading, if I can,
From dark oblivion, is my plan.

When Waitsfield mostly was a wild,
As I—an aged man—a child,
When woods were 'round the dwelling near,
And huntsmen shot the bounding deer,
When flowed Mad River full of trout,
And boys could fish a plenty out,
My father left a distant town
To settle near the river down.
No land had he but forest wild,
No home to shelter wife or child:
My Uncle Taylor kindly shared
With us the house he had prepared;
Two rooms, with roof of bark, it had,
And sheltered cousins very glad;
Nine little children were we all,
The oldest being only small.
Our happy quiet did not last
Till the first Sabbath eve was past;
The men that evening were away,
The children mostly sleeping lay;
Some flax, in bundles very dry,
Was o'er the entry lying high;
My mother near with candle came,
And lucklessly it caught the flame;
Her shriek I still remember well,
Such shrieks as sudden panic tell.
In vain she tried to stop the fire;
She only made it blaze the higher.
The rapid flames began to pour
Bright blazes on the entry floor,
And through that fiery entry lay
The only chance to flee away.
Just time the mothers had to throw
Their naked children on the snow,
Then count them rescued o'er and o'er,
Lest there were missing one or more—
When did a mother ever yet,
In fright or haste, her child forget?—
Poor "Penny" met a harder doom,
And puss within that burning room.
Without intent were blankets four
Snatched with the children; nothing more.
Their garments all were left to share
The fate of other comforts there.
The absent fathers saw the flame,
And with some neighbors, breathless came—
Too late,—they sped but to behold,
With joy, the children in the cold.
Stay, reader! hear my story through,
Since all I have to tell is true!
While high the fire terrific blazed,
The people o'er the river gazed,—
"What could that light, portentous, mean,
Above the trees at distance seen?"
Off sped the men the cause to see,
And offer aid if need should be;
The women grouped and talked with fear,
Expecting direful news to hear.
"His children left alone," they said,
"Have fired the house above their head."
But when my sorrowing mother came,
And not a child was left in flame,
Although in bitterness she cried,
And seemed as if she might have died,
They thought the trouble very small,
Since house was nothing—life was all!

Now let us make the moral out
(For facts their moral have, no doubt);
Think, when misfortune gives you pain,
It might be worse, and not complain.

FLOODS.

In July, 1830, the rivers overflowed the whole valley, sweeping away every bridge in town, and doing incalculable damage to the crops, and not a little to the mills. The grist-mill was left on an island, by the gulling of the flood. The dwelling of a Mr. Kimball was swept away, but the family escaped. This house stood on the bank. Mr. K. had lately buried his brother, with whom he was in company. He used to say, that in the night he awoke and listened to the roar of the water, and the thought once arose that he ought to get up and see if all was safe; but he had so little apprehension that he did not arise. In a few moments, he saw his brother standing by the side of the bed, and bidding him get up and flee. He declared he was wide awake, and saw the form vanish away. He arose, and finding there was danger, removed his family; and as he stepped out on the door-stone, last of all, the house began to settle away, and in a moment or two, went over into the flood.

In July, 1850, another flood swept through the valley, doing not so much damage as before, yet enough to make it remembered well. In July, 1858, there was another of a singular character, as all the damage was done by the brooks on the west side, or by the river swollen by their torrents. It would seem as if a huge cloud must have emptied itself all at once upon the hills of Fayston, although there were, indeed, heavy rains at the same time in the east part of the town. The thunder-shower (for such it was,) lasted only a few hours. It was the 21st birthday of the writer, and he remembers very well how, for over half an hour, a sheet of water poured from the roof breaking into drops, or pailfulls, about one foot below the ends of the shingles. "Shepard's Brook" (the

most northerly of the streams having its rise in Fayston,) swept out for itself various new passages, and, in one case, uprooted and pushed for over a mile into the river and across it, upon the meadow nearly half an acre of heavy timber. A Mr. Learned, living near the mouth of the brook was reading his paper in the evening, when he "heard something bumping against the floor," and on going to the cellar found it to be his meat-barrel floating about. The water was then running across his lower doorstep, and the roaring of the brook showed its furry, while examation proved that there was no way of escape from the house. Though several buildings were swept away, this house the most beleagued of all, was spared.

Dea. Parker relates that at 5 o'clock there was not a foot of water in the brook, and at 10 o'clock he stood and saw his barn carried away by the flood. A number of farms suffered severely by the washing away of the soil.

In October, 1869, another flood swept through this valley, reaching within a little over a foot of the high water mark of 1830. The town were obliged to raise an extra tax of 60 cents on the dollar to meet the damages. The crops of corn which were not already housed were swept away, and the breaking out of the river at the west end of the dam above the grist mill seriously endangered the village, and carried away a shop belonging to J. W. Richardson, Esq. It will be remembered that the water rose at three separate times, being highest on Monday, the 4th of Oct., but nearly as high on Monday the 11th, and high enough to awaken much anxiety on Wednesday, the 13th. Pine brook made a clean sweep of her 7 bridges, and many other bridges in the town followed suit. This high water was predicted by astronomers in the month of June, and their calculations did not fail except by less than 24 hours.

Also quite frequently, when the river breaks up in the spring, the ice will clog up, and the meadows will be flooded, washing away fences and sometimes the soil itself. And the poorer class of bridges, built in an early day, were often carried off in this way, but for many years no river bridge has been thus lost. Mad river without this turbulence, would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

In 1794, a town committe was appointed to "lay out a meeting-house and yard." The site chosen was what is still known as "the common"—an elevated plain near the center of the original township. It consisted of about 9 acres, and the title was conveyed to the town in 1796. Five acres was the gift of Ezra Jones, Esq., on condition that, "if the town *moved the centre* (?) from that place" the title should be void. As soon, therefore, as the "new meeting-house" at the river village was occupied, and the town voted to hold town-meetings at the river, the heirs took possession of their portion. The remaining four acres, purchased for "£1, 10s.," of a Mr. Savage, are still common. The forest which covered this lot was chopped by a "Bee," in 1797, and the ground was then let out in parcels to be cleared, each workman having the right to take two crops of grass for his remuneration upon the lot set apart as a common. The burial ground was not fenced until 1809.

The first proposal as to building a house of worship, was to erect one jointly with the school-district on the east side of the common, with the understanding that when both parties were better able, the district should buy out the town, and the town should build a regular church edifice. After the frame was up and partly covered, the district receded from the engagement; and in due time, the frame was removed to the valley, where it has been used as store and dwelling-house until the present time—known as the "Lewis Holden" house.

This apparent drawback was after all a stimulous to the religious interests of the town. It hastened the erection of a suitable meeting-house—an imposing structure of the olden style, bearing date 1807, altogether innocent of paint inside, and for some years of stoves; but extravagant in the amount of 7x9 glass, which rattled away at every suggestion of a breeze. It had

the usual high pulpit, towering over the "deacon's seat,"—the capacious gallery, and for many years the ample sabbath assembly. On the Society's record, we read among other recommendations of a committee, that a certain proportion of the money derived from the sale of the pews should be paid at the beginning, as it would be needed for nails, glass, "and rum for the raising."

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Congregational church, which controled this house, was organized with 11 members in 1796. Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, of Jericho, officiating. Others were gradually added to it, and it became strong enough in 1801 to settle a pastor; and from that time has been the strongest religious body in the town.

Rev. William Saulsbury, the first pastor, was a young man, well educated, and able in the pulpit, but singularly wanting in those qualities which secure the respect and affection of the people when outside the pulpit. He received the "minister's lot" as a settlement portion, and $166.67 the first year, it being agreed that the salary should be increased as fast as the grand list on the society's roll increased, until it should amount to $266.66. The ordination services took place in a booth built for the occasion, on the site chosen for the meeting-house, Rev. Mr. Lyman, of Brookfield, preaching the sermon from I. Tim. 4: 16.

During the 68 years since the ordination of Mr. Saulsbury, 19 ministers have at different times had charge of this church. Of these, the longest pastorate was that of Rev. Mr. Chandler, 20 years; the next longest, that of Rev. Charles Duren, 10 years, and next, that of Mr. Saulsbury, 9 years.

LIST OF MINISTERS.

Rev. William Saulsbury, 1801–'9; Amariah Chandler, 1810–'30; Guy Sampson, 1831–'31; Joseph Marsh, 1832–'34; B. F. Read, 1835–'35; S. G. Tenney, 1835–'37; A. Flemming, 1837–'38; Preston Taylor, 1839–'42; Calvin Selden, 1843–'4; James Hobart, 1845–'49; Charles Duren, 1849–54; L. H. Stone, 1855–'56; Andrew Royce, 1856–'57; C. W. Piper, 1857–'57; C. S. Smith, 1858–'58; Robert Stuart, 1858–59; Mr. George Pierson, 1859–'60; Rev. A. B. Dascomb, 1860–'67; J. H. Babbitt, 1868.

Five men have commenced their ministry with this people. None have finished their ministry here. But the impression of the character and doctrine of Mr. Chandler is not yet obliterated. A fact which shows how good it is for a people to keep a good and faithful pastor, and that the length and the success of a pastorate bear some relation to each other.

THE DEACONS OF THE CHURCH.

John Barnard, 1796–'13; Moses Fisk, 1801–'47; David Phelps, 1813–'23; Jedediah Bushnell, 1825–'66; Ithamer Smith, 1830–'48; Isaac Hawley, 1836–'48; Lyman Fisk, 1844—; David M. Phelps, 1866–'69; Henry N. Bushnell, 1866—; Edward A. Fisk, 1866—.

There have been several seasons of revival among this people,—the most marked (considering their permanent fruits,) being that in 1817–18, under Mr. Chandler's preaching, and that in 1865–6, under Mr. Dascomb's. In each case 35 members at one time,—and most of them by profession, and others at intervals afterwards. It deserves to be said that, while this church may not have accomplished more than the average of country churches, it has done much good in training up those who have labored much in other places. Those who have gone out as laymen to strengthen other churches would make, in point of numbers, a large parish, and in point of influence a strong one, while it can show a longer roll of professional men—nearly all ministers—than the majority of Congregational churches in Vermont. Its membership from the first until now amounts to 500. The Congregational Society was formed under the old law. All the voters in town were members of it, unless they individually withdrew, by certifying to the town clerk "that they did not agree in religious opinion with a majority of the society." This statute was repeated at Woodstock in 1807, and in

consequence, the society dissolved and formed a voluntary association, assuming all the rights and immunities of the old one. In 1845, a new meeting-house was built in the outskirts of the village, and dedicated, Rev. Mr. Gridley of Montpelier, preaching the sermon from Haggai 2 : 9.

The question, whether to "repair or build at the river," was one that divided the feelings of the people seriously. By vote of the society, it was at length submitted to the judgment of three men, viz: John L. Buck, and two others, beside. the agreement being that their decision should be accepted as final. They decided naturally enough that the society "should build at the river." The results of this difficulty were that the new house was located just out of the village instead of in it, on elevated ground, toward the old common; so that the people who have to walk to church, find it quite a task to climb up from the village, and on week days, men drive by to the grist-mill and the postoffice, not always getting back to the meeting they should attend, or at least not until late, and evening meetings must go begging at private houses.

This partiality for the consecrated spot also led at length to the building of a small edifice out of the ruins of the old one, as a sort of union house, "to be used for funerals, evening services, &c."

After the building of the new church, the society became greatly reduced. For various causes, one after another withdrew their names from the roll; preaching was sustained by subscription only, and there were only about 12 men who could be depended upon to bring up arrears. These were obliged to pay a sum equal to five times all their other taxes combined, for years. It is needless to say that these were earnest and pious men; and it is pleasant to record the fact at length they have seen better times. Much credit is due to Rev. A. B. Dascomb for his patient continuance with this people in times when it was exceedingly difficult to raise a salary, he having come to them when they were lowest, and by the blessing of God, leaving them in 6 years, able and willing to give a pastor a good support.

METHODIST.

The first Methodist preaching in the town was probably about 1804, and doubtless a class was formed soon after. The town was first embraced in the Montpelier circuit, as were also the towns of Middlesex, Moretown, Warren and Fayston. Their first church edifice was erected in the mill village in 1833, was remodeled, a spire added, and painted in 1852. In 1845, the circuit was abolished, and Waitsfield and Warren became a station. In 1868, Waitsfield became a separate charge. The names of those who have been preachers, with the dates of their pastorate, as far as they can be ascertained, are as follows:

Rev. Wilder Mack, Abel Heath, John Cummings, Nathan Howe; John Nason, 1835; Moses Sanderson, I. D. Rust, Cyrus Liscomb, H. J. Wooley, Wm. Blake, O. M. Legate, Harvey Hitchcock, H. T. Jones, D. Willis, P. N. Granger, A. J. Copeland, C. W. Kellogg, W. J. Kidder, P. Merrill, N. W. Scott, H. Webster, C. S. Buswell, L. Hill, B. P. Spaulding; N. M. Granger, 1868; F. M. Miller, 1869. The present number of members is 62, and probationers 8.

A good little anecdote is told of the times of Elder Mack. There was strong prejudice at that time in all the land against this denomination, over and above the objection that it was dividing the feelings and interests of the people. One Sabbath, Dr. Stoddard and wife, who lived at the extreme south of the valley, were unable to attend meeting. The children, however, went, and learning before they arrived at home that Elder Mack was going to preach at the school-house in their neighborhood, they rouguishly reported to their parents that "there was to be a lecture at the school-house that evening." So the mother (who would not have countenanced a Methodist meeting by any means), went with the children to the lecture. Finding it was not their own minister, but supposing it was some one

with whom he had exchanged, she became intensely interested in the discourse. On their return, the eldest son asked, "Mother, what *ism* do you call that, Congregationalism or Methodism, or what?" "I call it 'gospelism,'" was her frank reply; and then she was informed that she had listened to Elder Mack. Of course the son was rebuked for concealing the fact, but whether it tended to relieve her of her prejudices, or not, we do not know. Her husband, however, though a most exemplary and strict man, lived and died believing himself "a reprobate"—a belief that Methodism might probably have corrected, had it been understood.

There have been several religious awakenings in the history of this church, the most marked of which was in 1835, when many were numbered as believers. Of this class, one has become a useful minister of the Gospel (Alonzo Hitchcock), and several others were most exemplary Christians while they lived.

UNIVERSALIST.

This society was formed Dec. 30, 1830. Quite a number of the prominent men in town entertained this doctrinal belief, and soon after the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Chandler from the pastorate of the Congregational church, they organized by electing Roderick Richardson, moderator; Cyron Burdick, clerk; R. Richardson, Daniel Thayer and Matthias S. Jones, prudential committee.

Rev. Mr. Fuller was their first preacher, and his first services were held as early as 1826. They were held in school-houses, barns, or wherever it seemed best or was necessary to hold them. It was claimed once (though some of the leading Universalists did not countenance it), that they had a right to the use of the Congregational meeting-house at least one-fourth of the time. This caused considerable discussion and trouble, and at length brought about an arbitration, in which several distinguished lawyers were employed and several days consumed. Their decision was emphatically against the claim of the Universalists, who abided by it like men. Six years later, the society (in connection with the Baptists), erected the brick church in the village, a good substantial structure with about 250 sittings. Of this the society owned nearly three-fourths, but the agreement was that every man who owned a pew would occupy the house one Sabbath in the year for such religious worship as was agreeable to himself.

The names of the different preachers were as follows: Rev. John E. Palmer, 1826–1837, (occasionally); Rev. Edward Brown, 1838–1840 (statedly); Rev. John E. Palmer, 1844–1848 (pastor); Rev. T. C. Eaton, Rev. G. S. Gurnsey, 1844–1856 (occasionally); Rev. C. C. Thornton, 1856–1862 (pastor); Rev. John Gregory, 1862–1869 (occasionally).

During the pastorate of Mr. Thornton, a Sunday school and Bible class was sustained, and the congregation was comparatively large.

BAPTIST.

A Baptist church of 11 members was organized May, 1835, Rev. John Ide, of Waterbury, assisted at its formation, the Methodists opening their meeting-house for the services. He also preached during that year one fourth of the time. Rev. Wm. M. Guilford preached over half the time during 1836, and after an interval, Rev. Friend Blood became pastor. His term commenced in 1838, or 1839, and continued until Rev. P. Amsden afterwards preached, and the church attained considerable strength, but declined, and was practically broken up in the exciting times of Millerism.

The records were unfortunately lost in the burning of the house of Roswell Richardson, who was clerk of the church from its organization to its extinction. Quite a number of the members afterwards joined both the Congregational and Methodist churches.

It is said of Rev. Mr. Blood, that in preaching, he was very dull for the first two hours, but eloquent and powerful for the third hour.

EPISCOPAL.

In 1853, while the Universalists were not occupying their house of worship, an effort

was made by Hon. R. Richardson, Jr., and others, to establish Episcopal worship, which resulted in the repair of the house, the formation of a church of 52 members, and the installation of Rev. John E. Johnston as pastor. These services were continued until 1855, when Mr. Johnston removed, and Mr. Richardson took up his residence in Montpelier.

Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., afterwards endeavored to look up the lost sheep, and Rev. Mr. Hazzard labored earnestly with them for a time; but the society has now very few members remaining, and no stated services. It depends upon the Northfield rector for occasional ministrations.

WESLEYAN.

In 1853, Rev. Lyman Prindle came into town, and preached at the Union house, on the old common. In a short time, a society was formed, and he was engaged as its pastor. His labors were continued without interruption until 1860, when he was succeeded by Rev. L. C. Partridge, who supplied until 1861, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Dolph, 1862; then Mr. Prindle returned and preached until 1864.

The church at first consisted of 10 members. In 1854, 16 were added. In 1855, 15. The whole number was 44. An interesting Sabbath school was maintained during all this time, and the average congregation was about 100.

The organization is still maintained, but no Sabbath services are held by it. "The distinctive features (in the words of a member) were to take higher and more radical ground on the reforms of the day —slavery, temperance, and secret-oath-bound societies."

REPRESENTATIVES.

Benjamin Wait, 1795–1799, 1801, 02; Stephen Pierce, 1800, 11, 14; Bissel Phelps, 1803, 07; Amasa Skinner, 1808–10, 12, 13, 15; Edmund Rice, 1816; Matthias S. Jones, 1817–20, 24–26; Ralph Turner, 1821, 22, 23; Jennison Jones, 1827, 28; Jason Carpenter, 1829, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36; Thomas Prentice, 1832, 33; Roderick Richardson, 1837, 38, 39, 50, 51; Hiram Jones, 1840, 41, 42; 1843, no choice, 9 ballots, '44 do, 16 ballots, 1845, do, 14 ballots, 1849, do, 4 ballots, 1852, do 7 ballots, 1853, do, 3 ballots; 1861, do, 9 ballots; Ithamar Smith, 1846, 47; Benjamin Reed, 1848, 54, 55, 67, 68; Ira Richardson, 1856, 66; Lyman Prindle, 1857, 58; Pardon Bushnell, 59, 60; J. H. Hastings, 1862, 63; D. M. Phelps, 1864, 65; Hiram Carleton, 1866.

PHYSICIANS

who have practiced in town (in the order of their coming,) Stephen Pierce, — died; William Joslin, ——, died; Fred T. Miner, ——, removed; Orange Smith, ——, died; G. N. Brigham, ——, removed; E. G. Judkins, ——, died; Geo. W. Nichols, ——, removed; E. G. Hooker, W. A. Jones, J. M. VanDeusen.

CLERGYMEN

who were raised up in town. Those marked with a star are now dead; those with a dagger, deposed:

Perrin B. Fisk,* Baptist, last residence in Wardsboro, Vt., Joel Fisk,* Congregational, Plainfield, Harvey Fisk,* Congregational, New York City, brothers; Henry Jones,* Congregational; Ezra Jones, Presbyterian, New York; Matthias Joslin,* Congregational, Missionary to the Indians; Chandler Wilder, Congregational, Vermont; Hiram Freeman, Wisconsin; Alonzo Hitchcock, Methodist, Montpelier; Pliny F. Barnard, Congregational, Williamstown; *Rufus Child, Congregational, Berlin; Lucius Barnard,† Congregational, New York; Perrin B. Fisk, 2d., Congregational, Peacham; Silas Jones, Methodist; Harvey Bates, Unitarian, Massachusetts.

The following are the names of men well known in the State who were born and raised up in Waitsfield: Gurley Phelps, M. D., Jaffrey, N. H.; Edwin Jones, M. D., deceased; Henry Shaw, M. D., deceased (surgeon 1863); Walter A. Jones, Waitsfield; Ezra Bates, M. D.; Norman Durant, attorney, deceased; Luther L. Durant, attorney, Montpelier; Hon. Geo. N. Dale, attorney, Island Pond; Hon. Chas. H. Joyce, attorney, Rutland; Edwin F. Palmer, attorney, Waterbury; Hon. Roderick Richardson, deceased; Hon. Roderick Richard

son, Jr., Montpelier; Hon. Hiram Jones, Waitsfield; Hon. Calvin Fullerton, Waitsfield; Hon. Ira Richardson, Waitsfield; Hon. J. H. Hastings, Waitsfield.

The following are the names of those who have practiced law in town, and have had more or less influence upon its history: Hon. William Pingry, Perkinsville; Benjamin Adams, Esq., deceased; M. H. Sessions, Esq., —— Hale, —— Bane, A. V. Spaulding, Esq.; C. F. Clough, Esq., Hiram Carleton, Esq.

PROMINENT MEN.

JENNISON JONES, Esq., was born in Claremont, N. H., Jan. 1, 1777, and removed in early life to Waitsfield, where he resided until his death. He enjoyed only the common school advantages of those days, but was one of those "self-made men" for which this country has been noted. As a young man he was a very successful teacher. He filled nearly every town office with perfect acceptance when in the prime of life, represented the town in 1827–'28, and was especially interested in the history of the town, and accurate in dates and figures. This sketch of Waitsfield (as will be seen from the introductory note), has been prepared with ease by reason of his labors and writings. He married, Dec. 26, 1802, Miss Philany Holmes, and reared a large family. He died Dec. 22, 1852, at the age of 75.

ITHAMER SMITH, Esq., was born in Shelburne, Mass., June 6, 1787, and came with his parents to Waitsfield in 1893. Allusion to his talents and a specimen of his poetry appears elsewhere in these pages. He was a leading anti-slavery man, and his experience was that of too many who so early espoused the cause of justice and humanity. Good men did not see as he saw, and were tardy to come up to his ground, and designing men scorned him and his cause, which made him sometimes almost bitter against them all. He removed to New York State in 1856, and died at the residence of his daughter, in Feb. 1862.

Among his children (who all obtained at least an average education), we notice Chauncey, an attorney, and once partner of Hon. Edward Everett, in Boston.

Luther L., a successful teacher in the southern part of Massachusetts, and now a resident of New York.

Frank B., a graduate of U. V. M. in the class of '63, now a civil engineer in the interior; and Abigail H., wife of Rev. Chas. Cavern, of Lake Mills, Wis.

Hon. JASON CARPENTER was born Aug. 15, 1772, at Coventry, Ct. Like many of his contemporaries, his school days were few, but his education practical. He came to Waitsfield in 1818, and was identified with its business and interests for the rest of his active life. He served as judge of probate for the County 2 years, and as representative from 1829 to '31, and from '34 to '36, inclusive. He married, ——— 18—, Miss Betsey Ingraham, by whom he had 6 children, of whom one finds mention in another place, the wife of Hon. Hiram Jones; while the record of another, Charles, as a most successful teacher, though cut off in the midst of his usefulness; and of another, George H., as a successful business man in Racine, Wis., must not be passed in silence.

MATTHIAS S. JONES, Esq., was born in Claremont, N. H., Apr. 12, 1778, and removed to Waitsfield at an early date. He was one of the more prominent men of the town, filling in turn the most important offices in the gift of his townsmen; was justice of the peace more than 30 years, and town clerk for half that period, and represented the town in 1825, '26, '27. He was twice married—Aug. 28, 1807, to Miss Betsey Joyslin, of Waitsfield, and May 26, 1836, to Miss Mary Prentice, of Weathersfield. His death occurred June 25, 1851. He reared a comparatively large family—all children of the first marriage—of whom are L. W. Jones, Esq., a successful merchant of Waitsfield, and a man of decided public spirit.

EDWIN JONES, M. D., who was born June 3, 1825, at Waitsfield, studied for a time with Dr. D. C. Joslin, of Waitsfield, and attended one course of lectures at Woodstock, graduating at length at Pittsfield, Mass., and practicing at Orange, Vt., for three months, and at Vershire and Strafford the remainder of his life. He mar-

ried, Oct. 18, 1852, Miss Mary A., dau. of Rev. Elisha Brown, of Montpelier, and precisely 2 years later died at Strafford, a bereavement not only to those who knew him as a relative and friend, but to those who had learned to know him as a beloved physician.

Hon. HIRAM JONES, another son, who was born June 26, 1808, and whose opportunities for acquiring an education were confined to the common schools of his native town, and who made such improvements of these scanty means, that he was called into places of public trust at an unusually early age. Besides almost continually serving as justice of the peace, and frequently holding other offices of public trust, he represented the town in 1840, '41–'42, and was assistant judge of the county court from 1855 to 1857. (Died in 1872.) He married Oct. 6, 1835, Laura L., daughter of Hon. Jason Carpenter. Six children were the issue of this marriage, of whom Walter A., is a resident physician of his native town, and George M. lost his life in the first battle of the Wilderness,—the only one in which he was engaged. His enlistment was just at the time Gen. Grant took command in the 2d Reg. U. S. S. S.

Hon. RODERICK RICHARDSON, Sr., was born in Tolland, Conn., in 1779, and in early life removed to Waitsfield. By trade he was a saddler. He was for many years postmaster of the town, and the owner of the principal store; was assistant judge of Washington Co. court 2 years. The date of his marriage to Miss Anna Davis we are unable to ascertain. Two sons and two daughters were born to him, the youngest, Hon. RODERICK RICHARDSON, Jr., who as a man of enterprise and wealth was for many years a leader in the business of Waitsfield. He was born Aug. 7, 1807, at Hartford, Conn., but obtained all his schooling at the common school in Waitsfield; was representative in 1837–38, '39, 50–51, and senator from Washington county 4 years; assistant judge of Washington county for one year; elected by the joint assembly, and declined a re-election. He is an earnest Episcopalian, having united with that church not far from 1853; at the present time is senior warden of Christ Church in Montpelier; one of the standing committee of the diocese of Vermont, and a delegate to the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal church of the United States at the sessions of 1862, '65, '68. [See Montpelier, 546.]

RODERICK JULIUS RICHARDSON, son of the above, was born in Waitsfield, May 31, 1840; graduated at Norwich University, and was made paymaster in the U. S. Navy, Sept. 1861. Being ordered to the "Harriet Lane," he was captured with the remainder of her crew off Galveston, Tex., Jan. 10, 1863; was paroled that spring, and participated in the capture of New Orleans, the first siege of Vicksburg; went through the Mississippi River Campaign; was in the "South Atlantic Squadron" at Charleston, S. C., and in the "North Atlantic Squadron" on board the Steamer "Wabash" before the Wilmington fight, and participated in search for the "Alabama" and "Florida." In 1865, he received his discharge, and was elected cashier of the First National Bank, Montpelier, and is now a commission merchant in Boston. He was married Jan. 5, 1865, to Miss Faddie Ware, of Boston.

B. H. ADAMS, Esq., was born in Tunbridge, in 1810, and after receiving the usual common school education, studied law, and opened an office in Waitsfield, where he practiced until his death, which occurred in Oct. 1849. The writer remembers him as he appeared at leisure in the store a year or so before his death. He was a man of medium height and rather robust in appearance, of light complexion and pleasing address. It is said that he never made a plea of any extended length, but rarely failed to make a deep impression on all those who heard him. "He was a rare man," says one who was conversant with him, "gifted, eloquent, persuasive, powerful, genial, generous, benevolent to a fault, the best advocate I ever saw or heard." A full history of this man would of course present other than the professional side of his character, and would be obliged to state what we al

sorry to say is too common in the history of talented men, that while they rule their fellowmen by their great abilities, they are too often the slaves of intemperance or gaming. The ready wit with which he sometimes secured a favorable verdict when he had by far the hardest side, is well remembered, and could we afford space for story-telling of this kind, we should provoke many a hearty laugh from the reader.

ORANGE SMITH, M. D., was born Jan. 27, 1796, at Brookfield. He was a graduate of Randolph Academy, and of the medical department of the U. V. M. He also studied medicine with Daniel Washburn, M. D., and attended lectures for some length of time at Dartmouth. He commenced at Starksboro; soon removed to Williston, and after one year of practice there removed to Waitsfield, and continued in practice there until near the time of his death, in 1863. Besides being a good physician, he was a very public spirited man, and one whose influence, especially in religious matters was not small. He entered into the practice of Dr. Miner, who was about to remove from town, and for some time lived on the farm now owned by T. G. W. Farr, Esq., but subsequently removed to the village. He married (Mar. 2, 1825,) Miss Lucy Hatch of Brookfield, by whom he had three children, only one of whom (Charles D. Smith, Esq.,) is now living.

MEETING AT WAITSFIELD ON THE ADMISSION OF TEXAS.

"The undersigned respectfully request all the inhabitants of Waitsfield to meet at the brick Meeting house on Thursday, the 17th day of August inst., at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the propriety of having Texas annexed to the United States as a *slave holding* territory. We consider this a subject of great importance, and earnestly invite a general attendance.

Waitsfield, August 7th, 1837.

Wm. Bragg,	Jonathan H. Brown,
Zana Moore,	Rod'k Richardson,
Jenison Joslin,	D. C. Joyslin,
Horace S. Jones,	Azro D. Rice,
Hiram Joslin,	John W. Steele,
James C. Fargo,	W. M. Guilford,
Stephen P. Jos'in,	Dan. Richardson,
Samuel Chipman,	H. Cardell,
Matthias S. Jones,	J. B. Bisbee,
Robert Leach,	Roswell Morris,
S. H. Cheney,	Benjamin Reed, Jr.,
Orange Smith,	Isaac Hawley,
L. W. Truman,	Wells Hitchcock,
Wm. M. Pingry,	Harry Jones,
R. Richardson, Jr.,	Charles Jones.

Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and Resolutions together with the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and Sec., be forwarded to each of the pol. presses at Mont. for publication, also to each of our Senators and Reps. in Congress.

Whereas, it is the priviledge of the citizens of a republican goverment to assemble together for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on all subjects in which they are interested, and it becomes their duty so to do, when questions of great moment are proposed, especially when in the decision of those questions the rights and liberties of American citizens are involved. And whereas slavery, in the language of a distinguished senator from Virginia, is a "moral and political evil, an evil in the eye of religion, philanthropy and reason," and is opposed to both the letter and spirit of the Declaration, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and is a gross violation of that divine law which commands "whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so to them." And whereas, the annexation of Texas to this country would have a tendency to perpetuate the system of slavery, and endanger the liberties of our country by subjecting us to discord at home and conflict abroad:

Therefore resolved, that however much we may differ with regard to the immediate abolition of slavery now existing in the United States, we are of one mind on the question of adding thereto by annexing Texas or any other slave holding territory to our Government.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States at the present time, under any circumstances whatever, and that we will use our utmost exertion in a lawful and constitutional manner, to prevent such a result.

Resolved, That we are in favor of equal rights, and would gladly welcome the time when the enjoyment of political, civil and religious liberty shall be co-extensive with the vast family of man.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the press to advocate and contend for the doc-

trine of equal rights, and oppose the association with our government of any territory whose constitution, or constitutions, are based upon any other principle.

Resoleed, That every consistent person that is opposed to slavery in the abstract, must necessarily be opposed to annexing Texas to this government, and that it should be the study of the American people how best to rid themselves of the evil under which they are now labouring, instead of making addition thereto.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose to the utmost of their power, every attempt to annex Texas to the United States."

[The foregoing was contributed by Chas. A. Smith, of Barre, a grandson of Orange Smith, of Waitsfield. Orange Smith drafted the above resolutions.]

DAVID CARLISLE JOYSLIN, M. D., was born at Springfield, Vt., May 15, 1799, pursued a classical course at Randolph Grammar School; graduated at Castleton Medical College in ——; commenced practice in Waitsfield in 18—. His practice has been extensive and successful, not in Waitsfield only but also largely in Warren and Fayston. At present he has laid aside the regular practice of his profession, and is more engaged in practical farming. He married Oct. 26, 1852, Miss Jane E. Carpenter, a great grand-daughter of Gen. Wait, by whom he has had three children, of whom only one is now living. Dr. Joyslin died in 1874.

Hon. IRA RICHARDSON was born in Waitsfield Oct. 6, 1816, and enjoyed the usual advantages of its common schools; represented the town in 1856, and again in 1866, and served as assistant judge of Washington county in 1868–'69. For many years his health was exceedingly poor, yet he has done a great deal for the business of the town by engaging in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, as well as farming. He is the owner of mills that turn off a large quantity of lumber, chiefly clapboards, and of a tannery. He married April 6, 1843, Harriet F. Chapman, and has raised up a family of sons who are now in active business.

Hon. JONATHAN HAMMOND HASTINGS, was born in Waitsfield, Feb. 12, 1824, and has been a resident of the town until the present time, and for many years entrusted with a portion of the town business. He filled the office of deputy sheriff and constable for 10 years from 1846, to the entire satisfaction of the people; in 1856–'7 was high sheriff of the county; represented the town in general assembly in 1862–'63, and was elected senator in 1869. He has also been connected with the Waterbury bank as director for 13 years. He married Nov. 1, 1848, Miss Ellen M. Merriam of Johnson, by whom he has had 6 children.

EDWIN F. PALMER, ESQ.,

of Waterbury, was born in Waitsfield, Jan. 22, 1836. In his boyhood, he exhibited more than usual capacity as a scholar, and began a course of classical study while still a youth, reciting to Rev. Charles Duran, pastor of the Congregational church, and afterwards pursuing his course at the Northfield Institute; and graduating with honor at Dartmouth, in 1862; and becoming a member of the college church during his course of study. He then studied law with Hon. Paul Dillingham, and has practiced in Waterbury since, with the exception of 6 months service in the custom-house at Island Pond, and 9 months service as 2d Lieut of Co. B, 13th Vt.; during which time he kept a diary, and on his return, published a neat little work entitled "Camp Life," which is prized by his comrades and their friends, as an accurate and pleasant history of their campaign. He was married June 15, 1865, to Miss Addie D. Hartshorn.

REV. AMARIAH CHANDLER,

was a native of Shelburne, Mass., a graduate of U. V. M., and a theological pupil of Rev. Dr. Packard of Shelburne, Mass. He was settled in Waitsfield in 1810, and dismissed in 1830. During all this time, he was a faithful pastor, a kind sympathizing friend, and a man of courage and power in every direction. Several times in this sketch, we have had occasion to refer to him, and the savor of his name is still sweet in all this region. He was both

eloquent and witty, but he used the latter mainly as a weapon of defense. Woe to the man that attempted to oppose or entrap him in any matter, a very few measured words would shut his month. His gentleness could not be exceeded, but he had the most perfect contempt for all display. He was short and stout in person, and in habits quite refreshingly rustic. The best picture that could be made of him, would be a delineation of that scene at his own door, (after he had removed to Greenfield, and received rather thanklessly the degree of D. D.) when a dapper young man approached him, as he was washing his bare feet at the pump after a morning's labor in his field, and inquired for "Mr. Chandler." "I am Mr. Chandler," was his quiet reply. "But I mean Rev. Mr. Chandler," said the stranger. "Yes, sir, that is my name." But still obtuse, the young theologue persisted in saying, "but I mean Rev. Amariah Chandler, D. D." "Yes, sir, they sometimes call me all that," said the doctor, quietly enjoying the discomfiture of one who mistook him for a boor.

The writer remembers of his rising to preach, (when on a visit to his daughter only a few years ago,) and saying measuredly, "The sermon I am about to preach will perhaps be remembered by some of you who are here to-day. If you do not remember it, it will make no difference to you. If you do, it will make a great difference with me, for I shall be glad to know that you remember so well."

In his later days, he preached a sermon in which he acknowledged some change of views on doctrinal subjects. This sermon the writer has not been able to lay hold of now, but from his recollections of it, (having read it when a boy) he believes it to have shown Mr. Chandler to be precisely with the majority of Congregational ministers at the present time; and though it created some discussion, and met with disapproval from some of his people whom he had trained so well to think and judge for themselves, yet we suspect it would prove to be a crowning glory to him, as showing that he was an inquirer after truth, even at three-score-and-ten, and certainly the humility and candor of it, in frankly expressing his almost lifelong mistake as he then thought it, was noble.

When he reached his 70th birth-day, he resigned his pastoral charge, saying to his people, that he did not intend to leave them, and was ready to minister to them still, but he meant to put it out of his power to pastor them when he should become childish. Thns the matter stood until his death. It would probably have been hard to have convinced his people that there was any danger of his getting childish after that.

We cannot help saying, O that he had remained in Waitsfield, while he lived! The people were very loth to part with him in 1830, but they did not fully realize what they were losing, or they would have utterly refused to let him go, and resisted until they had compelled him to remain.

Rev. Perrin B. Fisk, son of Moses, was born July 6, 1792, and in youth and early manhood followed the trade of a saddler, residing at Montpelier, where he married (May, 1815), Miss Azuba Blaisdell. His talents were rather above the point of mediocrity, but he had small opportunities for study. After his conversion he became very anxious to do more good, and in a short time was led to change his views upon the subject of baptism, in consequence to leave the Congregational for the Baptist church, by which order he was immediately licensed to preach, and was at length settled in Wardsboro, as pastor of the Baptist church. The late Rev. P. H. White was at this time one of the young men who sat under his preaching. His remembrance of the man, as given to the writer, was of a corpulent and jolly man, who enjoyed to sit on the store steps and smoke and tell stories, both of which he could do well. As a preacher, he was able to compare fairly with the average men of his denomination. He was the father of three children, two of whom were sons. Moses, the eldest, was a shrewd and smart, but unprincipled young man, who lived fast, and died early, leav-

ing a young widow and babe, both of whom are now dead, and Thomas was sheriff in Washington Co., N. Y., from the time he was 21 until he led his men through the bloody campaigns of the Potomac as lieutenant and captain of artillery.

Rev. Joel Fisk, brother of the above, was born Oct. 26, 1796, and lived at Waitsfield until the age of 20, when, becoming pious, he gave himself up to the work of the ministry, and at length graduated at Middlebury, in 1825; studied theology with Rev. Charles Walker, of Pittsford, and at the age of 30, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Monkton. He was almost reprimanded while in college for his persistence in revival work, and this fact is a true exponent of his whole professional life. He labored successively and successfully in the following places, viz.: New Haven, Vt., Essex, N. Y., Montreal and Phillipsburgh, C. E. (as it then was), Irasburgh and Plainfield, Vt., where he died Dec. 16, 1856. He was devoted to his work, searching in his style, and a man of decided literary taste. He married, Oct. 15, 1826, Miss Clarinda Chapman, by whom he had 7 children, of whom are Harvey, of the celebrated firm of Fisk and Hatch, in New York City, and Pliny, president of the American Pottery Co., of Trenton, N. J.

Rev. Harvey Fisk, brother of the two last noticed, was born Apr. 12, 1799, and had in early life the reputation of being a smart, wild, but very truthful boy. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to the late Gen. E. P. Walton, of Montpelier, to learn the printer's trade. Here he made friends and acquired much useful knowledge, but withal, had such a vein of fun and frolic and an aptness at practical joking in him, that he provoked the momentary indignation, as well as the regard, of those who knew him. Having become a Christian here, he gave himself up to the work of the ministry, graduating at Hamilton College in the class of '26, and at Princeton Theological Sem. Subsequently, during his studies, he worked his way with the composing stick, and was the compiler, and for some time the publisher, of the "American Sunday-School Union," and the compiler and publisher of the "Union Question Books" for Sunday-schools. He died very suddenly at New York City, after less than a year of ministerial labor. He married, Feb. 17, 1829, Anna M. Plumb, by whom he had one son, Harvey Jonathan, who is at present an accountant in Detroit, Mich., thus maintaining his widowed mother.

Rev. Pliny Fisk Barnard was born in Waitsfield, Nov. 9, 1820; pursued a course of classical study at Jericho and Montpelier; graduated at Dartmouth in 1843; at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1846; was settled over the Congregational church in Richmond, Me., in 1847, and after a pastorate of 9 years, removed to Williamstown, Vt., where he continues to exercise the pastoral office with much acceptance. He married, Nov. 4, 1846, Julia, daughter of Rev. James Hobart, of Berlin, by whom he has had 7 children.

Rev. Perrin B. Fisk, son of Deacon Lyman, and grandson of Deacon Moses, was born July 3, 1837; studied at Barre Academy and at Bangor Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1863, and was immediately settled as pastor of the Congregattonal church at West Dracut, Mass; in 1865 was dismissed, and removed to Rockport, where he supplied the First church during the European tour of Rev. W. H. Dunning, the pastor; 1866, was settled as pastor of the Congregational church in Peacham, Vt., where he still resides; served as chaplain of the Senate of Vermont in 1869; otherwise chiefly distinguished as the author of this sketch of Waitsfield. In 1863, he was married to Miss Harriet L. Bigelow, of Waitsfield, a great-great-grand-daughter of Gen. Wait.

Rev. Alonzo Hitchcock was born at Waitsfield, Nov. 29, 1814; pursued his studies mainly with a resident clergyman, and has been stationed in the following M. E. churches, viz.: Albany, St. Johnsbury, East Walden, Bethel, Gaysville, Randolph, Corinth, Bradford, Proctorsville, Plainfield, Cabot, E. Burke, Middle

sex, and is now acting as agent of the Methodist Conference Sem. at Montpelier.

MATTHIAS JOSLIN was born in Waitsfield, Aug. 19, 1806, and finished his limited education at Royalton. In 1830, he entered upon missionary work as a teacher among the Choctaws. He had charge of the boys' school at Mayhew until the removal of the tribe by government to the new country assigned them west of the Mississippi, which took place in 1832. Mr. Joslin then returned to Waitsfield, and remained during the summer and fall. In September he married Miss Sophia M. Palmer, and with her returned to the Indian country, residing at Dwight among the Cherokees, and when he was about to return to his contemplated field among the Choctaws, was removed by death, Nov. 21, 1833, after an illness of only 11 days. He was a good man and his end was peace. [Mr. Joslin's widow married a Mr. Newton, and is now living at San Antonio, Texas.—E. A. F.]

IRA BUSHNELL, son of Dea. Jedediah Bushnell, was born June 11, 1826; fitted for college at Johnson, and graduated in Burlington in 1856. He was a young man of deep piety, and of much promise, who had consecrated himself to the work of the ministry. But being not the readiest, though one of the most persistent of students, and a very athletic young man, who had been accustomed to labor on a farm, his health during his college course was undermined. Soon after he graduated, he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and gradually wasted away until June 16, 1858, when he died.

GURLEY A. PHELPS, M. D., was born in Waitsfield, June 30, 1822; pursued a course of classical study at Montpelier and of professional study at Castleton, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Took up his residence in Jaffrey, N. H., where he has had an extensive practice, and attained a wide reputation as a skillful physician. He married April 10, 1851, Miss Adaliza Cutter, who deserves mention as a poetess of much merit. Some time after her death he was married again (Nov. 3, 1858,) to Miss Nancy P. Stoughton. He united at an early date with the Congregational church, and the testimony of those who know him best is, that he is both the Christian gentleman and the beloved physician.

There are quite a number of other noted men who were reared in this town; educated in her common schools and whose purposes for life were undoubtedly formed for the most part while residents, a part of whom entered into their business or began to study their profession while here. We are able in this number to mention Hon. GEO. N. DALE, at present president pro. tem. of the Vermont senate, and Col. C. H. JOYCE of Rutland, both of whom grew up to manhood in Waitsfield; NORMAN DURANT, Esq., whose promising life was lost in the search for gold in California in 1850, and LUTHER L. DURANT, (brother of the above,) at the age of 8 years became a resident of Waitsfield, and may, therefore be said to have received his early education in that town. And this with an occasional term at the select school comprised all his course of general study. At his majority he entered the office of B. H. Adams, Esq., of Waitsfield, and commenced the study of the law, completing his course with C. W. Upham of Barre. He then practiced at Waitsfield from 1852 to October, 1855, when he was invited by Hon. Paul Dillingham to enter into partnership at Waterbury for 5 years, and at its close had hardly opened an office himself before the same offer was repeated and accepted, which being fulfilled in December, 1866, he removed to Montpelier and formed partnership with Col. F. V. Randall. The court docket shows that their practice must now be very extensive, indeed. Reference to his initials will bear out the pleasantry that he has the title as well as the practice; while at Waitsfield (viz., in 1853) he married Miss Julia M. Tenney of Dalton, N. H., with whom he still lives, and by whom he had 2 children.

The father of these two successful men passed away in 1868; a much esteemed citizen and devoted Christian, and a genial and intelligent man. The mother still resides at Waitsfield.

We may also mention Hon. G. D. RICE, of Wisconsin, and Hon. EDMUND RICE, both of whom were reared and had engaged in business in Waitsfield before they became pioneers in the West, and whose subsequent record we have much reason to be proud of, and Hon. WM. PINGRY, who spent a number of his best years in town as an attorney, and who had a commanding influence in the town while he remained.

We must crave the forbearance of our friends in advance, on account of the almost certainty that some names which ought to be noticed will be overlooked, and defend ourself sllghtly by remarking that quite a number of the circulars we sent out to obtain accurate information have not come back to us again. We have no reason to suppose that our work will amount to more than a beginning, for the history of Waitsfield is making yet, and in closing this sketch, which, though more laborious than we anticipated, has yet afforded us much pleasure, as treasuring up much that ought to be saved, but that would in a few years have been lost. We ask our young friends especially to make such use of the means of education, take such a stand on all the questions of the day, and ground themselves upon such noble principles, that whoever takes up the historic pen we are now about to lay down, shall be able to say at least that the old stock has not degenerated. In some particulars it will be difficult indeed for them to obtain a better record than that.

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WAITSFIELD, 1869–1882.

BY DEA. E. A. FISK.

In the preceding pages, Rev. P. B. Fisk has brought the history of Waitsfield down to 1869.

Since that date, events have occurred which ought not to be left unrecorded.—Two tasteful and commodious churches have been erected in our village; the fire-fiend has broken loose and destroyed more property than during all the previous history of the town; a radical change has been made in our common school system, and there are many minor events which should not be omitted.

CHURCHES.

In 1870, the Methodist church was built at a cost of about $7500, On the basement floor, is a large room for Sabbath schools, lectures, &c., besides smaller rooms for other purposes; while above, is the audience room, capable of seating about 300 persons. It is a good church, tasteful and convenient, and reflects great credit upon the builders, who overcame many difficulties in its erection.

It was dedicated in Feb., 1871. The following is a list of the pastors of the M. E. church since 1869: Rev. J. Hamilton, 1870–71; Rev. E. Folsom, 1871–74; Rev. J. A. Sherburne, 1874–77; Rev. C. H. Leverton, 1877–78; Rev. Geo. L. Wells, 1878–81; Rev. C. P. Taplin, 1881 to the present time.

In 1874, the Congregational church, which stood upon the edge of a plateau, east of the village, was taken down, and a new church built in the village, using the materials of the old as far as practicable.

Rev. J. H. Babbitt pastor of the church, was the architect, and every part of the structure bears witness of the care and skill with which his labors were performed. Several good judges have said that there are very few churches in the rural towns of Vermont that will compare with it. This church, likewise, has its audience room above, and convenient rooms, for other purposes, on the ground floor. Cost about $8600, exclusive of several hundred dollars in gratuitous labor. The building committee were able to report every dollar of expenses provided for soon after the dedication of the church in July, 1875; and what is better, the building of this church was not the cause of the least division or hard feeling among the members of the society, as is too often the case.

Rev. J. H. Babbitt continued to be the pastor of the Congregational church till Dec., 1876, when, much to the regret of his parishioners, he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Stephen H. Robinson who was ordained in Sept., 1877, and is the pastor at the present time.

In Sept., 1881, Pliny B. Fisk, a member of this church, who graduated at U. V. M., and studied at Yale Theo. Sem,, was ordained here as an evangelist to labor on our Western frontier.

UNIVERSALIST.

This society has had occasional preaching since 1869, and for a year or two previous to 1875 they held regular services, Rev. John Gregory, of Northfield, and Rev. W. H. Walbridge, occupying the pulpit on alternate Sabbaths. Some time in 1874, Mr. Walbridge was ordained here, but at the close of the year, removed to Stowe.

SCHOOLS.

The legislature of 1870, passed an act enabling a town to abolish its school districts, and bring the schools under the direct supervision of the town. In accordance with this act, Waitsfield, at its annual meeting in 1871, voted to adopt the town system of schools. It was a new measure in this State, and was regarded by many of its friends as an experiment, which they undertook with many fears, and in the face of a strong opposition. Two years later, the town voted to continue it by a very small majority; but after ten years of trial, its success was such, that when the proposition was made to return to the district system, nearly three fourths of the votes cast were against it. Schools are maintained in the same places as formerly, with the exception of a very small one which has been dropped from the list.

The school year, however, has been lengthened from two terms, or 24 weeks, to 3 terms, or 30 weeks in all. There has also been greater permanence of teachers, and the school-houses are much improved. It is but just to add that the efficient supervision of Dr. W. A. Jones, for 7 years past the chairman of the board of school directors, has done much toward the prosperity of our schools.

TEMPERANCE.

A Good Templars Lodge was organized in 1868, and has held weekly meetings to the present time. By this means, some who were intemperate have reformed; many young persons have become thoroughly established in temperance principles, and public sentiment on the subject has greatly improved.

FIRES.

It is mentioned by Rev. P. B. Fisk, that from the settlement of the town to the time of writing his history, 15 fires had occurred; but from that date to the present time there have been 12 fires of considerable dimensions, besides two cooper-shops and several sugar-houses. In three cases an entire set of farm buildings were destroyed; in one, a house and small barn in the village; in four or five cases houses were burned, and on four occasions a barn or barns were consumed, and in two of these, cattle were burned.

As early as 1877, it began to be suspected that all these fires were not accidental. In April of that year, unoccupied buildings belonging to Mr. John Towle were burned, and this was followed in about a month by the destruction of Geo. Folsom's barns and 18 cows, and the next night L. K. Hooker's house and barns were burned. The latter could be accounted for, but the others could not.

Next in October, 1878, Mr. T. G. W. Farr's house and barns were burned under circumstances that were very mysterious, to say the least. There appeared to be no way to account for it except as the work of an incendiary, and yet it hardly seemed possible that any one could be so bold as to set a fire early in a moonlight evening, in the position where it was first observed.

In October, 1879, on the exact anniversary of the fire at Mr. Farr's, another large fire occurred which was equally inexplicable. Several barns belonging to Mr. L. R. Joslyn were burned. A pair of 4-years old oxen weighing over 4,000 pounds, and that had just taken the first premium at the State Fair, were also destroyed. This fire was the scene of desperate but successful effort to save Mr. Joslyn's house and other buildings. After exhausting the supplies of water near at hand, a line of men was formed reaching to the river a third of a mile away, and thus buckets of water came to hand so rapidly that by the

aid of a small force-pump and a favorable wind the fire was stayed. About a week after this Mr. R. H. Barnard's barns were burned early one morning. It then seemed certain that some one living among us was the author of this destruction, but the evidence against any one was so meagre that no arrests were made. The next week, however, occurred the largest fire of all, and it proved to be the final one of this series.

All of Mr. E. W. Bisbee's buildings (just in the edge of Moretown,) were destroyed, and a man was seen running away from the barn just before the fire broke out. A court of investigation was held, and the evidence pointed in a certain direction so strongly that the person implicated finally confessed to having set six fires during two or three years previous. We will not attempt to immortalize his name by recording it here, but will simply say that he is now serving out a sentence of 25 years at Windsor.

Since then we have had no fires of any importance, but those times of excitement and fear made so strong an impression upon the people of Waitsfield that even at the present time they can scarcely be recalled without a shudder.

It is sometimes said that lightning never strikes twice in the same spot, but Mr. O. H. Joslin had a barn burned by lightning in 1868, and again in 1876 another built upon the site of the old one was burned by the same cause, and a year or two after a tree very near where these barns were burned was struck, and a cow standing under it knocked kown; also a tree standing in Mr. Joslin's pasture has been twice struck by lightning, it being set on fire the last time.

There has been a very noticeable improvement in the character of farm buildings in this town during the last few years. One large barn is now the order of the day, instead of the cluster of small ones that one used to see. This plan has been followed almost without exception where barns have been burned, thus giving us an example of the way in which good may come out of evil. And many others are rebuilding upon the same plan, so that according to present appearances it will take but a few years longer to work a complete revolution in the appearance of barns in this town.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

The records show the death of so many aged persons in town since 1867, that some statement in regard to it seems to be demanded. During that period 33 persons have died at an age exceeding 80 years. Of this number, 18 were more than 85, and 8 more than 90 years old. The names and ages of the latter are as follows:

Henry Dewey, aged 96, died in 1875; Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, 94, in 1873; Job House, 94, 1874; Miss Charlotte Smith, 93, in 1882; Thomas Prentiss, 92, 1877; Daniel Skinner, 91, 1877; Avery Sherman, 99, 1873; Michael Ryle, 90, 1880.

Mr. Thomas Prentiss, whose name appears in this list, was a great reader, and until a short time before his death there were very few persons in town who kept themselves better informed concerning the events of the times, political and general, or whose opinions in regard to the same were more intelligent and discriminating.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. D. C. Joslin died in 1874; Dr. E. G. Hooker remained here till 1881, and acquired an extensive practice, but has removed to Waterbury; Dr. C. F. Camp came here in 1881; Dr. J. M. Van Deuser (homœopathist), is still with us.

LAWYERS.

Hiram Carleton removed in 1876, and John W. Gregory came here in 1879.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

Representatives.—1870, Hiram Carleton chosen by a unanimous vote of the town; 1872, H. N. Bushnell; 1874, M. E. Hadley; 1876, '78, L. M. Tyler; 1880, W. A. Jones.

Senators.—J. H. Hastings, of this town, was State Senator in 1869 and 1870, and Ira Richardson in 1876, the latter dying during his term of office.

R. J. Gleason has been town clerk for more than 25 years, and postmaster since the first election of Lincoln.

TOWN CLERKS.

Moses Heaton, from March, 1794, to March, 1796; Benjamin Wait, Jr., 1796 to 1802; Salah Smith, 1802 to '4, '5 to '7; Ezra Jones, 1804 to '5, '7 to '10; Edmund Rice, 1810 to '16, '26 to '27; Matthias S. Jones, 1816 to '26; Jennison Jones, 1827 to '28; Lewis Holden, 1828 to '36; Wm. M. Pingry, 1836 to '41; Orange Smith, 1841, '43, '45 to '46; Jonathan Morse, 1843 to '45; Cyrus Joslin, 1846 to '48; Cyrus Skinner, 1848 to the time of his death in 1855; R. J. Gleason, June 22, 1855, to March, 1882. Mr. Gleason was appointed by the selectmen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Skinner, and has been elected by the town at every annual meeting since that time.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

At least two have occurred since Rev. Mr. Fisk made out his list in 1869.

Mary Ann Riley, a child of James Riley, aged 4 years, was killed by a cart-body falling over upon her, Sept. 16, 1876.

Seth Chase, aged 10 years, a son of Timothy Chase, who was living at Thomas Poland's, was drowned in Mad River while bathing, June 5, 1881.

REV. PLINY FISK BARNARD.

Mr. Barnard was dismissed from the church in Williamstown in 1870, and was soon settled over the Congregational church in Westhampton, Mass., where he remained 3 years, when he was dismissed, and after a few months became acting pastor of the Congregational church in Westminister, where he remained till 1880, when he removed to Ashburnham, Mass., where he resides at the present time, (1882) but has preached for the past year at South Royalton, Mass.

REV. PERRIN B. FISK,

was dismissed from the Congregational church in Peacham in 1870, and removed to Lyndonville, where he remained until Dec., 1874. During his ministry at that place, a church was organized, and a house of worship and a parsonage built. The plans for these buildings originated largely with Mr. Fisk, and his cares were greatly increased by his supervision of their building, but when completed they were very highly spoken of by the best judges.

After leaving Lyndonville, Mr. Fisk removed to Springfield, this State, and remained as pastor of the Congregational church in that place 2 years, when he was dismissed and accepted a call to the Congregational church in Lake City, Minn., where he now resides.

REV HENRY PARKER

(BY C. J. SARGENT, OF WARREN.)

was born in Waitsfield. His parents were Stephen C. and Angeline Parker. In his younger days he was a clerk in stores at Warren, Brookfield and in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and from there he went to Meadville College, Penn., in 1874, where he graduated in 1877, and then went to Quincy, Mass., and to other places preaching on trial, and finally settled in Nashua, N. H., with a large salary. He is a fine speaker and a deep thinker, of the Unitarian theology.

ELLEN H. SAMPSON, daughter of Rev. Guy C. Sampson, was born in this town, as she wrote the Compiler, from Lapeer, Mich., in 1858. Miss S. has been many years a poetical correspondent for several of the current papers and magazines. Her father, a well-known anti-slavery and temperance editor and lecturer, died in the West some years since. He edited a temperance paper for some time, published at Woodstock, which town will doubtless have some more definite account of him and his family.

From the Vermont Record.

AMARIAH CHANDLER was born in Deerfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1782, the youngest, and last survivor, of 9 children of Moses and Persis (Harris) Chandler, both of them natives of Lancaster, Mass. When about 5 years of age he removed to Shelburne, Mass., where he lived till manhood. He fitted for college with Rev. Theophilus Packard, of Shelburne, entered the junior class in the University of Vermont in 1805, and was graduated in 1807. At the time of his death he was the oldest alumnus of the University.

He read theology with Rev. Theophilus Packard about a year, was licensed by the North Hampshire (now Franklin) Association, Nov. 8, 1808, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in

Waitsfield, Vt., Feb. 7, 1810. Rev. Elijah Lyman, of Brookfield, preached the sermon, from Luke 2 : 34. He was dismissed Feb. 3, 1830, and became stated supply of the Second Congregational church in Hardwick, to which he preached nearly 10 years. During that time a revival took place, and 40 were added to the church. He was installed pastor of the First Congregational church in Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 25, 1832. Rev. Bancroft Foster preached the sermon. In 1846, he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Vermont. In 1853, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts. His sermon before the Legislature of Vermont in 1824, was published, as were also several others of his occasional sermons and some miscellaneous pamphlets. They are evidently the productions of a mind of great native strength. He died in Greenfield, Oct. 20, 1864.

He married, Oct. 2, 1808, Abigail Whitney, of Shelburne, Mass., by whom he had 4 sons and 4 daughters. She died June 19, 1833, and he married, Nov. 17, 1840, Mary (Nims) Roberts, widow of Horace Roberts, Esq., of Whitingham, Vt. She died Mar. 1, 1852, and he married, Oct. 2, 1855, Mrs. Eliza (Bixby) Gleason, widow of Solomon Gleason, of Coleraine, Mass, P. H. W.

Coventry, Vt., Nov. 26, 1864.

ROSWELL G. HORR,

Congressman, was born in Waitsfield, but left when about 2 years old. He is now serving his second term at Washington, as member of the House of Representatives from Michigan, and has the name of being the "wittiest" man in Congress. During the campaign of 1880, he re-visited Waitsfield, and made an address at short notice, which was enthusiastically received.

MILITARY, CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 778.

The Memorial Record of Waitsfield, Vt., prepared by Rev. A. B. Dascomb. Published by vote of the town. *Montpelier: Printed at the Freeman Steam Printing Establishment*, 1867.

[Extract from, of interesting facts not given in Mr. Fisk's paper :]

Luther Ainsworth enlisted August 14, 1861, in Co. H, 6th Vt. Reg.; mustered in 2d Lt.; promoted Feb. 18, '62, to 1st Lt.; Sept. 20, '62, Capt.; killed May 4, '63, near Fredericksburg, Va., while leading his men in a charge upon the enemy. He was shot throug the abdomen, dying a few hours after he was wounded. His homeless, orphaned children draw a pension of $20 per month.

Albert D. Barnard enlisted in Co. B, 13th Reg., Aug. 25, '62; mustered in Oct. 10, '62; discharged with his company at Brattleboro, July 21, '63, in a state of exhaustion; fever set in; died Aug. 12. '63, aged 21 years.

Mitchell Basconner enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H, 6th Reg.; mustered Oct. 15, '61; killed at Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, '62.

Charles M. Benedict enlisted May 7, '61, in Co. F, 2d Reg.; mustered in June 20, '61; deserted Aug. 30, '62.

Leonard C. Berry enlisted in Co. H, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Dec. 14, '63; mustered in Dec. 18, '63; was in hospital at Washington 3 months with a wound; transferred to Co. H, 4th Reg., Feb. 25, '65; mustered out July 13, '65; wounded June 16, '64, in the arm.

Henry N. Bushnell enlisted Aug. 14, '61, as a member of Co. H, 6th Reg.; mustered in as Sergt., Oct. 15, '61; received a commission as 2d Lieut., May 4, '63; as 1st Lieut., May 15, '64; as Captain, Oct. 29, '64; on detached service in Division Sharpshooters 4 months; 5 months served as 1st Lieut. Co. C, 6th Reg. With others of his company from this town, he was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged—about 25 engagements—covering 50 days' fighting; in his 4 years' service was sick less than a week, and never wounded, save very slightly; mustered out June 26, '65.

Bertram D. Campbell enlisted in Co. H, 3d Reg. June 3, '61; mustered out Aug., '61 enlisted again in Co. H, 6th Reg.; thrown out by the surg.; re-enlisted in Co. G, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862. Toward the close of the summer compaign, sent to hospital at Philadelphia; discharged honorably Oct. 22, '62, receiving a pension of $6 per month. Aug. 9, '64, again enlisted for the town of Barton, in Co. C, 1st Vt. Cav. mustered in Aug. 11, '64. In the battle at Winchester, Sept. 19, '64, shot through the abdomen and died in a few moments.

He was buried near a white church, 1½ mile east of Winchester.

Oliver C. Campbell, brother of Bertram D., enlisted in Co. I, 9th Reg., June 9, '62; promoted 2d Lieut. July 9, '62; taken prisoner with his Regiment at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 14, '62; paroled, was sent to Chicago; Dec. 1, resigned his commission; re-enlisted July 9, '63, in the Veteran Reserve Corps; promoted 1st serg. at the organization of the company, and served at Rutland, Concord, N. H., Boston, Ms., till Nov. 15, '65, was discharged.

Wesley E. Dana enlisted in Co. F, 17th Reg., Jan. 2, '64; discharged July 17, '65; was wounded at Spottsylvania by a ball passing through the neck.

Foster S. Dana, brother of the above, enlisted July 2, '61, in Co. H, 3d Reg.; mustered in July 16, '61; mustered out July 27, '64; was on duty every day of his 3 years' service, though twice wounded, once at Lee's Mills, and again at Spottsylvania, Va.

Three other brothers of the above, C. S., Edwin H., and S. J. Dana, enlisted and served in the army. All six returned safely, after being honorably discharged, having performed 12 years of service.

Albee H. Dewey enlisted in Co. B, 13th Reg., Aug. 25, '62; was mustered in as Sergt., Oct. 10, '62; re-enlisted in the Signal Corps, Oct. 23, '63; Jan. 1, '64, sent to Newbern, N. C.; soon after placed in command of a signal station at Fort Gaston; Sept. 26, attacked by yellow fever; died the 28th, aged 32; buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Newbern.

Hiram F. Dike enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H, 7th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; promoted Corp., Mar. 12, '62; missed in action at Banks' Ford, May 4, '63; supposed to be dead.

Alba B. Durkee enlisted in Co. I, 9th Reg., Dec. 21, '63; mustered in Jan. 6, '64; died Sept. 25, '64.

Isaac H. Elliot enlisted in Co. I, 9th Reg., June 26, '62; mustered in July 9, '62; taken prisoner at Winchester, Sept. 3, '62; held by the enemy 20 days; discharged Sept. 25, '62, by reason of ill-health.

Edward A. Fisk enlisted Aug. 21, '62, in Co. B, 13th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.

Heman R. French enlisted June 23, '62, in Co. I, 9th Reg.; mustered in July 9, '62; taken prisoner with his regiment at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 14, '62; promoted hospital steward, Feb. 4, '65; mustered out June 13, '65.

Ephraim H. Fuller enlisted in Co. H, 6th Reg., Aug. 14, '61; mustered in Oct. 15, '61, as corporal; discharged Oct. 28, '64; wounded at Lee's Mills, Va., Apr. 16, '62, in both thighs; draws a pension of $4 per month.

William H. H. Greenslit enlisted June 20, '62, in Co. I, 9th Reg.; mustered in July 9, '62; committed suicide Aug. 21, '62, at Winchester, Va.

Manley N. Hoyt enlisted in Co. G, 6th Reg., Oct. 7, '61; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; died July 18, '62, at Philadelphia, of chronic diarrhea, aged 31 years.

George M. Jones enlisted in the 2d Reg. U. S. S. S., Co. H, Nov. 28, '63; mustered in Dec. 18, '63; killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, '64, while assisting a wounded comrade from the field. He, like the others from this town killed in that battle, was struck in the head and killed instantly.

John F. Jones enlisted Sept. 10, '61, in Co. G, 6th Reg.; mustered in as Sergt., Oct. 15, '61; discharged Apr. 17, '63, on account of sickness; re-enlisted in Massachusetts; after a few months' service, sickened, and died Nov. 28, '64.

Eugene E. Joslin enlisted in the 2d Reg. of U. S. S. S., Co. H, Nov. 28, '63; mustered in Dec. 18, '63; promoted Corp., Nov. 1, '64; afterwards Sergt.; transferred to Co. H, 4th Reg., Feb. 25, '65; discharged July 13, '65; wounded in the shoulder at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, '64.

Seymour L. Kneeland enlisted Nov. 28, '63, in 1st Cav. Reg., Co. C; mustered in Dec. 25, '63; transferred to Co. A, June 21, '65; mustered out Aug. 9, '65; taken prisoner Dec. 19, '64, on picket duty near Woodstock, Va., by scouts of the 12th Va. Cav.; kept at Staunton, Va., 12 days; taken to Richmond and confined in Libb

Prison. His food was the usual scant allowance of corn bread and poor bacon—just enough to hold flesh and spirit together; was paroled Mar. 9. '65; exchanged about a month after.

James L. Maynard enlisted in Co. H, 2d Reg., U. S. S. S., Nov. 28, '63; mustered in Dec. 18, '63; killed May 6, '64, at the battle of the Wilderness; shot through the head. Like the others from this town killed in that battle, his body was not recovered.

Ziba H. McAllister enlisted Aug. 25, '62, in Co. B, 13th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63; re-enlisted in Co. C, 1st Vt. Cav., Nov. 30, '63; mustered in Dec. 25, '63; mustered out Aug. 9, '65, having been transferred to Co. A, June 21, '65; wounded Oct. 7, '64, in the side and back, while on duty in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.

Irenas P. Newcomb enlisted in Co. H, 6th Reg., Aug. 14, '61; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; died at Hampton, Va., of typhoid pneumonia, Apr. 9, '62, aged 18 years and 8 months; buried there.

Edwin F. Palmer enlisted Aug. 25, '62, in Co. B, 13th Reg.; mustered in as Sergt., Oct. 10, '62; promoted 2d Lieut., Nov. 4, '62; mustered out July 21, '63. Lieut. Palmer kept a record of his army life, and has since published it in a neat book form, entitled "Camp Life," containing 224 pp. The book is a history of his company, in which there were 23 men from this town; also of the 13th Reg. and 2d Brig. It is a graphic portrayal of the discomforts, weariness, danger, with the occasional relief of comfort, rest and pleasure, incident to soldiers' life.

Dexter Parker enlisted Aug. 25, '62, in Co. B, 13th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 10, '62; in the battle of Gettysburg was severely wounded in the hand; mustered out July 21, '63; draws a pension of $4 per month.

Lorin B. Reed enlisted Aug. 25, '62; in Co. B, 13th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 10, '62; musician in the brigade band; died of measles in hospital at Wolf Run Shoals, May 30, '63, aged 21 years, 11 months.

Oscar C. Reed enlisted Aug. 25, '62, in Co. B, 13th Reg.; died of fever in hospital near Fairfax, Va., Dec. 26, '62, aged 24. His body, and that of his cousin, Lorin B. Reed, were brought home for burial.

Edwin R. Richardson enlisted in Co. H, 6th Reg., Aug. 14, '61; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; promoted Corp., Feb. 8, '62; promoted Sergt., July 10, '63; 1st Sergt., June 5, '64; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; killed at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, '64; shot through the head, and died immediately. His body was brought home for burial.

Loren S. Richardson enlisted Nov. 28, '63; mustered in as a recruit in Co. H, 2d Reg. of U. S. S. S., Dec. 18, '63; transferred to Co. H, 4th Reg., Feb. 25, '65; mustered out July 14, '65; wounded severely in the shoulder, at Cold Harbor, June 10, '64.

Lucius D. Savage enlisted in Co. F, 2d Reg., May 20, '61; in the battle of Savage Station, June 29, '62, wounded and permanently disabled in the right knee, and taken prisoner; released July 25, '62; discharged Nov. 29, '62; receives a half pension, $4 per month.

Dr. Henry C. Shaw went out from this town as Assistant Surgeon of the 2d N. H. Reg.; serving out his time, 3 months, returned as Assistant Surgeon in 5th Vt. Reg.; died of fever at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 7, '62, aged 30. His remains were brought home for interment.

Lucius S. Shaw, Esq., brother of Dr. Henry C., while practicing law in Lawrence, Kansas, enlisted in the 2d Kansas Reg.; was promoted Lieut., and killed Sept. 3, '61, aged 31, by an accident on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, caused by the burning of a bridge. His body lies beside that of his brother.

Daniel P. Shepard enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H, 6th Reg.; mustered Corp., Oct. 15, '61; afterwards served as teamster; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; mustered out June 26, '65; wounded in the leg at Lee's Mills, Va., Apr. 16, '62.

Mason C. Shepard, brother of Daniel P., enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H, 6th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; transferred to Co. G, Jan. 1, '65; transferred back May 18, '65;

in hospital several months; mustered out June 26, '65; wounded in the breast and face at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.

Lewis M. Spaulding enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H, 6th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, '64. A ball pierced his head while charging the enemy with the Vermont troops, and he died instantly.

Solon S. Spaulding, brother of Lewis M., enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H, 6th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; promoted Corp.; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; discharged June 12, '65, with health impaired by long-continued sickness.

Harlan P. Stoddard enlisted in Co. E, 2d Reg., May 1, '61; in the battle at Savage Station, wounded by the passage of a ball through the pelvis, and taken prisoner; discharged July 30, '63. His wound he will probably never recover from. He receives a full pension, $15 per month. Three of his brothers followed him into the U. S. service.

Horace B. Stoddard enlisted in Co. F, 2d Reg., Sept. '61; a few months before the expiration of his time of service, while at his post in the battle of the Wilderness, was struck by a ball in the head, and it is supposed died instantly. His body, and that of his brother, L. Thompson Stoddard, were not recovered.

L. Thompson Stoddard enlisted in Co. B, 13th Reg., Aug. 25, '62; mustered out July 21, '63; re-enlisted in Co. C, 17th Reg., Jan. 5, '63; mustered in Corp.; carried the State colors till cut and torn in pieces by shot and shell; at the time of the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, was wounded in the shoulder while trying to get back to the Union lines, and taken prisoner; spared the horrors of long confinement in Southern prisons; died 8 days after the explosion, Aug. 7, '64, while in the hands of the enemy.

Lyman Stoddard enlisted Sept. 20, '61; mustered in Oct. 15, '61, as a member of Co. G, 6th Reg.; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; mustered out June 26, '65; two brothers also served in the army for other towns, Daniel and Franklin Stoddard.

Cyron G. Thayer enlisted Aug. 25, '62, in Co. B, 13th Reg.; died May 20, '63, of measles, age 21.

James M. Thayer, brother of Cyron G., enlisted; mustered into the same company at the same time; discharged for sickness Jan. 22, '63; has since died.

Orcus C. Wilder enlisted Aug. 25, '62, in Co. B, 13th Reg.; mustered Capt. Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63. Capt. Wilder and the 20 men or more in his company from Waitsfield, were hotly engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, though none were killed. This was all the fighting they saw during their 9 months' service.

OUR ENLISTMENTS IN OTHER TOWNS.

Young men who grew up among us and are known to all.

Matthias J. Bushnell, age 26, enlisted in 1st Wis. Cav., Co. B, Aug. 24, '61; mustered in Corp.; killed in a small engagement with the rebels, near Madison, Ark., Aug. 3, '62, while guarding a wagon train. All who were with him were killed or taken prisoners.

Hiland G. Campbell, age 26, enlisted for the town of Warren, as a recruit for the 3d Vt. Battery. In Oct. kicked by a horse, and injured in the thigh; remained in hospital; discharged; receives a pension of $8 per month; bounty $733.34, Government and town.

Israel Childs, a former resident of the town for many years, enlisted early in the war, in the 30th Wis. Reg., and served 3 years, a part of the time in the frontier service.

Chester S. Dana, age 33, enlisted for Fayston; bounty $200, from Government.

Edwin H. Dana, age 32, enlisted for Waterbury; was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, '64; draws a pension of $6 per month; bounty, $300 government, and $300 town.

Samuel J. Dana, age 29, brother of Edwin H. and the three before named, enlisted for Fayston; wounded by a shell at Gettysburg; bounty from government $25.

William W. McAllister, age 20, enlisted Aug. 8, '64, in 3d Vt. Light Artill., on de-

tached service at Rutland, Vt., and Fairhaven, Ct., 6 months, the remainder of the time at Petersburg, Va.; discharged June 15, '65; bounty, $500.

Harlen G. Newcomb, age 24, enlisted Aug. 19, '62, in Co. K, 145th N. Y. Vols.; mustered in on Staten Island; fall of the next year, while in hospital, detailed as nurse; Mar., '64, transferred to Co. I, 107th N. Y. Vols.; next month joined the company at Shelbyville, Tenn., detailed at Div. Head Quarters, Sept., '64, after surrender of Atlanta; rejoined his company, May 23, '65; discharged June 19, '65; bounty, $175, from government, state, and town.

Daniel Russ, age 29, enlisted June 23, '62, in Co. I, 9th Reg. Vt. Vols.; taken prisoner and paroled at the surrender of Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, '62; detailed as clerk in dispensary, April 15, '63; in hospital from Sept. '63, till Jan. 12, '64, when he rejoined his company; promoted Sergt. Mar. 26, '64; 1st Sergt., Mar. '65; discharged by order of the President, June 8, '65, at Manchester, Va.; bounty, $100.

James C. Russ, brother of Daniel, enlisted in Co. A, 42d Wis. Vols,; discharged June 28, '65.

Frank E. Spaulding, aged 26, enlisted in Sheldon, Sept. 61, in Co. K, 6th Reg. Vt. Vols.; discharged June 30, '62, for disability.

George E. Spaulding, aged 18, brother of Frank E., Solon S. and Lewis M., enlisted in Co. G, 10th N. Y. Vols. for Albany; served from April till Aug. '65; bounty, $600, from town.

Charles D. Tewksbury, aged 23, enlisted Sept. 17, '61, in Co. B, 52d Ill. Vols. Inf.; mustered in at Geneva, Ill., Oct. 25, '61, as Corp.; promoted Sergt., May 16, '62; re-enlisted as veteran Dec. 25, '63; promoted 1st Sergt. Apr. '64; mustered out July 6, '65, at Louisville, Ky., receiving a lieutenant's commission; received $502 bounty from government, and $1 from Bureau Co., Ill.; was wounded at the battle of Shiloh in the head; in hospital only long enough to have his wound dressed during his 4 years' service; traveled with his regiment over 6,000 miles, 1,600 of which he marched on foot; after that, started off under Gen. Sherman, and marched around to Savannah, and up to Washington.

Isaac Norton Tewksbury, uncle of Chas. D., native of Waitsfield, and more than 20 years resident, served in a Mich. Reg.; killed in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, aged 52.

Other persons, natives of Waitsfield, have doubtless served in the army, but the compiler has failed to learn the facts in regard to them.

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AFTER THE CRUCIFIXION.

BY MRS. T. E. FISHER.

"Jesus has died upon the cross!"
Oh how the tidings fell
With stunning weight on those who loved
The "Hope of Israel!"

A few had owned Him as the Christ.
The "very Christ," and they
Had left their all to follow Him
Upon His blessed way.

But Oh, they had not understood
How dark that way must be,
They knew not that the Son of God
Could die upon the tree.

And when they saw Him on the cross,
Hope was not wholly gone,
They thought by some mysterious power
God might save His Son.

But when He bowed His godlike head
And yielded up the ghost,
When He had died as dies mere man,
They gave up all for lost.

Oh, who can paint the bitter grief
That wrung their hearts that hour,
The deep, unutterable despair
That crushed them with its power.

Had He deceived them? Could it be
The Shiloh had not come?
Their brows were pale with grief and dread,
Their ashy lips were dumb.

Three days His body, cold and still,
Within the grave had lain,
When thrilled their hearts the joyful words,
"Jesus has risen again!"

Jesus has risen again; no more
Anguish and doubts and fears,
Glad joy lights up the wondering eyes
So lately dimmed by tears.

He is the Lord! the mighty God!
The Jesus, the Saviour lives!
And O, new proof, He is the same,
Their unbelief forgives.

Jesus has risen from the dead!
No more we fear to die,
Because Thou livest we shall live,
O, Son of God Most High.

WARREN.

BY CHARLES W. HEMENWAY, OF LUDLOW.

This township lies in lat. 44°, 6′; long. 40°, 11′, in the south-west of Washington Co. The town formerly belonged to Addison Co., and was annexed to Washington Co. by an act of the Legislature, Oct. 28, 1829. The charter was granted Nov. 9, 1780, to John Throop and associates.

GRANTEES AS DRAWN WITH NO. OF LOT.

John Marcy, Jr., lot 21; Oliver Barker, 19; Stephen Marcy, 17; Nathaniel and Elisha Frisbee, 15; Oliver Farnsworth, 13; Nathan Hale, 11; Seth Austin, 9; Ruggles Kent, 7; Joseph Marcy, 5; Joel Roberts, 3; Abraham Baldwin, 1; Loudan Gallop, 2; Hezekiah Spencer, 4; Jonas Fay, 6; Jonathan Bruce, 8; William Gallop, 10; Elisha Hawley, 14; Benijah Child, 16; Stephen Jacobs, 18; Timothy Andrus, 20; Miles Beach, 22; Jonathan Pierce, 23; Bartholomew Durkee, 27; Wm. Strong, 29; Wm. Ripley, 31; First settled minister, 12; English school, 25; Asa Whitcomb, 33; Uriah Tracy, 35; Lemuel Hopkins and Oliver Wolcott, Jr., 37; Noah Hatch, 39; Moses Seymour and Alex. Catline, 49; Thomas Chamberlin, 41; Chauncey Smith, 44; Elihu Kent, 42; John Jacob, 40; George Swan, 38; Benjamin Kent, 36; Gurshon Olds, 34; Thaddeus Leavitt, 32; Thaddeus King, 30; Wm. Roberts, 28; William Marsley, 26; John Throop, 24; Joseph Kimball, 45; John Whitcomb, 47; Parmela Jacobs, 49; Chapman Whitcomb, 51; County Grammar School, 53; Asahel Smith, 55; Anthony Whitcomb, 57; Timothy Child, 59; Chauncey Goodrich, 61; Jedediah Strong, 62; Daniel Adams, 63; David Fuller, 60; Thomas Tolman, 58; support of the ministry, 56; Wm. Lyon, 54; David Wilcox, 52; John Trumbull, 50; Thomas Branard, 48; James Thomson, 64; Joel Ballou, 65; Ebenezer Swan, 66; College right, 67; George Dunkins, 68; Samuel Marcy, 69; Dudley Baldwin, 70; seventy division lots; lotted, Nov. 4, 1789.

The lots were drawn by 70 slips numbered from 1 to 70, put into a hat, with 70 other slips with the names of one of the grantees, or of a public right, to be drawn, on each, put into another hat, and both hats shook to the satisfaction of all present, when a paper was first drawn from the hat with names, and then a paper from the hat with the number of the lots. The town is bounded N. by Waitsfield and Fayston, E. by Roxbury, S. by Granville, Addison Co., and W. by Lincoln, Addison Co. By act of Legislature, 1824, four tiers of lots were set off from Lincoln to Warren. There were two divisions of land in town of 70 lots each.

The soil of the township is very good, and the most part of it quite free from stone. It is well adapted to raising corn, potatoes and English grain. The face of the land is rather hilly. The ledges are chiefly a sort of mica slate. There is some limestone, but it is not plenty. There have never been but two kilns burned in town—those at a somewhat remote period, the ruins of which are still seen. There are, also, some fine specimens of crystal quartz here.

Mad river runs nearly through the centre of the town, and has several tributaries. Stetson brook runs through Stetson Hollow, and empties into Mad river about 2 miles above Warren village. Lincoln brook heads on Lincoln mountain, and runs through Warren South Hollow, and empties into Mad river about half a mile above the village. Minor brook rises on Roxbury mountain, flows westerly, and empties into Mad river at the village. Ford brook, from Lincoln mountain, flows easterly, and empties into the river at the lower end of the village. Clay brook, heading on Lincoln mountain, runs easterly through Grand Hollow, and empties into the river some 2 miles below the village. Shepherd brook, from Roxbury mountain, runs westerly, and empties into the river 2 miles below the village. Thus, the town is well watered, and these streams abound with trout. There are many good mill privileges also on these streams.

The town was organized Sept. 20, 1798, Ezra Miller, moderator; Samuel Laird, first town clerk; Ruel Sherman, Joseph Raymond, Seth Leavett, selectmen; Samuel

Laird, John Sherman, Joseph Raymond, listers; Ruel Sherman, collector; John Woodard, grand juryman; and Joseph W. Eldridge was the first representative in 1810. The first physician was Dr. Fish; the first merchant, Watrous Mather; first lawyer, A. P. Huntoon; and the first tavern-keeper, Amos Rising.

It is quite impossible at the present day to form a just conception of the labor and hardships these earlier settlers encountered, leaving the comforts and conveniences of older towns, and moving with their families into a mountain, wilderness town, and into houses that were insufficient to protect them from the winds of winter, and with but scanty fare for large families; but with untiring zeal they felled the dense forest trees. The grand old maples and hemlocks grouned beneath the woodman's axe, and they soon had sufficient land cleared to raise the grain for their families, and before this was done, they must have made long foot-journeys, or on horseback, to distant towns for grain—to Waitsfield, over the Roxbury mountain to Roxbury, and thence to Randolph, some 30 miles distant, and even at times to Windsor, some 65 miles distant, and that by bridle-path and marked trees, fording streams.

Seth Leavett chopped, cleared and cultivated the first acre in town. The first house was built on the farm now owned by Judge Upham.

Cynthia, daughter of Ruel and Olive Sherman, was the first child born in town, Oct. 17, 1797. She married Robert Leach, and was living in Randolph in 1870.

Lucius Leavett was the first male child born in town, Mar. 5, 1798. The first marriage was that of John Wilcox, of Roxbury, and Abigail Steel, of Warren. The first person buried in town was Chloe Sherman, wife of Ruel Sherman. The graveyard at the river was laid out Apr. 1, 1826; children of Oliver Porter were the first buried in it.

David Ralph built the first house on the river at the village, where Morris Sterling now lives, and I think that a part of the old house is now standing. A man by the name of Stetson built the second house, near where George Bragg now lives. Richard Sterling built the first tavern, Isaac Ralph built the first store, and Otis Wilson carried on the first tannery. The first school-house was built in 1805, in district No. 1, where the school-house now stands. There are 9 school districts, and most of the school-houses are very good. The average term of school is 6 months a year.

At the freeman's meeting, Sept. 2, 1800, 12 took the freeman's oath. The first vote for governor stood for Isaac Tichenor, 12 votes, and for lieut. governor, Paul Brigham, 13; Samuel Mattocks, treasurer; councillors: Benj. Swan, 1 vote; Stephen Bradley, 10 votes; Nathaniel Niles, 10; John Burnham, 10; Samuel Safford, 10; John Willard, 10: Jonas Galusha, 10; Stephen Paul, 10; Peter Olcutt, 10; John White, 10; Daniel Wright, 10; Oliver Gallop, 10; Timothy Stanley, 10.

AARON RISING GOING TO MILL.

Mr. Rising related to me that when 16 years old, the family having had nothing to eat but pumpkin and potatoes with milk for 2 weeks, they made some salts, and sent him to Randolph for grain. His brother gave him 25 cts. to buy his dinner. He went to Waitsfield, and crossed the mountain to Roxbury. The road through the woods was a bridle-path, and the roots of the trees so thick the horse had to step pretty long sometimes. He stopped at Roxbury for dinner, but finding they had nothing to eat but potatoes and milk there, and that he would have to wait for the potatoes to be cooked, he pushed on to Braintree, finding nothing but potatoes and milk there again, and deferred dining until he should reach Randolph. Having arrived, he went straight to the mill. The miller weighed his salts, and let him have 3 bushels of grain, and paid him the balance due in money. He would not let him have more grain, saying that he must divide among the people or they would starve.

Our "boy sent to mill," said he turned out his horse to feed while his grist was being ground. They had plenty to eat there,

but he was so bashful he did not dare to ask for anything. He was very hungry, but hoped when he got back to Braintree he could get some potatoes and milk, at least. He reached Braintree, and then concluded to go on to Roxbury, as he could stay there over night, and by starting early in the morning, reach home in time for the family to bake for breakfast; but when he arrived at Roxbury, the inhabitants had gone to bed, and not seeing any lights, it made him homesick, and he concluded to go on a little farther to a Mr. Sampson's, who lived up close under the mountain. When he got up to Sampson's, it was so dark there he could not stay there possibly, and he kept on. He was very tired and hungry, but he led the old mare along with the 3 bushels of meal on her back. When he got about half way up the mountain, he heard a wolf howl behind him, and pretty soon, another one answer ahead of him; soon, another one in the north, then in the south. He stopped to rest the old mare and himself. He was so hungry and tired, he thought that if he had got to live to be an old man, and always fare as hard as now, that he did not much care if the wolves did take him; that they would tear him to pieces in about two minutes, he considered, and it would be over with; but he started along pretty soon. He could hear the wolves in the bushes close by. They did not howl now, for they could see him, and were only watching when to spring upon him. He scrambled up on to the old mare's back. He thought that he would let them take her first. It soon began to grow a little light. He kept urging the old mare along, and when he got out of the woods, it was so light the wolves left him. He got home about sunrise. He dragged the meal into the house, and went up stairs to bed, so tired and exhausted that he could hardly get up there. When breakfast was ready, he was called up, but when they gave him a piece of bread only about half as large as his hand, and a small quantity of milk, he said the tears rolled down his cheeks, and it was harder than all he had endured; but they told him that it was more than the "galls" had, and that they must be very saving, for they did not know when they should get any more.

Mr. Rising lived to become quite wealthy, but was blind for the last few years of his life. He narrated these facts to us in his 85th year. He was blind at this time, but his memory was very good.

WARREN BOYS AND THE BEARS.

Some over 40 years since, Christopher Moore, 17 years of age, and De Estings Billings, about the same age, set a bear-trap some 3 miles from the village, on the farm now owned by Milo Bucklin; and on going to the spot the next day, found a two-year old bear in the trap. Thinking it would be nice to take the bear down to the village alive, they each cut a good switch, and gave the bear, who was first disposed to fight, such a thorough whipping he curled down. They did not release him from the trap and so run the risk of losing him, but one took up the bear in his arms and the other the trap, and both together they carried the bear and trap about half a mile to the road, where they had a cart in waiting; but they had to lay the bear down several times and repeat the whipping before they got to the cart, and they got their faces and arms scratched some; but they took him to the village alive.

Warren can boast of strong men. One, Oliver Slack, used to gather his sap here by hand with a hoop, with two five-pail iron kettles, one in each hand.

REV. NATHANIEL STEARNS,

a Methodist, was the first minister settled in town. Rev. Mr. Wheelock, Congregationalist, was expecting to be settled first, but the Methodists, thinking that the privilege equally belonged to them to settle the first pastor, and thereby to obtain for their minister the right of land by charter to the first clergyman settled, went in the night for Elder Stearns, and installed him first. He was secured a salary of $100 a year, paid in grain.

WARREN RIVER MEETING HOUSE SOCIETY,

was organized Jan. 19, 1838, and a committee chosen to build the house, 40x50

ft., of fair proportion, finished plain but well ; Daniel Ralph built the house, Rev. E. Scott, M. E., from Montpelier, preached the dedication sermon, and the M. E. Conference sent ministers here for several years. The house is a union building, and the different denominations have had stated times to preach ; the Episcopal Methodist, the 1st Sabbath in every month and every other 2d Sabbath ; the Universalist the 3d Sabbath in every month ; the Protestant Methodist, the 4th Sabbath in the first 9 months in the year ; the other denominations to occupy the remainder of the time. The other denominations in this vicinity are Baptist, Congregationalist, Adventist, Seventh day Adventist, and Spiritualists. Much of the time no regular preaching has been sustained in the union meeting house.

Rev. J. Waldron came here in 1871, to preach for a year, and staid 2 years. He was from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and was liked very much. Rev. Mr. Burgin, the next pastor, came from Lincoln, and staid 2 years.

The church at East Warren was built in 1834. It is also a union building, but the people are mostly Methodists in that vicinity ; and there is a M. E. Church, a branch of the church at Waitsfield, here. Rev. J. Boyce, from Waitsfield, preached here half of the time, for there has never been a settled minister there. I have tried to find the church records, but cannot.

REV. JOSHUA TUCKER,

was born in Salem, Mass., June 14, 1800. In 1826, he married Anna S. Cook, of Chelsea, Mass. He received his theological education in New Hampshire, and commenced to preach at the age of 28. In 1830, he was ordained at Washington, and was pastor of Washington and of Vershire until 1833, when he removed to Chelsea, but remained pastor of Washington, Vershire and Williamstown until 1839. He then removed to Warren, where he preached 2 years. Since then he has lived at different times in the towns of Lincoln, Washington, Huntington, Starksboro, Middlesex, Northfield and Hydepark ; from Hydepark he removed for the third time to Starksboro, where he now resides. He gave up preaching about a year ago from ill health. He preached the gospel 50 years, had 11 children, 7 now living ; died in Lincoln, aged 78. His wife is now (1881) living in Starksboro.

REV. JAIRIUS EATON,

came to this town from Enosburgh, in 1854, and preached here ever after part of the time, until his death, Dec. 25, 1861. He was a Wesleylan Methodist.

JOSEPH W. ELDRIDGE, ESQ.,

born in Stonington, Ct., May 17, 1777, married at Brooklyn, Ct., Jan. 30, 1804, to Betsy Tyler, daughter of William Tyler, and grand-daughter of Gen. Putnam. Mr. Eldridge moved into town early ; was town clerk 14 years, and the first post master, which office he held 30 years. He was the first representative from this town to the legislature, and married the first couple in town. He came into town himself before he was married, and went back to Connecticut after his wife. Mrs. Eldridge made her bridal-journey to her new home in the wilderness of Warren, on horse back. She was a member of the Congregational church, and an exemplary Christian. Their door and purse were always open for the benefit of the gospel. The ministers always found a home with them. He had nearly lived man's allotted time when he was suddenly called. He stepped out to speak to a neighbor passing his house, tripped on a small stick, fell upon his hands and knees, broke a blood vessel in falling, and lived only 36 hours after ; aged 65 years, 1842. Mr. Eldridge's first wife died in 1831 ; in 1833, he married Mrs. Deborah Durkee, who died in 1869.

DEACON JAMES ALLEN,

born in Walpole, N. H., May 28, 1787, married Achsah, daughter of David and Effie Young, in 1807, and moved into this town, on the farm now owned by John Cardell, in 1810. He soon bought the farm now owned by Sylvester Wheeler. It was a wilderness farm then, and there was only a path by marked trees by which he went to his land to chop. He was a very industrious man, and when it was no

weather to work out doors, he made spinning-wheels for the wives and daughters of the settlers. Mrs. Allen had a great fear of the Indians, although she had never seen one. One day, when Mr. Allen was out at work, near night a ragged, rough-looking man came into the house, set down his gun, and told her he wanted some supper and to stay all night. She said he could have some supper, but she could not keep him over night. She says she flew around pretty lively, thinking this was an Indian, any way, and that her time had come. Mr. Allen came in soon, and told the man he would show him where to go to find lodging. As they started out, Mrs. Allen took her babe in her arms and followed at a distance, fearing the supposed Indian would kill her husband; but the man proved to be a Mr. Atwood, from Hancock, who had been out hunting and lost his way.

Mrs. Allen united with the Baptist church when only 16, and has lived a praiseworthy life. Soon after Mr. Allen came into town he was chosen deacon of the Baptist church at Waitsfield, which had a branch in Warren, and held the office till his death in 1876, aged 89.

JOSEPH A. CURTIS,

born in Hanover, N. H., Nov. 1787, was married in 1807 to Amelia Bissell, and moved to this town. Soon after he was appointed judge in the county court, and has been State senator. He was reputed here a very good scholar. He died in 1867.

WILLIAM CARDELL,

born in Southwick, Mass., May 3, 1788, removed to Munroe, N. Y.; was married Sept. 23, 1810, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Peers. He came into the east part of the town and settled in 1817, but soon sold out his land for store goods, in which he was unfortunate, and lost nearly all his property. He then bought a tract of land in that part of the town called South Hollow, comprising several farms now. He was a great worker, cleared many acres of land, and made the mountain road to Lincoln for 50 cts. per rod. While making the road, he had a cabin built on runners, in which to cook and sleep, that he moved along as fast as the road was completed.

He also kept a tavern and toll-gate several years, and was a merchant some time. When he came into town he had about $1,000, but owing to his misfortune, had only about $200 when he bought in South Hollow, and by his unremitting toil and economy, amassed a large property, and was the wealthiest man in town at his death. He has three sons living in town, and one in Boston, Mass., all being wealthy. He sold his farm in South Hollow at length, and moved into the village, where he died Nov. 2, 1870, aged 82 years. He was many years a member of the M. E. church.

COL. STEPHEN L. SARGENT,

born in Windsor, Jan. 19, 1789, came to this town with his father, Moses Sargent, when 13 years of age. There were only 12 families in town when he came. He lived on the same farm that his father settled on, and married Bridget Shaw, of Hartland. They have 3 sons and 2 daughters. Col. Sargent went with some 20 volunteers to Plattsburgh, N. Y., but did not arrive until the battle was over. In 1820, he was commissioned lieut. colonel; in 1822, colonel of the 4th reg. 1st brigade, 4th division of Vt. militia. He was a prompt, faithful officer. He gave me these facts when past 85 years of age, and his mind at this time was remarkably clear. I am indebted to him for more information about the early settlers than any one else in town. He was the oldest Free Mason in town; was a member over 50 years, and was buried under the Masonic order.

DENSLOW UPHAM,

born in Weathersfield in 1800, moved into town in 1818. He married, Aug. 1823, Ada H. Richardson, daughter of James Richardson. Mr. Upham is a man of good education and sound judgment. He surveyed and lotted the 2d division of land in town, and was appointed a judge of the county court in 1853–'54; elected State senator in 1864–'65. Mr. Upham has a very pleasant family, and whoever calls there is always treated very hospitably.

RICHARD STERLING

moved from South Woodstock, Feb. 22, 1823. He lived on the place now owned by G. W. Cardell, 14 years; kept tavern 4 years of the time, then moved to Grand Hollow. He was born in Lyme, Ct., Dec. 21, 1777. At the age of 5 years his father removed to South Woodstock, Vt. When Richard Sterling came to Warren, there were but three houses in the village. He kept the first tavern, was never absent from a town meeting, and voted for every President after he was 21. He died July 23, 1872, aged 94 years, 7 mos. 2 days.

HIRAM BRADLEY,

came from Pomfret here in 1824. He was an educated man, and a teacher in his early life, but was very much broken down in his old age. Mrs. Bradley, his wife, is one of those old ladies, we seldom meet, so pleasant and so social, with a well cultivated mind; though over 70 when we last saw her, she conversed upon any subject introduced, with ease.

AMOS RISING,

born in Southwick, Massachusetts, 1769, moved to Warren in 1799; had 3 children; his oldest daughter now living in Warren, aged 86; his son is a lawyer in the West. She now lives on her father's old place, where he first settled, her name is Mrs. Lorenzo Nichols. He died 1845, aged 65.

His brother, Tehan Rising, came to Warren in 1800. He had 6 children, only one lived to grow up. Aaron Rising came to Warren in 1802. They were all influential men, and helped build up the town.

LONGEVITY OF WARREN TO JAN. 1877.

Mrs. Wm. Porter, 100 years, 6 months and 3 days; Olive, widow of Timothy Vinson, 92 years; Eliza Parsons, 91; Mrs. Richard Sterling, 89; Joseph Lovett, 87; Capt. Timothy Dolbear, 86; Mrs. Gardner Campbell, 86; Jonathan Grow, 86; Jarius Eaton, 85; Ruel Sherman, 84; John Cardell, 84; Mrs. Joseph Lovett, 84; Moses Sargent, 83; Mrs. Amelia Curtis, 83; Mrs. Aaron Rising, 82; William Cardell, 82; Mrs. Abigail Stevens, 81; Philemon Metcalf, 81; Mrs. Alfred Nichols, 80; Ira Putnam, 79; Mrs. Ebenezer Bennett, 79; Jacob Stevens, 79; James Richardson, 79; Abraham Van Deusen, 78; Robert Kelsey, 78; Joseph Hewett, 78; Mrs. James Richardson, 78; Daniel Jones, 78; Wm. Bragg, 77; Mrs. Wm. Bragg, 77; Mrs. Edward Hall, 77; Wm. Porter, 77; James Holden, 76; Mrs. Daniel Jones, 76; Mrs. Daniel Brown, 75; Mrs. Otis Bucklin, 75; Ezra Church, 75; Samuel Bagley, 74; Mrs. Wm. Porter, 74; Mrs. E. P. Landon, 73; Joseph A. Curtis, 73; Thomas Sargent, 73; Daniel Brown, 72; Moses Hall, 72; Joshua Davis, 71; Daniel Howe, 71; Charlotte Buck, 70; Harriet Dickinson, 70; Gardner Campbell, 70; Alvin Porter, 70; Mrs. Hannah Pike, 87; Col. Sargent, 87; Sylvester Upham, 75; Mrs. Phebe Upham, 70; Mrs. Lavina Geer, 78; Mrs. David Banister, 75; Mrs. Henry Dana, 77; Mrs Wm. Cardell, 84; Artemas Banister, 75; Hiram Bradley, 82; Marcena Greenslit, 74; Benjamin Powers, 82; Amos Bagley, 76; Lovina Brigham, 72; John Patrol, 82; Dolly Dimmick, 83; Joseph Hewitt, 77; Lydia J. Hewitt, 81; Horace Powers, 84; Sarah Gifford, 85; Joseph Vickery, 80; James Allen, 89; Samuel C. Turner, 73; Hannah Miller, 88; Esther Moore, 80; Rhoda Dutton, 81; Simeon Pratt, 87; Erastus Buck, 82; Rufus Thayer, 73; Samantha Lamb, 70; Daniel Ralph, 71; Betsey Ainsworth, 75; Samuel Crosier, 81; Clarisa Arnold, 72; Andrew Arnold, 72.

In Warren, Sept. 17, Mrs. Hannah Billings, wife of Mr. Rufus Billings, aged 80 years. Mr. and Mrs. Billings lived together nearly 60 years, and in the community where she died, 38. She was the mother of 14 children, 12 of whom lived to have families, 9 survived her, and 7 attended her funeral. She could number 65 grand-children and 20 great-grand-children.

MANUFACTURES.

Warren Wooden Bowl and Chair Stock Factory, situated on Mad river, at the further south end of the village, was built by Carlos Sargent, in 1809, who put in a forge and manufactured edge tools several years, and sold to Thomas Heyward, who manufactured wooden bowls, fork-stails

and hoe-handles till the fall of 1868, when R. N. and D. D. Hemenway, of Ludlow, bought the shop, and commenced there, Nov. 20, that season, the turning of wooden bowls, with whom, Apr. 1, 1869, C. W. Hemenway, another brother, bought in an equal share, and helped to manufacture bowls and chair-stock until Apr. 1, 1874, when he sold to R. N. and D. D., and returned to farming in Ludlow, and the brothers, R. N. and D. D., continued the business until the fall of 1878, when the shop was burned, after which they sold the privilege to John Bradley, who has since built a shop on the old foundation.

Henry Austin manufactured clapboards on Mad river, about 3 miles above the village, for several years, and then sold out and went West. Alex. Stetson and a Mr. Hanks manufactured clothes-pins a short time; then Mr. Hanks started a shop of his own, but did not run it long. Geo. S. Hanks built a shop also at the north end of the village, on Ford brook at the falls, for the manufacture of rolling-pins, clothes-pins and clapboards for a time, and Walter Bagley manufactured clapboards in South Hollow several years.

Samuel Austin run a distillery many years since in town. His customers would carry their molasses (maple) and get their rum. One day a goverment officer visited him, and finding that he had no license, it cost his brother, Daniel Austin, $150.00 to settle. The old still in now in Christopher Moore's possession.

VILLAGE.

Warren has quite a village. There are some 50 dwelling-houses, 1 church, 1 school-house, a very good one; 3 stores, 2 boot and shoe shops, 1 tannery, 5 blacksmith shops, 2 clap-board mills, 2 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, 3 carriage shops, 1 harness-shop, 1 tin-shop, 2 cooper-shops, 2 clothes-pins shops, 1 gunsmith, 1 millinary shop, a tavern and post-office.

Mad River runs through the village. The water-power here is very good. A stage runs to Roxbury, 7 miles, the nearest railroad station, and back 3 times a week. [Data of 1877; there is now, 1881, a daily stage from Warren to Roxbury.] In other parts of the town, there are 2 carriage-shops, 2 saw-mills, 1 clap-board mill, a shingle factory, 1 black smith shop, and several cooper shops.

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Laird, 1799; Thomas Jerrolds, 1800–6; Joseph W. Eldridge, 1807–20; James Richardson, 1821, 22, 24; Simeon Buck, 1823; Jared W. Shepherd, 1825–28; Sylvanus Payne, 1829–37; Franklin A. Wright, 1838–47; Darius S. Parker, 1848–54; D. D. Hyzer, 1855–63; James Cardell, 1864–80.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Joseph W. Eldridge, 1810–16; Amos Rising, 1816–24, 25, 26; Tehan Rising, 1819; James Richardson, 1823; James Butterfield, 1827; Joseph A. Hyzer, 1828, 32; Moses Sargent, 1829, 30, 31; none 1833, 34, 53; Artemus Cushman, 1835, 36, 42; William Cardell, 1837, 38; William B. Taylor, 1839; Franklin A. Wright, 1840, 41, 54, 55; Thomas Sargent, 1843; Lewis Cardell, 1844; Moses Ordway, 1845, 46; Denslow Upham, 1847; William Rankin, 1848, 49; Gideon Goodspeed, 1850, 51; P. P. Raymond, 1852; Rev. Jarius Eaton, 1856, 59, 60; Pierce Spaulding, 1857, 58; Daniel Ralph, 1861, 62; Rev. John Dolph, 1863, 64; Edwin Cardell, 1865, 66; Otis Bucklin, 1867, 68; James Cardell, 1869, 70, 71; G. W. Cardell, 1872–75; D. D. Hemenway, 1876; Milo Bucklin, 1877, 80, 81; Sylvester Banister, 1878, 79.

CONSTABLES.

James Richardson, 1799, 1811, 12, 13; Elias Miller, 1800, 1; George Lattimer, 1802, 3, 4; Calvin Gilbert, 1805, 6, 7; Amos Rising, 1808, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; William Kent, 1809, 10; Giles Eldridge, 1817; Oramel Williams, 1828, 29, 30; Thomas Sargent, 1831, 36, 52, 53; Lewis Bagley, 1832; P. D. Bagley, 1833, 34, 35; Gideon Goodspeed, 1838, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51; Pierce Spaulding, 1854, 55, 56; Wm. H. H. Hall, 1857, 58, 59; John Thayer, 1860, 61; Edwin Cardell, 1862–80.

PHYSICIANS:—Dr. Fish, Asahel Kendrick, D. C. Joyslin, Dr. Peabody, N. G. Brigham, J. M. Van Deusen, and E. W. Slayton.

ATTORNEYS:—A. C. Huntoon, John H. Senter.

POST MASTERS.

East Warren.—Joseph W. Eldridge, George Lathrop, Wm. Tillotson, Lorenzo Nichols, Nahum Nichols.

At the River.—Parker Putman, D. S. Parker, D. D. Hyzer, H. Fifield, J. G. Sargent, G. W. Cardell, Edwin Cardell.

JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

Joseph A. Curtis, first; F. A. Wright, 1850; Denslow Upham, 1852–54.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

J. W. Eldridge, 1814; Amos Rising, 1822; J. A. Hyzer, 1828; Artemas Cushman, 1836; Gideon Goodspeed, 1845; Denslow Upham, 1850.

STATE SENATORS.

Artemus Cushman, 1840; F. A. Wright, 1846, 47, 56; Joseph A. Curtis, Denslow Upham, 1852, 64.

CENSUS:—1800, 58; 1810, 229; 1820, 320; 1830, 766; 1840, 943; 1850, 962, 1860, 1041; 1870, 1008; 1880, 951.

GRAND LIST:—1870, $2,699.44; 1880, $2,494.64.

MILITARY.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS:—Moses Sargent, Richard Shaw, William Porter, and John Greenslit. John Greenslit died in the war.

SOLDIERS OF 1812:—Thomas Jerrolds, Jesse Stewart, Justin Jacobs, Oliver Persons, Samuel Hard, and Gardner Campbell were in the war of 1812. Jerrolds and Stewart died in the war; George Dimick was in the Mexican war.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Names.	Reg.	Co.	Age.	Enlisted.	Remarks.
Worcester, Almon C. Jr.,	2	F	24	May 7 61	Serg't.; promoted 2d lieut. Aug. 4, 62.
Burbank, Morgan A.	do		24	do	Corporal; discharged Dec. 22, 62.
Ainsworth, Geo. A.	do		19	do	Trans. to invalid corps, Nov. 20, 63.
Cass, Elisha	do		21	do	Discharged Nov. 12, 61.
Mills, Hiram F.	do		23	do	Died June 16, 62.
Worcester, Earl C.	do		22	do	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Quimby, Wm. H. E.	do		22	do	Transferred to invalid corps July 1, 63.
Hewitt, Orin O.	2	H	24	Aug 20 61	Died Jan. 9, 62.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Billings, Wm. W.	3	H	21	July 9 61	Mustered out July 24, 64.
Eldridge, James E.	3	F	19	June 1 61	Pro. 2d lt. Co. H, 11th reg. Aug. 10, 62.
Porter, Rufus W.	3	G	23	July 12 61	Discharged Feb. 22, 63.
Parker, Ransom	3	F	21	Sept 16 61	Died Mar. 7, 62.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Frawley, James	5	D	18	Feb 28 65	Mustered out June 29, 65.
Quinn, Timothy	do		35	Feb 27 65	do do

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Hall, Wm. H. H.	6	G			Captain.
Sterling, Stephen D.	6	H	37	Aug 14 61	Serg't.; reduced to ranks June 2, 63.
Kelsey, Oscar G.	6	G	21	Sept 12 61	Sergeant; died June 9, 62.
Shepherd, Daniel P.	6	H	27		Corporal; reduced to teamster; re-en
Bucklin, Merrill R.	6	G	19	do	do died Aug. 17, 62.
Shattuck, Nathaniel	do		20	Aug 15 61	do died Apr. 19, 62.
Parker, George	6	H	20	do	do reduced to ranks.
Banister, Sylvester	6	A	28	Oct 14 61	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Goodspeed, Elisha	6	G	34	Sept 12 61	Discharged Oct. 20, 66.
Mathers, George	6	H	20	Aug 14 61	do Apr. 17, 62.
McAllister, John	do		22	do	do Feb. 10, 62.
Mills, Charles	6	G	21	Sept 14 61	do July 22, 62.
Moore, William F.	do		23	do	do Jan. 8, 62.
Moore, Winslow S.	6	H	33	do	Pro. corp.; re-en. Dec. 15, 63.
Newton, Chester F.	do		25	do	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Persons, Frederick D.	6	G	18	Oct 1 61	do Mar. 29, 64.
Persons, Harrison W.	do		40	do	Discharged May 28, 62.
Porter, Seth L.	do		19	Sept 10 61	do June 19, 62.

Names.	Reg.	Co	Age.	Enlisted.	Remarks.
Rising, William H.	6	H	42	Aug 14 61	Pro. corp.; re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Spaulding, Charles E.	6	G	33	Sept 18 61	Discharged Nov. 27, 62.
Stoddard, Lyman	do		18	Sept 20 61	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Trask, Frank A.	do		27	Sept 12 61	Promoted corporal.
Dumas, Oliver	do		26	do	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Poland, Benjamin	do		42	Sept 7 64	Mustered out June 19, 65.
Dimick, Darwin E.	6	H	29	Mar 3 65	do June 26, 65.
Pierce, George H.	do		20	do	do do
Persons, Orson F.	do		19	Feb 21 65	do do
				SEVENTH REGIMENT.	
Davis, Benjamin L.	7	K	44	Jan 13 62	Discharged Oct. 15, 62.
Parmenter, Rufus A.	do		19	Dec 8 61	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64; died Apr. 16, 64.
Buzzell, James M.	do		19	Feb 27 65	Mustered out Aug. 4, 65.
				EIGHTH REGIMENT.	
Leavitt, Nehemiah	8	C	21	Nov 21 61	Pro. serg't.; discharged Sept. 4, 63.
Spear, Augustus C.	8	G	26	Dec 31 61	Discharged June 6, 62.
Bucklin, Mason C.	8	A	19	Dec 11 63	
Bucklin, Milo	do		20	Dec 14 63	Sick in general hospital, Aug. 31, 64.
Cass, James	do		18	Dec 11 63	
Dumas, Morris	do		27	Dec 18 63	
Kingsbury, Ezra	8				
Waldron, Don G.	8				
Aldrich, Charles W.	8	B	19	Mar 20 65	Mustered out June 28, 65.
				NINTH REGIMENT.	
Minor, Asahel	9	I	40	June 24 62	Serg't.; reduced to ranks Nov. 11, 63.
Brown, Henry	9	D	22	June 5 62	Sick in general hospital, Aug. 31, 64.
Lovejoy, Albert J.	9	I	18	June 27 62	Discharged Aug. 4, 63.
				TENTH REGIMENT.	
Brown, George	10	B	18	July 21 62	
Mather, James M.	do		21	July 18 62	Wd.; in general hospital Aug. 31, 64.
Mathews, George	do		20	do	
				ELEVENTH REGIMENT.	
Miller, James E.	11	L	30	June 10 63	Sergeant; prisoner since June 23, 63.
Eldridge, Joseph W.	11	H	21	Aug 14 63	do pro. corp. Jan. 21, 64; pro. serg't. May 6, 64; died June 24, 64.
				VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.	
Thayer, Aretus	13	B	22		Sergeant; mustered out July 21, 63.
Dolph, John	13	B	32	Aug 25 62	Corporal; do
Austin, Samuel	13	H	32	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Billings, Orlando	13	B	25	Sept 8 62	do
Bowen, John	do		42	do	do
Davis, Myron M.	do		20	do	Discharged Feb. 4, 63.
Dimick, Walter C.	do		44	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Hartwell, James K.	do		36	do	do
Heath, Eaton A.	do		18		do
Mix, De Estings S.	do		19	Dec 12 63	do
Smith, Thomas C.	do		29	Aug 25 62	do
Stearns, Oscar A.	do		20	do	do
Stevens, Almus	do		30	do	do
Trask, George J.	do		18	do	
Trask, Horace	do		45	do	Discharged at Brattleboro, Jan. 31, 63.
Trask, William H.	do		18	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Wilson, James H.	do		20	do	Killed at Gettysburgh, July 3, 63.
				SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.	
Mason, Gilman	17	G	22		Mustered out July 14, 65.
				SHARP-SHOOTERS—FIRST REGIMENT.	
Bowen, John	1	F	43	Dec 10 63	Died June 15, 64, of wounds rec'd. in action May 12, 64.
Barton, Joseph C.	2	H	32	Dec 11 63	Died Aug. 26, 64, of wds. rec. May 31, 61.
Bagley, Walter A.	do		44	Nov 24 63	Des. June 8, 64; returned Dec. 31, 64; tr. to Co. H, 4th Vt. vols. Feb. 25, 65.
Dutton, Edwin P.	do		18	Dec 7 63	Tr. to Co. H, 4th Vt. vols. Feb. 25, 65.
Eaton, Orville M.	do		19	Dec 11 63	do

SECOND VT. BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Petty, George A.	18	Aug 8 64	Mustered out July 31, 65.
Stoddard, Franklin	18	Aug 12 64	Tr. to 1st Co. heavy artillery Mar. 1, 65.

THIRD VT. BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Campbell, Hiland G.	25	Sept 2 64	Mustered out June 15, 65.

FURNISHED UNDER DRAFT; PAID COMMUTATION.—Francis A. Allen, Milo Bucklin, Benjamin S. Edgerton, Burnham Ford, George N. Hanks, John M. Hanks, Samuel McAllister, Henry Moore, 2d, Daniel W. Nichols, Charles Porter, Hiram J. Pratt, Thomas J. Sargeant, Stedman C. Tucker, Henry H. Van Deusen.

PROCURED SUBSTITUTES.—Charles W. Bragg, Daniel McAllister, Jr.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION BURIED IN TOWN.—J. W. Eldredge, Merrill Bucklin, Orrin O. Hewett, James E. Miller, Earl C. Worcester, Benj. S. Edgerton, Chester F. Newton, Aretus Thayer, James Wilson, Willard Thayer.

ORGANIZED MILITIA, 4TH REG. 2D BRIGADE.—H. W. Lyford, captain; Edwin Cardell, 1st lieutenant; Orland Billings, 2d lieutenant.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE, son of Joseph W., is quite a prominent man in Warren; is in very good circumstances; owns several farms, and has held most of the town offices. He had a son killed in the late war by the name of Joseph Eldridge; also a son-in-law, Benjamin Edgerton.

OLD PEOPLE

now living in town over 70 years of age: Mrs. Ryan, who claims to be 100; Mrs. Laurena Persons, 94; Achsah Allen, 93; Mrs. Sarah Vinson, 84; Mrs. Lucretia Bradley, 82; Amasa Pearsons, 86; Asahel Young, 87; Mrs. A. Young, 79; Mrs. Dolly Hubbell, 79; Alva Stetson, 71; Mrs. Polly Austin, 75; Mrs. Mary Rice, 75; Michael Ford, 82; Mrs. M. Ford, 78; Edward Munn, 83; Roxy Munn, 76; Mrs. Rufus Brown, 70; Wm. Page, 83; Denslow Upham, 81; Mrs. D. Upham, 79; Carlos Sargent, 76; Wm. Mather, 71; Mrs. Abel Martin, 73; Hazen Lyford, 71; Phelps Jones, 74; David Hubbell, 77; Azariah Hanks, 80; Mrs. A. Hanks, 76; Lewis Cardell, 78; Mrs. Louis Van Deusen, 80; Mrs. James Parker, 76; L. W. Freeman, 70; Mrs. Freeman, 73; Hosea Newcomb, 76; Mrs. Laura A. Miller, 76; Mrs. Susan C. Senter, 73; Sewell C. Billings, 76; Mrs. S. C. Billings, 76; A. Worcester, 75; Mrs. Julia Harmon, 83; A. H. Dutton, 75; Gideon Goodspeed, 73.

Potato Hill, as it generally stands on the maps, is the high peak between Warren and Lincoln, the highest point being in Lincoln, but not far from the Warren line. It is a little south of Lincoln mountain, at about the same height from the sea level.

MT. ALGONQUIN.

BY D. C. GEER.

Around this mountain hangs a legend,
Hangs a legend old and wild,
Of the bright-eyed Watometa,
An Algonquin's only child.

How an Iroquois warrior
Wooed and won "the dusky dove;"
How his father, the great sachem,
Did not of their love approve;

How he spurned his father's counsel,
And increased his savage ire—
Left the Iroquois' wigwam,
Sat beside Algonquin's fire;

How one day his father found him
Hunting on yon mountain's side,
And in wrath the chief commanded
Him to leave his gentle bride;

How the son opposed in anger;
How the father drew his knife,
And as speeds the feathery arrow,
Sped the young Iroquois' life.

On this mountain watched the maiden,
For her brave, now cold and dead,
Keeping there her lonely vigil,
With the same rock for her bed.

Still she waited—yet he came not—
Until winter's icy hand
Chilled the current of her young life,
Bore her to the hunting land,

Where they roam the fields Elysian,
Where they climb the mountains fair,
Where they fish in shining rivers,
Where they hunt the elk and hare.

This is what tradition teaches
Of this mountain, old and wild;
Of the bright-eyed Watometa,
An Algonquin's lovely child.

As a tribute to this maiden,
Sleeping in oblivion's night;
Shall we not point westward, saying,
That's Algonquin's dizzy height?

THE LAST BEAR seen in Warren was a huge one, shot the past summer,—almost as much a trophy, not quite, as the Bernard catamount.

In Jan. 1824, Mrs. Hiram Bradley and a Mrs. Howe were coming from Pomfret, where they had been on a visit, and as they came into Granville wood, found the water had flooded the road. They drove into the water and upset. Mrs. Howe told Mrs. Bradley to throw her little son of 2 years out, that he could swim like a duck; but Mrs. B. declined, and Mrs. Howe went back to Mr. Rice's after help. Mrs. Bradley got her horse out where it could stand, and held her child in her arms from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 P. M., when a man came along with a team and took her in. Her clothes were frozen on her, and she came very near dying from the effect.

Mrs. C. E. Greenslit tells one of her father's stories—written for one of her boys to speak at school:

MY MOTHER'S TRAY.

BY MRS. CARRIE E. GREENSLIT.

Long years ago, when the land was new,
And good things scarce and nice things few,
Among the treasures of that early day,
My mother had an old-fashioned tray,
Red outside, but as clean within
As the heart of man when cleansed from sin.

Week by week, and day by day,
The children were fed from that very tray;
The great brown loaves were mixed in that,
And the butter received its salt and spat;
But grief will come to all some day,
And it came at last to my mother's tray.

"Boys," she called, "come in here, now,
And take this mess to the sheep and cow."
'Twas steep and slippery down to the barn,
And I left her twisting her stocking-yarn.
"Now," thinks I, "I will have some fun,
For I shall ride and you shall run."

So I seated myself in the famous tray,
And very soon we were on our way:
Faster and faster the stumps went by;
Steer or stop it? no, not I;
Over the wall in my Gilpin flight—
And I split the tray from left to right.

Quick as a wink, I raised the tray,
For well I knew what my mother'd say;
All out of breath, with my ride and run—
"Mother, just see what the buck has done!"
"Confound that buck!" my mother said;
"I wish to the land the thing was dead!"

Well, she never knew till I grew a man,
For boys can keep secret, I know they can;
And she missed and mourned for many a day
The loss and use of her cherished tray;
And I got me a sled to slide down hill,
Something that would not split and spill.

WARREN PAPERS.

BY C. J. SARGENT.

In the year 1800, 12 men took the freeman's oath here: Simeon Wilcox, Ruel Dolbear, John Sherman, Joshua Richardson, James Richardson, Amos Rising, Jonathan Shattuck, Wm. Kent and Jonas Rice.

FIRST SELECTMEN.

Simeon Wilcox, 1800; Paul Sherman, 1801, '02, '03; James Richardson, 1804, '06; Timothy Dolbear, 1807, '08, '10; Joseph Raymond, 1809; Joseph Eldridge, 1811, '12, '13, '16, '17, '23, '28, '29; Amos Rising, 1814, '15; Calvin Gilbert, 1818, '19; Wm. Kent, 1820; Benjamin Buck, 1821; Joseph Hyzer, 1822, '27; Winan Gleason, 1824; Zerah Munsil, 1825, '26; Joseph Curtis, 1830; Asahel Miner, 1831; Wm. Bragg, 1832, '33; Franklin Wright, 1834, '35, '36; Moses Ordway, 1837; Benjamin Souther, 1838; Wm. B. Tyler, 1839; A. Cushman, 1840, 41; D. Upham, 1842, '43; Pierce Spaulding, 1844; H. Kimball, 1845; Lewis Cardell, 1846; Moses Shurtliff, 1847; Azariah Hanks, 1848, '49, '57, '58; H. Gleason, 1850, '52, '53; Daniel Ralph, 1854, '55; Gideon Goodspeed, 1856; Jarius Eaton, 1857; Wm. Kelsey, 1859; Charles Green, 1860; Charles Pike, 1861, '62, '66–'70; Huzzial Gleason, 1863, '64; H. W. Lyford, 1865; H. G. Van Deusen, 1870; N. L. Dickenson, 1871–'76, '78; James G. Sargent, 1876, '77; L. E. Hanks, 1879, '80, '81.

TOWN TREASURERS.

Thomas Jerrolds, 1800; Samuel Laird, 1801; James Richardson, 1802, '3, '4, '15, '16, '17; Jonathan Shattuck, 1805–13; Wm. B. Tyler, 1813, '14, '41–'46; Joseph Eldridge, 1818, '19, '35–'40; William Bragg, 1820–24; William Kent, 1824–'30; Franklin Wright, 1830–'35; Ashel Kendrick, 1846; Denslow Upham, 1847–'51; Nathan Kimball, 1851, '53, '54; Lorenzo Nichols, 1852; Cephas Ransom, 1855; Daniel Ralph, 1856, '57, '63–'74; Sylvester Banister, 1874–'81.

THE TURNPIKE from Warren to Lincoln, over Lincoln mountain, was for 10 to 15 years kept with toll-gates; 12½c. for passing with a team, 25c. for round trip.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Dennison Sargent, from Woodstock, in the employ of William Cardell, went into the mill where employed, one morning, and down below to cut the ice from the water-wheel. Some one raised the gate while he was there, and he was carried under the wheel, down the raceway, and under the ice below the mill. Mr. Cardell wondered where Sargent was during the day, and some one looked below the mill, and discovered the body in the ice.

Lewis Sargent, of East Warren, while shingling a building in Roxbury, fell from the roof to the ground, and injured his spine. He lingered several months, and then died.

Oliver Porter, living in the west part of the town, fell from the high beams in his barn on to a flax hatchel, and it injured him so he died in a few days.

Ira Whitcomb, while in the employ of Christopher Moore, was kicked in the bowels by a colt he was leading to water, and died in a few days.

Aurin Ralph, while at work on the roof of his mill, in the south part of the town, fell to the rocks below the mill, and was instantly killed.

Dana Davis, while at work in Fayston chopping in the woods, felled a tree, and it lodged on another one, and while chopping that, he was caught when it fell, and one leg was smashed. Efforts were made in vain to staunch the blood, but he bled to death in about 20 hours.

Horace Poland, while at work in the woods, broke one leg, and was injured other ways. He lived several weeks and then died.

Stephen Sterling was sawing clapboards in Lincoln, and went out into the mill-yard to roll down some logs; they lodged, and he went in front to start them, but before he could step out, was caught and crushed by the logs rolling on to him. He was a native of Warren, and was buried here.

Victor Mix went to Canaan to lumber, and while rafting logs on the pond, slipped between them and was drowned.

Mr. Pelton, living near the town line between Waitsfield and Warren, felt so bad when the high water cut through his meadow, that he committed suicide.

Otis Bucklin died very suddenly of heart disease. He ate his supper as usual, and went out in the dooryard, and was giving his hired man some orders about the work, and dropped dead.

THE NATURAL BRIDGE OF WARREN is a very interesting natural curiosity. It is in the south part of the village, on the premises of Don C. Geer. It is a natural bridge of stone, about 20 feet in height, with an arch 12 feet in height, and artists have taken views of it that have been sold through the country.

PATENTS.—Don C. Geer obtained a patent on a knob latch in Sept. 3, 1878. It is called "Geer's Patent Reversible Gravitating Knob Latch." It is a great improvement on spring latches. Clark E. Billings, born in Warren, is a natural mechanic, and does various kinds of work on wood and iron; is a first-class gunsmith, and has obtained patents on a number of carpenters' tools, and on several tools combined in one; also a patent on an apple-quarterer, and on a double-acting knob latch.

SONS OF WARREN—CYRUS ROYCE graduated at the Unitarian College in Meadville, Penn., and is a Unitarian preacher in Massachusetts. HARTWELL DAVIS went to Minnesota, and succeeded well as a railroad man and business manager, and amassed quite a fortune.

JOHN SENTER is a self-made man. He has obtained his education almost wholly by himself; studied law and been admitted to the bar, and makes a success of his business. He is on the Board of Education, and holds other offices.

CLARENCE J. SARGENT, son of Jonas G. Sargent, who came from Randolph to Warren in 1844, is also noted as a successful music-teacher, having given over 10,000 lessons on the piano, organ and in harmony during the last 8 years; at present, 1882, has a class of 108 scholars, in his little territory embracing several counties.

WATERBURY.

BY REV. C. C. PARKER.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF WATERBURY. A Discourse delivered Feb. 10th, 1867, by Rev. C. C. Parker, Pastor of Congregational Church. *Waterbury: Waterbury Job Printing Establishment*, 1867.

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Ps. 77th,–5th.—I have considered the days of old, the years of Ancient time.

There are few sentiments more universal and rational, than that which manifests itself in a desire to know the past and especially the history of the persons and places with which we are or have been intimately connected. To gratify this sentiment, your attention is asked to the following Sketch of the Early History of Waterbury.

There is no evidence that the Indian ever made his home within the borders of our town. The first settlers found no indications of clearings or dwellings, and the relics of the Indians found here have been few. But though the Red Man probably never dwelt here, (1) our valley lay in his great thoroughfare from the valley of the Champlain to the valley of the Connecticut, and indeed from the valley of the St. Lawrence to the shores of the Atlantic. As powerful tribes, hostile to each other, dwelt on either side, doubtless many a war party went forth to fight, passing through our valley, and returned, exulting with victory, or sullen with defeat. Doubtless these hills have echoed the warwhoop of many such a party, and the song of their war-dance. It is certain that the 300 French and Indians under De Rouville, who destroyed Deerfield, Mass., in March, 1704, passed through this valley, both when they went on their bloody errand, and when they returned with their 112 captives. It may add somewhat to our interest, as we read the sad, thrilling story of the sufferings and adventures of the Rev. Mr. Williams and his captive associates, to remember that they made their forlorn and gloomy journey to their long captivity, over the spot where we now cultivate our beautiful fields and dwell in our quiet homes. Through this valley also passed and repassed the Indians who burnt Royalton, and took its inhabitants captive in 1780. The hill in the north part of the town, over which ran the old road to Stowe, was originally called Indian Hill, some say because the Indians who burnt Royalton camped there for a short time. (2) The falls in the Winooski were called Indian Falls by the early settlers: tradition here, as in so many other like localities, saying that a disappointed Indian maiden, in her despair, threw herself from the highest point of the rocks to the chasm below. Though the Indian never dwelt here, the whole region unquestionably, was familiar to him, not only as lying in his great war-path, but as favorite ground for hunting and fishing.

The town was chartered by Benning Wentworth, Gov. of New Hampsh'e, June 7, 1763. The war between the English and French was just ended, and the Canadas had become a part of the British possessions. Vermont ceased to be border-war territory, and the obstacle to its settlement was removed. Numerous towns in this part of the State were chartered about the same time with Waterbury,—Burlington, Colchester, Essex, Williston, Bolton, Duxbury, Moretown and Charlotte, were chartered the same day,—Jericho, Underhill, Middlesex and Berlin the day following. But as nearly the whole of Vermont was then an unbroken wilderness, few settlements were made, so far north as these towns, before the Revolution. The few that were made were then broken up, and were not recommenced until the war closed. —This accounts for the wide space between the charter and first settlement of nearly all the towns in this part of the State.

Waterbury was chartered to several individuals in Connecticut and New Jersey. It quite probably took its name from Waterbury, Conn., as many of the proprietors lived in that vicinity, and as these two are the only towns of that name to be found, so far as I know. The first meeting of the proprietors was held in New Milford, Conn., in 1770—some of the subsequent meetings were held at Newark, N. J.

The notes in this paper are marked by figures, viz., (1,) (2,) (3,) &c. See Appendix.

After the Revolution the meetings were held in Sunderland, Arlington, and Bennington of this State. The warrant for the meeting in Bennington was issued by Isaac Tichenor, then justice of the peace—subsequently, so long governor of the State.

The town was not surveyed until about 1782. At that time Col. Partridge Thatcher, of New Milford, Ct., one of the proprietors, and the moderator of their first meeting, and also of the meeting in Arlington, came on with surveyors and ran out the town. They built their camp a few rods to the rear of Messrs. Case & Thomas' steam-mill, between the railroad and brook. This, without doubt, was the first tenement for a human being built in Waterbury. From Col. Thatcher the stream that enters the river near where his camp stood, was called Thatcher Branch. As we always desire to know the end of those in any important sense identified with the place where we live, I will add that it is said that Col. Thatcher contracted a disease from his exposures in the forests of our town, from which he died soon after returning to Connecticut.

The first settler of Waterbury was James Marsh, a native of Canaan, Ct. He had been a soldier in the French war. In the early part of the Revolutionary war he sold his place in Canaan and moved to Cornwall, Ct. Soon after this he was drafted as a soldier in the Revolution. Having a large family of small children, and his wife being very feeble, he hired a young man as a substitute, paying him $100. To pay this sum, and with the hope of escaping service as a minute man, to which he had been enrolled, he sold his place in Cornwall and bought a right of land in Bath, N. H., and one in Waterbury. The right in Waterbury was purchased of a Mr. Steele, of New Milford, and deeded in 1780. Soon after this he moved to Bath and commenced a settlement, in the meantime having buried his wife and married again. After living there some 2 years, he found the title to his land in Bath was bad, and he resolved to begin a settlement in Waterbury, having the assurance that several others would begin settlements about the same time. In the spring of 1783 he came on, selected his right, which covered much of the site of the present village (3)—cleared a small piece of land between the graveyard and the river, and having planted it with corn, returned. In the fall he came and harvested his crop, putting it into a rude crib for next year's use. The next spring he came with his family to the old fort in Corinth, where he left his wife and five of his eight children, and came on to Waterbury with the remaining three, viz.: Elias, James and Irene, making the journey on snowshoes, and drawing his provisions and effects on a hand-sled. He took possession of the surveyors' cabin.

To his dismay he found the corn, so carefully stored the fall before, was nearly all gone. Bears, Indians or travelers, had taken well nigh the whole. We can hardly conceive a condition more sad and dismal. Relying upon his supply of corn, he had taken little provision with him, and there was none in the shape of grain short of a return to Corinth. Hunting and fishing were his only resource. The last of May, having made an additional clearing, and nearly finished planting his corn, he left his children and returned to Corinth for the remainder of his family, expecting to be absent one week, and leaving provision barely for that time. The children, as I have remarked, were Elias, a lad of about 15 years, and who subsequently owned the place where Miss Electa Corse now resides, and whose remains lie unmarked in our graveyard; Irene, a girl about 12 years old, who married a Mr. Coleman, of Underhill, and who died there in 1826, and James, a small boy, who lived for many years in the south part of Jericho, and who died there, Feb. 1865, nearly 90 years old. After their father had left, the children found they must put themselves on short allowance to bring the week through. The week ended and so did their provisions, but the father did not return. Their only reliable means of subsistence then was the wild onions or leeks which grew in abundance on the ir

tervale. To relieve themselves, they resolved to go down to the Falls to catch fish, having been told they were abundant there. In attempting to cross Waterbury river on a button-wood pole, the only means of crossing then, the sister fell into the stream, and came near being drowned. After rescuing her, they returned to their desolate cabin, and to the sorry food of wild onions. Thus they passed another week, but no father came. Thinking they must certainly perish if they remained longer, they left for their nearest neighbor, Mr. Jesse McFairlane, who had settled that spring on the Jones farm in Richmond. On their way down, a huge bear met them near the present residence of Capt. H. Sherman, but their hunting dog, which had been left with them, soon worried him up the side of the mountain, and they passed on in safety to Mr. McFairlane's, where they were most kindly received and cared for. They were so nearly starved, that it was some time before it was safe for them to eat a full meal.

After about three weeks' unavoidable absence, the father, with the mother and the rest of the family, returned. Driven almost to desperation by his delays, and filled with the deepest anxiety, he thinks his worst fears are realized as he enters his cabin and finds it desolate, and the cold, gray ashes on the rude hearth tell him it has been desolate for several days. Surely his children have perished in the woods or have been devoured by the wild beasts. A young man who had accompanied them from Corinth was immediately sent to Mr. McFairlaine's to see if the children were here. They were found, and before night the family were all together again. The son James, who so long survived the rest of the family, and from whom these particulars were learned, said the meeting of the family was one never to be forgotten. The father had been up the stream to look at his traps, at the beaver-dams, of which he said there were then three between the river and the site of the present mills. Returning, he met his son, bounding with boyish glee through the woods to meet him. Clasping him in his arms, with tears streaming from his eyes, he exclaimed, "Bless the Lord! my children are alive—my children are alive!" and such was his excess of joy at seeing them alive, that it was many hours before he could cease weeping.

During this first summer, this family lived many weeks on wild onions, cooked in the milk of their one cow, the father often gone for many days, in the fruitless endeavor to procure provision. The only occasional relief they had until their corn was harvested, was in the killing of a moose or bear, which in summer could rarely be done. That summer Mr. Marsh built his log-house on his clearing, a little to the west of the graveyard hill, and moved into it. His crop of corn raised near the river was fine, but after he had secured some 20 bushels of it, a flood came and destroyed the remainder. So that for nearly 2 years they lived much of the time on the flesh of the moose, deer and bear. Much of the little grain they had, which was procured in the settlements in Richmond, Williston and Jericho, and brought home on the back, was paid for with the skins of these animals and those of the beaver.

In the spring of 1785, Mr. Marsh was made glad by the coming of the second settler, Ezra Butler. But as Mr. Butler left in the fall and did not return until the next spring, for nearly 2 years Mr. Marsh with his family was alone in this wilderness. After the arrival of Mr. Butler with his family, a year and a half more elapsed before another settler came. March 29, 1788, Mr. Marsh went to Richmond to meet and conduct to Waterbury its third settler, Caleb Munson. In the afternoon he crossed the river to Mr. Brownson's, to run some pewter spoons. Before he had finished his work it began to be dark, and as the weather was mild and the river beginning to break up, he was urged to remain for the night. But he expressed a strong desire to spend the evening with the family who were to be his new neighbors, and taking a long pole, he started to return. A cry of distress was soon heard at the river, but before help could arrive,

he had disappeared under the ice. His pole was lying across the hole into which he had fallen, but somehow his grasp upon it was lost, and the current being strong, he was carried down the river, and his body was not found until several days after. He was buried at Richmond—only two of the family, the oldest son and daughter, could attend the funeral. Their neighbor, Mr. Butler, accompanied them, and it is said, he and the son alternated in carrying the daughter much of the way on their backs, the snow being too deep for her to walk.

The whole story of Mr. Marsh is a sadly interesting one. On account of pecuniary misfortunes elsewhere, he came into the wilderness of our town with a large family, and almost destitute of any means of support, except such as his hands could supply from day to day from the forests and the streams. Here they lived for two years, with no family nearer than 10 miles down the river and about 7 miles up the river (Thomas Mead's, in Middlesex.) Hardly can privations and hardships surpass what they endured, especially during the dreary winters of these two years. Often they were so near starving, that when the children saw their father returning from his long hunt, with a quarter of moose or deer on his shoulder, with knife in hand they would rush to meet him, and each slashing a slice for himself, and casting it on the coals for a moment, would eat it as in the desperation of starvation. He came to his mournful end just as settlers were beginning to come into town, and his own privations were giving place to the comforts of home. He seems to have been a hardy, resolute man. Bravely bearing up against a host of difficulties, and yet at times well nigh crushed beneath their burden, tears often starting from his eyes as he looked upon his family and thought of their desperate, forlorn condition. Though he was removed, his family was cared for, his children becoming respectable, and some of them influential members of society in this and neighboring towns.

After contemplating so long this gloomy picture, it is pleasant to turn to a brighter page. The second settler of Waterbury, as has been already remarked, was

EZRA BUTLER,

afterwards so well known as a minister of the Gospel, a judge on the bench, and as the governor of the State.

Mr. Butler was the son of Asaph Butler, and was born in Lancaster, Worcester Co. Mass., Sept. 24, 1763. He was the fifth of seven children, four sons and three daughters. In his 7th year, his father moved to West Windsor, Vt., where his mother, whose maiden name was Jane McAllister, soon died, and where he spent the next 7 or 8 years, mainly in the family of his elder brother, Joel Butler. When about 14 years of age, he went to live with Dr. Stearns, of Claremont, N. H., as a laborer on his farm, and with the exception of 6 months in his 17th year, when he was a soldier in the army of the Revolution, he continued in the service of Dr. S., having almost the entire management of his farm, until he was of age. In 1785, having spent a few months previous in Weathersfield, he came to Waterbury in company with his brother Asaph, next older than himself. They came to Judge Paine's, in Williamstown, with an ox-team. The rest of the way they came on snow-shoes, drawing their effects on a hand-sled, the snow being 3 or 4 feet deep, and reached W. the 20th of March. It must have been a joyful day to the Marsh family when these two young men, with their hand-sled, hauled up before their door. Their loneliness, in part at least was ended. Mr. Butler and his brother immediately made their pitch, near where Mr. C. C. Corse now resides, and made a small clearing, planted it to corn, and returned to Weathersfield, where in June of that year, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Tryphena Diggins. He soon returned and finding the title to the land on which he had pitched, bad, he selected another right a little below the village, made a clearing, built a log-house very near the present residence of Deacon Parker, and in September of 1786, moved into it with

his wife and child, and on that place (now mainly owned by the State for the Reform School), he spent the remainder of his eventful life. He and his wife made their journey from Weathersfield on horseback, much of the way by a bridle-path, and in this way brought some of their effects deemed most necessary in the matter of housekeeping. The brother who first came with him settled in Richmond, and twenty or thirty years after moved to the West.

Mr. Marsh had subsisted his family, to a great extent, by hunting and fishing, and into this pioneer life, Mr. Butler was soon initiated. Their meat was that of the moose, the deer and the bear, and in their pursuit they were often led far from home, nto the wilderness of neighboring towns ınd far up the mountain sides, not unfre- quently camping out, the cold winter ıights, to renew the chase in the morning. f faint with weariness and hunger, they vere ready to despair, and to return with mpty hands, the thought of a starving wife nd children put new vigor into their mbs, new resolves into their hearts, and erved them with the energy of despera- on. Food they must have or perish in s pursuit. It was a battle for life for hemselves and their families, and bravely ney fought it. It was a life full of thrilling ıcidents and adventures, with which, had ıe story of them been treasured, a vol- me might be filled. By these hardships ıe constitution of Mr. Butler was seri- ısly impaired before he was 30 years old. As Mr. Marsh was drowned before the ext settler arrived, Mr. Butler was prop- ly regarded as the pioneer man of the wn. Though a young man, he took a ominent part in all private enterprises d public movements. He built the first ımed house in the town—so long occu- ed by his son, Russell Butler, now owned Deacon Erastus Parker. To him was ıued the warrant to call a meeting of the emen of Waterbury, in 1790, to organ- the town, and at that meeting he was osen town clerk. From this time the icial life of Mr. Butler was a remarkable e. From this humble beginning he went through almost every grade to the chief magistracy of the State.

From 1794 to 1805, with the exception of 1798, he represented the town in the General Assembly. In 1807, he was chosen both as a representative and as a member of the Council; and by the record of votes, seems to have acted part of the time in one body and a part in the other. (4) In 1808, he was again elected to the Council, and with the exception of 1813 and 1814, when he was in Congress, he was annually re-elected to this body until 1826. In 1803, he was elected assistant judge of Chittenden County Court, Waterbury at that time belonging to that county, and was re-elected to that office the two following years. In 1806, he was elected chief judge of that court, and continued to hold that office until 1811. In 1811, Jefferson, now Washington County, was organized, and Judge Butler was elected chief judge of that County court and except the 2 years when in Congress (1813 and '14) and 1818, he held that office until 1825, when the judicial system of the State was changed to substantially its present form, when Judge Butler was chosen first assistant judge of the court. In 1806, he was chosen a member of the Council of Censors, and in 1822, a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1804, and again in 1820, a presidential elector. In 1812, he was elected a member of Congress on the Republican general ticket along with James Fisk, Wm. Strong, Wm. C. Bradley, Richard Skinner and Charles Rich. In 1814, the candidates of the Federal party were elected, entirely changing the delegation of Vermont. In 1826, he was elected Governor of the State, and re-elected the following year, and each time without an organized opposition. Immediately after his second election, he declined another election, and at the close of that term, retired from official life, having been in office without interruption, from the organization of the town in 1790, often holding two or more important offices at the same time.

In addition to these civil and political offices, he was a committee with Elijah

Paine and James Whitelaw, to fix the site for the first State House in Montpelier,—a commissioner in 1807, with Samuel Shaw, John Cameron, Josiah Wright and Elihu Luce to determine the place and plan for the State Prison, and subsequently a commissioner to locate the State Arsenal. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont, from 1810 to 1816. Indeed, there was hardly an office of honor or trust in the gift of the people or Legislature that he did not fill. In this respect, the career of Gov. Butler from an unlettered pioneer —(his schooling was limited to 6 months in his boyhood,)—from a hunter and trapper up through almost every grade of office to the chief magistracy of the State, is a remarkable one and has few parallels in history. These honors and trusts he won by his sterling sense and honesty, and by his great energy and strength of will. Everybody felt that whatever trusts were reposed in him were safe—that whatever was given him to do, would be done, and so they always found it.

Mr. Butler had a religious as well as political history, and the former was as marked and positive as the latter. When he came to Waterbury, he was an irreligious and profane young man, and not a little disposed to quarrel with certain great doctrines; and so he continued for some 3 or 4 years. The story of his conviction and conversion is an exceedingly interesting one. At a time of the profoundest indifference in regard to religious things, when he did not know of a religious man in town, and before there had been a gospel sermon preached in it, his attention was called to the subject of personal religion in the following singular manner. I give it substantially in the words of one who received it from his lips:—"Being obliged to work hard during the week, and there being no public worship in town which he could attend, if he desired, he was in the habit of spending much of the Sabbath in sleep. On a certain Sabbath, awaking from his sleep, he found his wife reading a pamphlet, and proposed to read it aloud for the benefit of both. The beginning and end of the pamphlet were gone, and he never knew whence it came, what was its title, or who its author. But he found it treated of a subject which in former times had given him great perplexity, viz.:—how a man could be blameable for a disposition which he did not create. He would admit the justice of God in punishing overt acts, but not wrong propensities. The author he was reading made it appear that we are justly condemned for wrong dispositions, as well as wrong actions. After reading awhile, he exclaimed to his wife, 'If this is true, we are undone.' In a moment all the convictions he had formerly had returned upon him and he was cast into the deepest anxiety. After days of profoundest darkness and sharpest distress, bordering on despair, he was brought into the clear light and liberty of the Gospel. His feet having been set in the way of life, he walked circumspectly in that way to the end." His was the first conversion in Waterbury. A few days after his conversion, Rev. Mr. Call, a Baptist clergyman from Woodstock, came along and preached the first sermon preached in Waterbury. About a year after this he was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Call, and united with the Baptist church in Bolton. At the organization of the Baptist church in Waterbury, in 1800, or 1801, Mr. Butler was ordained as its pastor, and amid the multitude of his civil offices, he continued to discharge the duties of this office until within a few year of his death, and that without salary o remuneration. In all the conflicts of party politics and all the labors and perplexities of official life, it is said the meekness, dignity and propriety of the gospel ministry never forsook him. He walked uprightl and with a serious Christian deportmen amid them all. Well may his children venerate his name and the community hol it in lasting remembrance.

His form was slightly stooping, his complexion dark and sallow, and his whole appearance quite unprepossessing; but his penetrating black eye and the calm tones o his voice quickly told of intellect and wil of no common order. He died July 12 1838, in the 75th year of his age.

The third settler was Caleb Munson

He moved from Torrington, Ct., in the spring of 1788, and settled up the river, near where Mrs. Amy Woodward resides. He subsequently moved across the river. About the same time Mr. Richard Holden settled on the place where Dr. Fales resides; Amos Waters on the interval now owned by Sylvester Henry, and Reuben Wells on the street near the present residence of Mr. Bebee. In 1788, Mr. Stiles Sherman and Jonathan Wright came into town. Mr. Sherman, from Hoosic, N. Y., made his pitch and built a log cabin on the place where he so long lived—the place recently owned by Mr. L. Bebee, now owned by Messrs. Thompson—and the next year moved on with his family. In 1790, March 2d, Jason Cady moved into town from Shelburn, Mass., and settled near the arch bridge. He and Mr. Sherman soon opened their log-houses for the entertainment of travelers (5). About this time or earlier, Dr. Daniel Bliss, the first physician, settled near Waterbury river bridge. The same year, Jona. Wright, (6) from Williamstown, Mass., built a house near the residence of Albert Dillingham, being the first that settled away from the river, unless a Mr. Smith had settled earlier on the hill near the residence of Geo. Stearns. In 1791, there were 93 inhabitants in town. In 1793, when Ebenezer Corse, father of E. W. Corse, moved into Duxbury, there were 15 families in Waterbury. In addition to those above named, Mr. John Craig had settled near where Mr. Remington lives—the farm owned by Geo. W. Randall and occupied by Wm. Humphrey. Col. Kennan, who became one of the prominent men of the town, had made an opening and built a house where Mr. E. Moody now resides—a Mr. Isaac Wilson was living near the site of the Waterbury hotel. Elias Marsh was married and lived, as has been remarked, near the residence of Miss E. Corse. Philip Bartlett, who had married the widow of Mr. Marsh, was living on the Hawley place, now, October, 1867, owned by Mr. H. Carter. The road, which originally ran across the interval near the river, had been opened substantially on the present line of Main street.

Dr. Daniel Bliss, the first physician of the town, and represented as an excellent man, was the first representative.

From about 1793, the town was settled very rapidly, so that in 1800 it had 644 inhabitants, having gained 551 in the previous 9 years. Among those who came into the town during this period, were Dea. Asaph Allen and Mr. David Austin, both coming in 1796. Dea. Allen was a native of Bernardstown, Mass. He settled on the stream a little east of the Centre, where Mr. Demeritt now lives, where he spent the remainder of his long life, being one of the first to settle in that part of the town. Mr. Austin came from Connecticut, and settled on the place now owned by Mrs. Job Dillingham. Previous to this time, though the town had been settled more than 10 years, and the inhabitants had now become quite numerous, there had been no regular meetings on the Sabbath; indeed, no meetings at all, except as a missionary or minister passing through might preach an occasional sermon. These two men, having had their discipline in the straight and orderly ways of Connecticut and Western Massachusetts, could not consent to live and bring up their families in this semi-heathen way. They immediately set themselves to work, in connection with a few others of like mind, and soon established regular meetings on the Sabbath, and from that time, so far as I can learn, there has been no interruption of public worship on the Sabbath to the present day.

In the year 1800, in connection with the labors of Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, then a Missionary from Connecticut, subsequently for many years pastor of the Congregational church in Cornwall, Vt., and of others, occurred the first general revival in town. As the result of this and at nearly the same time, the Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists organized churches. The Congregational church was organized by Mr. Bushnell, July 10th, 1801. Not far from that time, probably a little earlier, Gov. Butler was ordained as a gospel min-

ister and chosen pastor of the Baptist church. As the early records of that church and also of the Methodist church are not to be found, little can now be learned of their early history.* At the organization of the Congregational church, the following persons constituted its members: Asaph Allen, David Austin, Hugh Blair, Edward Bates, Moses Bates, David Town, Amos Slate, Samuel Slate, Thomas Kennan, Zebulon Allen, Mary Austin, Jane Blair, Ruth Rich, Lydia Town, Esther Slate and Bathsheba Slate,—10 males and 6 females. Thomas Kennan and David Town were received on profession and were baptized. The organization was completed by choosing Asaph Allan moderator, and Thomas Kennan clerk. In November following, Mr. Allen, who had been a deacon in his native town, was elected the first deacon of the church, and in December David Austin was elected as the second deacon.

December 22, 1802, the church voted to call Rev. Jonathan Hovey to settle over them in the gospel ministry. On account of certain difficulties raised by the town with reference to the minister's right of land, Mr. Hovey was not ordained until September 1, 1803. Mr. Lyman of Brookfield preached the sermon, the services being held in a building erected for a county grammar school, and which stood a little back of the Congregational church. Mr. Hovey labored with the church, before and after his ordination, about 5 years. He was dismissed for want of adequate support, Dec. 31, 1807. Mr. Hovey was born in Mansfield, Ct., 1756. His first profession was the law, which he practiced a while in his native town and then in Randolph, Vt. He was nearly 40 years old when he entered the ministry. His first settlement was at Waterbury. After leaving Waterbury he was settled in Piermont, N. H., where he remained until 1817; his last labors were in Wolcott, N. Y., where he died in 1827, aged 71 years. He possessed a clear, strong mind, —was more remarkable for sternness and rigor, than for benignity and affability,— had more power to convince than to win,— to gain respect than affection. While in Waterbury, he lived mainly in the Kneeland district in the house where Mr. A. Murray now resides, which house he built. His meetings were alternately in his own neighborhood, in barns and private houses and in the school-house at the Street, or "at the River," as the village was then termed. From the dismission of Mr. Hovey, for the space of 18 years, the Congregational church was destitute of a pastor and of the stated preaching of the gospel. During this time, meetings were regularly held on the Sabbath, Dea. Allen taking the charge and Gen. Peck, a prominent citizen of the town, father of the late Hon. L. B. Peck, ordinarily reading the sermons. Thus the fire was kept alive on the altar through all those long dreary years, until a better day dawned.

In 1802, the first successful merchant of Waterbury, Mr. Amasa Pride, established himself in the place and opened a store. A Mr. Farnsworth and a Mr. Yeomans, the latter frnm Alstead, N. H., and who died in this place in 1803 or 4, had opened small stores, but had done little business. Mr. Pride was a native of Newington, Ct., but was then from Brookfield, Vt. He was a young man almost destitute of means; but by his good sense, energy, enterprise and integrity, he became for wealth, character, public spirit and influence, a leading man in the community. He outlived for many years nearly all his associates, and died August, 1872, aged 86 years. In 1805, Dan Carpenter, a young lawyer from Norwich, opened the first law-office in town. Mr. Carpenter immediately became a prominent citizen in the town and a leading lawyer and a prominent man in all the region. He was identified with the history of the village and town for nearly 50 years. There was hardly an honor which his fellow citizens could bestow or a trust they could repose, which he did not receive at their hands. For 14 or 15 years he represented the town in the legislature, and for many years was a judge of the County court. Judge Carpenter died December, 1852, aged 77 years.

* See Appendix 2.

About the same time that Judge Carpenter came, Mr. Roswell and Mr. Cephas Wells took up their residence in town, and were numbered among its valuable citizens. About the same time Mr. Paul Dillingham, father of Gov. Dillingham, settled near the Center. (8) But time would fail in mentioning names worthy of record. At this time the town was settled, more or less, through nearly its whole extent. Mr. Bickford was the first settler on Indian Hill, followed soon after by Mr. Isaac Parker, father of Dea. E. Parker. Mr. Silas Loomis was the first on Loomis Hill. He commenced where his son Elam now lives, in 1797, having resided in the south part of the town one season previous. (9)

The first school house was built at a very early day, and stood near where the railroad crosses Stowe Street,—and in this house nearly all the meetings of the Village were held.—About 1801, a building for a County grammar school, to which allusion has been made, was put up and covered,—the expense being defrayed by private subscription;—but the town declining to do anything, as a town, to aid in its completion, the building was sold, moved across the street and turned into a hotel, which was subsequently burned. Regarded from our present point of view, the action of the town in refusing to aid this enterprise, whatever may have been its immediate cause, was most unfortunate. The influence for good upon all the best interests of the town, which such a school as was contemplated would have had, can hardly be overestimated. From nothing has the town suffered more, for the last 40 years, than from the want of such a school. It is *now its great imperative want*. Surely, in its short sighted action, the town knew not what it did—what a power for good it was putting from it.

The first school taught in town was a private school, taught by the daughters of Mr. Reuben Wells. They were very small in stature, and though young ladies, were sometimes mistaken, by strangers, for children, of which amusing incidents are told. Their father was the first tanner in town. Seth Chandler, brother-in-law of Dr. Bliss, was the first blacksmith; he lived near the present residence of G. Haskins, and was killed by the fall of a tree, while clearing land near his house. A Mr. Warren, grand-father of Rev. Daniel Warren, is said to have done the first carpenter work in town. A grist and saw-mill were put up about 1792, by Mr. John Carpenter, from New Milford, Ct., Mr. Munson, Mr. Cady, and Mr. Knapp doing the work. Mr. Mason was the first miller. These mills were on or very near the site of the saw-mill in Mill Village. Polly Butler, eldest daughter of Gov. Butler, born Oct. 23, 1788, was doubtless the first person born in town. The first male child was probably Tilman Wright, who died in 1842. The first marriage was that of Mr. Philip Bartlett and Mrs. Marsh. Dr. Seth Cole, who so long practiced in Richmond, was the second physician in town.* Richard Holden, Caleb Munson and E. Butler were the first selectmen—Caleb Munson first treasurer—Elias Marsh first constable—Phineas Waters first highway surveyor and fence viewer.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of the town that it had no meeting-house until 1824. Considering the importance and popalation of the town, and the fact that 3 churches, with such fair promise, were organized so early, probably a parallel to it cannot be found in the State. Ordinarily in the history of New England towns, one of the earliest facts recorded is that of building a house for the worship of God. The history of Waterbury in this respect is peculiar. For 40 years after the settlement of the town, and for 23 after the organization of its 3 churches, the Ark of God had no resting-place. The meetings were held in school-houses, private houses and barns. Several efforts were made to build a union house, and committees were appointed to locate it. Twice the stake was stuck—once on the brow of the hill near Lucius Marshall's; once near the east store at the Centre—but for some cause, both projects fell through.

On a certain day in the spring of 1823, Judge Carpenter and Mr. Pride met, and

* See Appendix 2.

their conversation turned upon the matter of a meeting-house. They had taken active parts in the previous undertakings, and felt that it was a great reproach to the town and a sad detriment that it had no place for public worship; they resolved that it should be so no longer, though neither of them, then, was a professor of religion. That day they laid the matter before their neighbor, Roswell Wells, and found from him a hearty response, and before the day closed, these three men had combined together, and the matter of building a meeting-house was settled. If need be, they had resolved to do it at their own expense (10).

The house was erected and finished in 1824, and was dedicated to the worship of God near the close of that year, Mr. Chandler, of Waitsfield, preaching the sermon.

The building of this house marks an era in the history of the Congregational church and of the town. All honor to the memory of the men who set the work forward, and with resolute hearts and open hands carried it to completion.

The house thus built was not long unoccupied. Soon after its dedication, a young man, just graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary, stopped for the night at the hotel, then kept by Mr. Pride. Learning that Rev. Mr. Blodgett, of Jericho, with whom he had been acquainted, was to preach on the ensuing Sabbath, he concluded to stop and hear him. Mr. Blodgett did not come, and the young man was asked to supply the pulpit. He consented, and thus the Rev. Daniel Warren preached his first sermon, and began his 13 years' work in Waterbury. All were pleased. He was asked to remain, and in a few months he had a unanimous call to settle over them, and was ordained pastor of the church Dec. 7, 1825. From that period everything has worn a new aspect in town. Mr. Warren was dismissed June 26, 1838 (11). There were two revivals during his ministry, extending through the town—one in 1826–'7; the other in 1835–'6 (12). In 1832 and 1833, the Baptists and Methodists built meeting-houses at the Center. During this period, in 1836, the Methodist church at the village was organized. Their house of worship was erected in 1841. The Free-Will Baptists built their house on Waterbury river 5 or 6 years later.

With the building of the houses of worship we cease to have to do with early settlement and settlers of Waterbury, and the work we proposed is done. I have spoken of the sufferings of the first settler and his family. They were peculiar, but all the early settlers endured hardships difficult for us to conceive. The labor of clearing the forests from the hills and meadows, now so smooth and easily tilled, was immense. Their houses were rude log-cabins, often with hewn plank floors and windows equally primitive; their furniture was the rudest and scantiest. Their roads were rough, unwrought paths, the natural obstacles very great. They had no mills; the nearest for several years were in Jericho, some 15 miles away, to which often they carried their grists on their backs. Much of the corn used was ground in what were called plumping-mills, a contrivance made by burning and cutting a hole into a solid stump, and pounding it there with a weight attached to a spring pole, arranged after the fashion of a well-sweep. At the close of the day, it is said, the sound of these mills could often be heard through the whole settlement, preparing for the meals of the coming day. Their food always was the plainest and simplest; often for the want of this with their large families they suffered exceedingly.

As from year to year, with glad, if not thankful hearts, we come around the festive board, it may interest us and do us good to know how the first Thanksgiving was kept in Waterbury. On that day, 1786, the year that Mr. Butler moved into town, he called on Mr. Marsh, and said to him, "This is Thanksgiving day; how shall we keep it?" Mr. Marsh, in his wilderness life, had lost the run of such days, and this was news to him. He replied that his family were almost destitute of food, and he was in a sad condition to keep such a day. Mr. Butler proposed that they try

their fortune at moose-hunting. For such an enterprise Mr. Marsh was always ready. After a few hours' hunt, a moose was found cropping the wild grass near Alder brook, the stream that runs from the Center and empties into Waterbury river. He was quickly dispatched, and each with a quarter on his shoulder made haste to his home, and that night, with their households, they ate a most bounteous, joyful Thanksgiving supper. With all our abundance and variety in our pleasant, cheerful homes, it is doubtful whether this day has ever been kept, with truer joy or more unfeigned thankfulness, than in these log-cabins, on this moose meat, it was first kept by these hardy pioneers of the wilderness.

Amid countless hardships and privations the first settlers laid the foundations of this community. It was not all done as we could have wished—not all with the wisest forecast of the future. But they did, nevertheless, a great and stern work; into that work we have entered. They sowed, often in sadness; we reap in joy. Their work is done; ours is yet on our hands. These hills and these valleys, the fertile soil of which they laid open to the sun, with the river that winds among them and the grand settings of the mountains, were beautiful to them. They are beautiful, exceedingly beautiful to us. Verily the lines are fallen to us in pleasant places. We have a goodly heritage. As we consider the days of old, and talk of the years of ancient times, and of what our fathers did, let it be our purpose, our high resolve, by fostering every worthy interest and enterprise, and by the exercise of every manly and Christian virtue, to transmit the heritage we have received, enhanced and beautified with every excellence, to the generations to come. The task God has given us will be quickly done. Let us do it with fidelity, that God may be honored, the community benefited, and our names held in affectionate remembrance.

[Mr. Parker's excellent little pamphlet is still extant. We obtained a fresh one (complimentary), from Russell Butler, Esq., but this week.—Ed.]

MR. JANES' PAPER.

[The following supplementary to and continuation of Mr. Parker's "Early History" was written principally by the late Hon. H. F. Janes, by request, about the year 1872, and consequently cannot apply to the last decade of our town's history which since the death of Mr. Janes must be supplied by others. R. Butler.]

In February, 1867, the Rev. C. C. Parker, pastor of the Congregational church, delivered an interesting discourse to his society on the early history of Waterbury, in which the hardships and the privations of the pioneers, who penetrated so far into the wilderness, and successfully opened a way for the advance of civilization, was graphically delineated. It did not, however, purport to be a complete history of the town. It is much to be regretted that he could not have completed the work, but on account of his removal from the State and his duties as a minister of the gospel, he could not with propriety undertake the task of finishing the work so ably begun; thus leaving with others, less competent, the duty of adding a few things deemed necessary for a more full history of the place.

The town of Waterbury is pleasantly situated in the valley between the Green Mountain range on the west and a spur of that mountain called the Hog Backs, on the east, and embraces nearly all the settleable land between those two elevations. There is not a lot of land but that is or may be profitably cultivated, and the soil on the upland is excellent for grazing and grain. The extensive intervals on the Winooski and other streams are not surpassed by any in the State. The rivers and their tributaries afford privileges for numerous mills and manufactories, and an abundance of water for domestic and agricultural purposes. It is in lat. 44° 23′ and long. 4° 17′, bounded N. by Stowe, E. by Middlesex, S. by the Winooski River, which separates it from Duxbury and part of Moretown, and W. by Bolton, and is 12 miles west from Montpelier and 24 S. E. from Burlington.

The charter is dated June 7, 1763, and was granted by Gov. Wentworth of New

Hampshire, to Joseph Abbott, John Dickinson, Hezekiah Thompson, Joseph Osborn, James Scudder, James Corey, Nathl. Salmon, Daniel Lacey, Jonathan Stiles, Patridge Thatcher, Daniel Bedford, Isaac Ball, Lopher Squire, John Marsh, 3d, Isaac Woodrough, Wm. Connet, Nathl. Wade, James Osborn, Samuel Ballard, Hon. James Neven, Esq., Benj. Williams, Ezekiel Worthen, Barnardus Van Neste, David Meeker, Jr., Heron Ball, John Boyles, John Mills, John Stiles, Esq., W. Pierson, Nathl. Bond, Esq., Meseck Ware, Esq., Ichabod Dean, Joseph Badgeley, Joseph Neomoseck, Esq., David Ball, John Page, Esq., Willard Mills, Jeremiah Pangborn, David Potter, Ebner Frost, Thomas Gardner, Ebenezer Price, Keneday Vance, Charles Gillhouse, Thomas Miller, Thomas Willis, Nathaniel Potter, Jonathan Crane, Esq., Elias Bedford, Jesse Clark, Therry Baker, Joseph Meeker, David Baker, Wm. Pierson, Jr., Jesse Morse, Nathl. Baker, Job Nixon, Joseph Crane, William Wilcox, Jeremiah Mulford, David Baker, James Puflasey, Manning Fores, and Jonathan Dayton.

The charter limits were 6 miles square, containing 23,040 acres, but it has since been considerably enlarged by territory annexed from Middlesex on the east and Bolton on the west; was laid out and surveyed in three divisions. The 1st division lots contained 100 acres, the 2d, 31, and the 3d, 124; leaving undivided, 47 acres to each right. The intention of the proprietors evidently was to give each share 31 acres of interval on the Winooski river, and for that purpose commenced the survey of the first division, on what then was supposed to be the east line of Bolton, far enough north to leave on the river side of the base line of that division sufficient land for that object. But afterwards, on running out the 2d division, it was found insufficient, and the balance of the small lots was laid in the central part of the town. The 3d division was laid north of the 1st, extending nearly to Stowe line. The Governor's right of 500 acres was surveyed in the S. E. corner of the town. Part of the undivided was situated between the 3d division and the south line of Stowe, and the balance adjoined the Governor's right. Subsequently it was ascertained that the surveyor of the 1st division made a mistake in his starting point, and run the width of two lots in Middlesex. The error was corrected, and these lots were subsequently plotted on the true line of Bolton. Winooski Falls are on this territory, but as they were then supposed to be in Bolton, they were called Bolton Falls, a name they still retain in many historical publications, though situated some distance within the geographical boundaries of Waterbury.

FORMATION OF THE VALLEYS—LAND SURFACE, GEOLOGY.

Judge Thompson, in his history of Montpelier, with much plausibility maintains that at a time not very remote the altitude of Lake Champlain was considerably higher than at present. "That there was a branch lake extending from Middlesex Narrows upwards, covering all the lowlands of that and the surrounding towns, and that there was an intermediate lake, covering the lower grounds of Waterbury, parts of those of Duxbury, Middlesex and Moretown, and settling up the valley of Mad river into Waitsfield, making this lake at Waterbury somewhat deeper than the one above, as may, indeed, be found indicated by the greater height of the sand-hills east of Waterbury village." Without entering into the speculations of geologists and others on that subject, it may with seeming propriety here be stated some "testimony of the rocks," tending strongly to establish the theory of Mr. Thompson. In many places, high up on ledges, are grooves or indentations, evidently made by the action of water. They all are on the western dip of the ledges, are regular in cut and very smooth. But a case more striking and almost irresistible in proof is that of a pot hole in the solid rock, some hundred feet above the bed of the river, on the sharp ridge of a high ledge, directly in the line of the farms of S. Henry and H. F. Janes. This excavation is round and regular in shape, is 30 inches deep, and nearly the same in diameter, and so like a cooking utensil

that it is often called the "Indians' Pot." The ledge on the western side is nearly perpendicular, and at its base stands an ash tree, 40 to 50 feet high, the top of which does not reach to this excavation. In ages past there must have been at this place a great rush of water and splendid falls.

Not many townships in Vermont are so peculiar in formation as Waterbury. The central part and more than half of the entire surface is comparatively level; a little dishing,—on the east and western borders rising gradually, and resembling in profile an amphitheater. The farms on these elevations afford a fair view of nearly the whole town, presenting a landscape beautiful and charming, especially in early summer when the fields are fresh and in bloom, and in autumn when ripe and "white unto the harvest."

With few exceptions, the geological formations are not dissimilar to surrounding towns. Pres. Hitchcock, State geologist, in his report of October, 1859, states that "there are out-crops of copper, but that they have not been fully developed by mining, but thinks it not improbable that mines in the town may become sources of wealth from the amount of copper obtained therefrom." He also states that "there are several small deposits of soapstone, but none sufficiently extensive to induce a great investment of capital to work them." In the same report interesting facts are given in relation to the alluvial terraces upon the Winooski and other streams. When making the railroad through the Hog Backs, some exceedingly handsome specimens of quartz crystals were found imbedded in the rocks near the dividing line between this and the town of Middlesex. Probably more could be obtained by a small outlay in blasting the ledge.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Winooski River, the largest stream and the southern boundary of the town, has a smooth current from Middlesex narrows to the falls three miles below the village. In Thompson's *Gazetteer of Vermont*, the following description of the falls and the place is given: "The stream has worn a channel through the rocks, which in times past, undoubtedly formed a cataract of no ordinary height below, and a considerable lake above. The chasm is at present about 100 feet wide and nearly as deep. On one side the rocks are nearly perpendicular, some of which have fallen across the bed of the stream in such a manner as to form a bridge, passable, however, only at low-water. On the same side the rocks which appear to have been loosened and moved by the water, have again rested and become fixed in such a position as to form several caverns or caves—some of which have the appearance of rooms fitted for the convenience of man. Several musket balls and flints were found in the extreme part of this cavern, a few years since, which make it evident that it was known to the early hunters." On the upper section of these falls, Benjamin Palmer, soon after the commencement of settling of the town, constructed a dam across the river and erected a saw-mill; but in a few years they were carried away in a freshet and never rebuilt. The main water power has not yet been brought into use. The place is much visited by admirers of grand scenery.

Waterbury River, the second in magnitude, has its source in Morristown, and takes a southerly direction through Stowe and the westerly part of this town, and enters the Winooski about a mile below the village. On this river is much good interval land, several mill privileges, and a number of valuable farms. Upon the borders of this stream and on the surrounding hills, lay the principal hunting ground of the pioneers of the town. There they shot the deer and the moose, and there also they trapped the beaver. The former they killed only out of necessity, their flesh for food, their hides for the making of moccasins and thongs to string their snow shoes. The latter were trapped for their skins,—the fur of beaver, at that time, constituting the only article of traffic which brought its equivalent in cash. They slew no innoxious animal wantonly for mere sport.

The third stream in size, called Thatch-

ERS BRANCH, rises in Stowe, and runs through the town near its center, and falls into the Winooski at the lower end of the village. This stream, though not large, has on it a number of falls affording good mill privileges, most of which are occupied, and a large part of the manufacturing done in town by water-power is on this branch. On it many of the early settlers located, and all the farms by them started in the wilderness are now valuable and in a high state of cultivation.

ALDER BROOK also has its source in Stowe, and runs along the center of the town into the Waterbury River, near the Free Will Baptist meeting-house. On it, Stephen Jones, one of the early settlers, built a saw-mill more than 50 years ago. The falls are rather picturesque. Leander Hutchins formerly had a starch factory here. The ownership of the saw-mill was changed from time to time, but continued up to the present. The road to Stowe crosses the pond just above the mill. The land above the falls is mostly level, good and very handsome; below more uneven, but productive. On the west side of Waterbury River are two streams, on each of which are several mill privileges. Cotton Brook, the upper one, rises on the high land in Bolton, and enters Waterbury River near D. Conant's; on this brook is one saw-mill. The other comes from Ricker mountain, and falls into the river about a mile above Randall's mill; on this brook are two saw-mills.

HUNTERS' STORIES.

Many a winter evening has been made interesting to the young by the stories of the old in the "winter of their years" of the hunting excursions in these then "wild woods," but now "teeming fields," so vivid and lifelike in description, that the listener could but enter into its spirit and see, or seem to see, how carefully and with the utmost secrecy he set his traps for the beaver, even to the washing away his footprints in the sand. How cautiously he wended his way through the tangled woods, his trusty dog close behind (the hunting in those days being still, and not in the noisy chase), peering in all directions for game. How when nearing the more common haunts of the deer, some accidental noise, perhaps, only the breaking of a dry twig, starts him from his lair, but too late for escape, as his first movement was seen by the quick eye of the hunter—a sharp crack of his gun, and the deer fell lifeless.

On one occasion, the hunter became so excited when aiming at a moose, that the report of his rifle was not heeded, and he thought it had missed fire, and in his vexation at the supposed result, was tempted to break the old thing on a tree by which he stood. He was happy, however, on examination, to find that his gun was true as ever, that it did not miss fire, but had done good execution; the moose had received a mortal wound, and expired after running but a few rods.

ROADS.

The town is intersected by a good many roads and cross-roads requiring rather a heavy tax to make and repair, and to build bridges over the various streams. The first road, or rather an apology for one, built through the town, was on the river through the Hog Backs to Middlesex. This, probably, was never traveled with a wheel carriage, but answered for single horses or, perhaps a yoke of oxen, to drag their grain to mill on their primitive drags, rudely constructed out of a crooked crotched tree. That part of this road or pathway lying above the present village was soon discontinued and the travel turned to the other side of the river. As settlers increased, and of necessity obliged to go further back into the woods, paths had to be cut out for their accommodation in various directions. Many of these paths, ultimately, were recognized as highways, though not the most judiciously located for the public to travel. The old hill road was the first made through to the northern settlements, and a long time the only one much traveled to Stowe and on to Lamoille River. The land on this road is very good, and every lot was taken up and settled upon it at an early day. But in consequence of a far more level one east, and leading through the center village, the

hill road now is but little traveled except by those living on it. The road up Waterbury River to Stowe on the path of the old hunters, was made as settlers advanced up the stream. The number of bridges and the gullies occasioned by the strong and rapid current of the river, make this road rather an expensive one to keep in repair. Within a few years past, travel on it, both for business and pleasure, has greatly increased.

HIGHWAY, PLANK ROAD AND RAILROAD.

The most important and most traveled highway through the town is the stage road from the depot in the village by the center to Hydepark. On this the U. S. mail is transported once a day each way, and the numerous excursionists to Mt. Mansfield and other summer resorts, requiring extra stages much of the time. The large amount of merchandise for the towns of Lamoille Co. is mostly freighted over this road. There are branch roads to all parts of the town, and several out of it. One in the east to Stowe, one through the notch to Middlesex, and good farms on each. The roads crossing the Winooski on the two arch bridges, one up to Moretown, one down to Richmond, and one south through Duxbury to Waitsfield, are a good deal traveled, the latter especially, and is second in travel and freight only to the mail route to Hydepark—Morristown, 1882. A few years since, a charter was obtained for a plank-road to Stowe. The stockholders made the road, and it was traveled 2 or 3 years, but it proved unremunerative to the owners, and they surrendered it to the towns. The railroad enters the town on the border of Middlesex, passes through the village, and a mile below, crosses on the long bridge into Duxbury. It is so located that business and intercourse among neighbors is attended with but little inconvenience; the deep cut at the crossing of the Stowe road is bridged, but not so high as to make a hard draft over it. The bridge over Thatcher's branch is elevated sufficiently for an under one for common use. Just below the channel of the river was turned for some distance, at great expense, and a half mile down is the long bridge over which the road leaves the town. The citizens of the place subscribed liberally for stock, but it proved almost an entire loss, except to those owning real estate, which was enhanced in value by the completion of the road.

TURNPIKE, AND WHAT BECAME OF IT.

In the year 1805, the Legislature granted a charter for a turnpike from Montpelier to Burlington. The stock was taken and the road built. It entered the town of Waterbury at the upper end of the village, and thence through the town to Bolton. The great freshet in the summer of 1830, swept away all the bridges on the road and otherwise very much damaged it; so much so that the proprietors hesitated about repairing it, as it never paid large dividends. Thomas and Hezekiah Reed, brothers, and enterprising young men of Montpelier, offered the nominal sum of $10 the share, which cost originally $175. Their offer was accepted; they rebuilt the bridges and put the road in good repair. Before the canal was made, opening a water communication by the way of the Hudson river to Lake Champlain, goods from Boston and other Atlantic towns were nearly all brought to this place with ox or horse-teams, by way of Montpelier, each team drawing but little over half a ton, and requiring from two to three weeks to make a trip. But afterwards, at a cheaper rate, freight took the water route by way of Burlington, throwing a large additional amount of teaming and travel on to the turnpike, rendering it profitable to the Reeds. The Vermont Central Railroad, by its charter, was obligated to pay the owners of the turnpike for their franchise. They compromised, took the turnpike and applied the tolls to its own benefit, but when the cars commenced running, it was abandoned to the towns. The somewhat increased highway taxes of Waterbury were compensated for, however, by having a free road.

EARLY OCCUPIED FARMS.

Much the largest part of business done in the town is farming, the land being well adapted to that purpose, the meadows for

growing corn, oats and grass, the upland for wheat and grazing. Within the past 20 or 30 years, agriculture has greatly improved, and many young men who started poor, by industry and good management, have paid for their land, and now have large and valuable farms, are entirely clear from debt, and possess sufficient personal property to support them through life. It has previously been stated that on the rivers and their tributaries are many excellent farms, but little or nothing relating to their location, their present owners, or who began them. A short historical account of a few of the earliest started, can hardly be otherwise than interesting to many, especially to those of an antiquarian cast of mind. On the meadow above the Winooski falls, JOHN CRAIG, about 1788, commenced clearing, and erected a humble residence. In a few years, he sold his possession and moved to Ohio. It was purchased with considerable surrounding land, by Joseph Palmer, an energetic business man, and somewhat noted in his day as a skillful bridge builder. After the death of Palmer, it was divided up, and the three valuable farms now owned by Luther Davis, Joel Remington and Geo. W. Randall were made of this tract of land. On the tract of land above Randall, Stiles Sherman located on coming to town, and resided the remainder of his lifetime, where for many years he kept a house of entertainment for travelers, where he reared a large family of children, and where he died at a ripe old age, much respected. Part of the farm is now owned by his son, Heman Sherman—1870, but the larger part of it by Joseph Thompson.

At the mouth of Waterbury river, on the east side, is the place where Dr. Daniel Bliss, the first physician, and the first representative of the town, resided, and where Seth Chandler, the first blacksmith, had his shop, and where not a long time after, he was killed by the fall of a tree. The farm is now owned by Mr. McAllister. The next east is where Amos Waters commenced as early as 1788. It soon passed into the hands of Sylvester Henry, Esq., deceased. Mr. Henry added considerable land, and at his death it was a large and valuable farm. By will he divided it with his four sons, James M., Sylvester, Jr., Samuel and Luther. Most of it at the present time is owned and occupied by Sylvester.

Adjoining, and within the boundaries of the village, is the old Gov. Butler place, of between 200 and 300 acres, about 130 acres of which constitute the farm of the State Reform School. Seven acres with the old house, the first framed one in the town, is now owned by Mr. Colby, of the United States Navy. Some 4 acres at the mouth of Thatcher's branch, on which stood the surveyor's camp, built as early as 1782, is owned by Russell Butler, the youngest son of Gov. Butler. The balance, with the exception of a few acres of wood land on the northern part, constitute a part of the farm of H. F. Janes.

The tract of land pitched, and a short time occupied by James Marsh, and on which he erected his cabin, has been much divided—part taken for the village cemetery and building purposes. Much so with the Cephas Wells farm. The low and rich meadow, in about equal parts, is owned at the present time by Elisha Moody and Geo. W. Randall.

But a small part of the large farm, so long owned and occupied by the late Amasa Pride, is now in his family. The homestead, and 30 to 40 acres of land, are yet owned by his widow, and Mr. Caldwell, who married the daughter and only surviving child of Mr. Pride. This residence is pleasantly situated directly in front of the depot common.

The large hotel, the railroad buildings, the foundry, several stores, the stage office, a number of mechanic shops and dwelling-houses are on a part of the original farm.

The tract of land on which Gov. Butler and his brother, Asaph, first commenced work in town is in the upper part of the village. The Butlers, after occupying it a short time, gave it up, and it was taken by Richard Holden, who resided on it several years. Holden sold the farm to the late Judge Dan. Carpenter, and Carpenter to Gen. John Peck. By additions and im-

provement, it was, at the death of Mr. Peck, the largest and most valuable one in town. The administrator of Peck sold the place to D. G. Shipley, recently deceased. The elegant mansion and part of the farm are now owned and occupied by Dr. H. Fales, who married the only daughter of Mr. Shipley. The farm of C. C. Shipley is part of the original. The balance, with the exception of what has been taken for building purposes, is a part of the farm of J. Batchelder. On the large meadow above the village, Caleb Munson, the third settler, made his pitch. He was soon succeeded by Amasa Marshall. Since the death of Mr. Marshall, it has passed through several hands and been much split up. The railroad passes through this meadow. The farm on Thatcher's branch, at the present time owned by Eugene Moody, was begun by Oliver C. Rood. Soon after the first settlement in the town, he came, young, vigorous, and of great physical endurance, and at the time very useful in clearing up land, in building bridges, in making roads, and in the performance of all kinds of work requiring skill and energy,—at an early day built the grist mill afterward rebuilt by W. W. Wells. Rood lived on the farm many years. It passed from him to his son-in-law, Albro Atkins, from Atkins to the late Judge E. S. Newcomb, and from him to the present owner.

Jonathan Wright, in 1788, on the same stream above the Rood place, built his cabin and cut the first tree on the excellent tract of land he had selected for a farm. Here, himself and his wife resided the remainder of their long lives. Their son, Tilman, said to have been the first male child born in town, succeeded his father in the ownership and occupancy of the farm during his life, and by his administrator it was sold to the Hon. James Green, deceased. It is yet in the family of Mr. Green, and has been much improved. Stephen Guptil's farm was owned and occupied by the late Jared George, probably as far back as 1798. In the barn of Mr. George religious meetings were occasionally held during several years. The good farm of Levi Graves was made up of portions taken from others, and first commenced by the late Samuel Dutton.

It is difficult at this time to ascertain with certainty who was the first beginner on the farm of Harvey Eddy. It is safe to say, however, that it was one of the first started in that part of the town, and has been owned by many different individuals; a long time by David Adams, and by Wm. Eddy, who conveyed it to his son, Harvey Eddy. On it is considerable fertile meadow, and is quite pleasant in location. Some miles further up the branch is situated the handsome and productive farm on which, as before stated, Dea. Asaph Allen, in 1796, began his residence in town. It passed into the hands of his son, Eliakim Allen, who, after occupying several years, conveyed it away, and it is now out of the Allen family.

In town are many more farms nearly or quite as productive as those named. Most of them are on the upland, and were commenced at a later date. For the raising of stock and for dairy business, they yield a profit that ought to be satisfactory to the owners. But few of them are now in the hands of beginners or of their descendants. The only exception, probably, is that of Silas Loomis, yet owned and occupied by his son, Elam Loomis. The Clough place, on what is called Indian Hill, and where Isaac Parker began, is one of the best grazing farms in the vicinity. The farm of Raymond Huse, on Alder brook below the falls, is a valuable one. As early as 1794 or '5, Joseph Fisk began a clearing on the south part, and his son, Benjamin, a while after on the west part of it. West, and adjoining, is the place where Joshua Hill, about 1791, began his farm, and on which he lived many years. Hill kept tavern here some years, when the principal travel north was over the hill road. On this road, near the south line of Waterbury, Colonel George Kennan kept a tavern some years. The buildings are gone, and there is nothing remaining to determine its precise location. Nearly all the farms off from the rivers have large maple orchards, from the sap of which sugar and syrup are made

sufficient for family use, and much for exportation.

LAND TITLES.

But little litigation, growing out of original titles, has occurred in this town. It does not appear that any of the grantees or their heirs settled on their lands. But in most cases there is no trouble in tracing titles back to the original proprietors. A few may rest on vendue sales for non-payment of taxes or the statute of limitation. If sold for taxes, they were generally redeemed ; one event in redeeming, so brave, that it will bear relating here :

Col. Sumner, of New Hampshire, owned several lots of land which had been sold for taxes, and the time of redemption was nearly out. David H., his son, a lad then about 14 years of age, was furnished with a purse of hard money, put on the back of his trusty old mare, and sent to redeem his land. The distance was some 75 miles, most of the way through woods almost pathless. The boy arrived at Col. Davis', in Montpelier, just as the sun was setting. After baiting his horse, he remounted, and proceeded down the river for Waterbury. It had become dark, and the road or pathway difficult to travel. At the foot of rock bridge, so called (the place described by Mr. Thompson in his history of Montpelier, where Thomas Davis, a boy of 16, so heroically got down the first wagon that entered that town), David's horse suddenly stopped. He could not urge it forward. It was very dark, but carefully looking ahead, he saw a large bear standing erect in the middle of the path. Though courageous, he was frightened. What boy or man would not have been? He considered, however, his safety was in sticking to the back of his trusty mare. The bear, after sufficiently examining them, left for the more thick woods, and his mare then willingly ascended the ledge, and they passed on to the fording place in the river, crossed it, and arrived at Mr. Holden's, the collector, near the middle of the night, and just in time to redeem the land. One hour more would have been too late. This boy lived to a great age, and, as was reasonably expected, became an energetic business man, highly respected, and of much influence.

FLOODS.

There have been but few floods since the settlement, raising the water much above the ordinary spring and fall freshets. That of July, 1830, was much the largest that has occurred. The rain, for nearly two days preceding, fell in torrents, and the adjacent highlands being mostly cleared and turfed with grass, the water flowed into the streams with but little absorption in the soil. The Winooski, with additions from tributaries, accumulated a volume of power sufficient to take in its course large trees, logs, bridges and floating field crops, so obstructing the passage through the falls, causing the water to set back, and forming quite a lake above, all of ten feet higher than any former flood. Most of the streets at this time were under water, which at no other time has occurred. The damage in the aggregate was considerable, but not heavy individually. D. G. Shipley probably suffered the most, having had, in addition to his crops, a barn full of hay carried away, and his meadow injured by detrition of soil. Occasionally the lowest terraces have been overflowed in the summer season by heavy rain; but the fertilizing deposits were equivalent to the waste of the growing crops. Bridges have been carried away at different times, owing rather to want of thoroughness in construction than to the floods. The villages are so elevated that the highest rise of water seldom reach the streets.

SCHOOLS.

The town in its corporate capacity, has never granted any money for the support of schools. In the second warning for the annual March meeting, 1791, there was an article inserted, " To see if the town would take any measures for the promotion of schools." Committee, John Craig, Reuben Wells and Caleb Munson, appointed to divide the town into two districts, for the benefit of schools. At the next meeting held in April of same year, Waterbury River was made the dividing line of the two districts. The only action upon that article at the meeting was to divide the

town into two school districts, leaving it to them to manage the subject as they should deem advisable. Subsequently, from time to time, the districts have been divided and sub-divided so that at the present time there are 18 school-districts in town, and as many school-houses. The town has a small fund, or annual income arising from rents on public lands, interest on the U. S. surplus money, and the State school tax, total between $1000 and $1100, which is divided to the several districts, a small amount for each, and necessarily requiring a heavy additional tax for the building of school houses and paying teachers. The district in the principal village has lately established a graded school, and voted a tax of 50 cents on the dollar of their grand list for its support. It is now in operation in a good house, and under competent teachers.

WATERBURY CENTER VILLAGE.

The Village at the Center, divided by Alder brook near the middle, is pleasant and beautiful in all its surroundings. On the north side are several handsome dwellings, the Methodist chapel, in the hall of which town meetings are holden alternate years, 1 store, the district school house, 1 tavern, a blacksmith shop and a few other shops. The Center burying ground is on this side of the stream. On the east side are more private dwellings, all neat and comely in appearance. Also, the Baptist meeting house, of wood in good taste, 1 store, in which the town clerk's office and the Center post office are kept, and two or three mechanic's establishments.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN SEMINARY,

a Freewill Baptist institution, is located at the Center village, on the east side. It was chartered Oct., 1862, to D. L. Frost and other 12 corporators. The trustees were authorized to confer "degrees on male and female pupils as are usually conferred by the best Colleges, Academies and Seminaries; also, on male pupils a diploma of honor." The corporation had no endowment to start upon, and were under the necessity of relying entirely on private subscriptions for the means to erect their seminary building, and to provide a suitable apparatus. By the energy and perseverance of the trustees, and the liberality of the citizens of the vicinity, they succeeded. It is truly said in their first report that their "Seminary building is one of the finest structures in the State, and surrounded by natural scenery unsurpassed in its magnificence and grandeur. Mount Mansfield, Camel's Hump, and all the spurs of the Green Mountains, from Addison, through Chittenden, Washington and Lamoille counties, stand out in bold relief in full view from the Seminary."

VILLAGES—BUSINESS IN R. R. VILLAGE.

In the town are two large villages and three small ones. Much the largest one is on the Winooski river, nearly midway between Middlesex and Bolton. It is more than a mile in length east and west, and north on the Stowe road; half that distance in width, not including Mill village. Mr. Marsh and Mr. Butler, the first and second settlers, commenced here, and laid the foundation of a community, which, ever since, has had a steady, prosperous and healthy growth. It now (1870), has a population of about 800, and a grand list of $4,000. Has four churches, in each of which are regular services. The largest and first built, in 1824, is the Congregational; the second, of brick, is the Methodist, built in 1841; the third, the Second Advent chapel; the fourth, the Roman Catholic. In this village is Waterbury First National Bank, two hotels, one commodious and handsome, on the site of the one previously burned, owned and kept by W. H. Skinner; the other, owned and occupied by J. Brown. There is also M. E. Smilie's large brick foundry, built by D. Adams on the site of his wooden one, there recently burned; Geo. C. Arms' extensive marble works, and three large brick stores—one on the corner of Stowe and Main street, built by Leander Hutchins, now owned by his son-in-law, C. N. Arms, and occupied by Wyman and Smith, merchants. The other two are on the opposite side of Main street—one erected by Wm. Carpenter, in which two of his sons are dealing in crockery.

BUSINESS FIRMS.—"Ready-made clothing, medicines, &c.," Geo. W. Kennedy's office and the village library are in this store.

A three-story building, erected by the late A. S. Richardson, owned by Clough and Randall. In it is the law office of Palmer and Clough, a tailor's and jeweler's shops; a grocery in the basement, and a family living in the upper part.

The large wooden block on the corner, opposite C. N. Arms' brick store, built by I. G. Stimson (the larger part), and C. Graves, on the foundation of Stimson's store burned a few months before. The part of the block built by Stimson, owned by L. H. Haines, contains the store of Richardson and Fullerton, of Arms and Haines, traders in flour, grain, nails, tea, etc.; the post-office, Moody's book and stationary store, and the Young Men's Christian Association reading-room. The part built by Mr. Graves is owned by him, in which he manufactures tinware, and has a stove and hardware store.

On the other side of the street is the cabinet-shop of George W. Atherton, the fine store of M. M. Knight, rebuilt a few years since by J. B. Christy on the same spot where stood his former one, there recently burned; the furniture shop of A. A. Atherton and Son; in the same building the groceries of F. Taylor and W. Ashley; and adjoining, the apothecary store of Frink and Remington.

Brown and Atkins, successors of I. C. and S. Brown, wholesale and retail dealers in grain, general groceries, etc., are doing an extensive business near the depot [Arms & Haines, successors].

MANUFACTORIES.

The village has a supply of such mechanics as are commonly found in country towns. L. Parmely, on Main Street, opposite of the bank, for a number of years has been engaged in the shoe trade; and Geo. W. Lease in harness-making. Waterbury Manufacturing Co., successors of Case & Thomas, is opposite of the State Reform School. It was incorporated in 1869, with a working capital of $30,000. The business of the company is mostly making cane-seated chairs, doors, window-sash and blinds. They also do a large amount of planing, wood-turning and scroll-sawing. They employ about 30 hands, and occasionally a number of the Reform School [1870] boys in addition. The Company deal to some extent in pine lumber.

MILL VILLAGE

took its name from its being the location of the first grist and saw-mills built in town. It is situated on the Stowe road, at the lower falls on Thatcher's Branch. There is here, within the distance of a fourth of a mile, a succession of falls, affording three good mill privileges, all of which are occupied. At the first is the large brick grist-mill, built a few years since by the late Wm. W. Wells, Esq., and now owned by his heirs. It stands on or near the spot of the one built in 1792. It has always done a large custom business. A few rods up stream, A. H. Selleck & Co. have a woolen factory, where they card wool and manufacture to some extent. They have recently put in machinery for turning small boxes. At this place were the first clothing works in town; owned and operated by sundry individuals and companies; at a very early day by Jotham Robbins, subsequently a short time by JARED PERKINS, who became a Methodist preacher, a presiding elder and member of Congress from New Hampshire. Since Perkins, by Thomas and Thompson, by Thompson, Seabury and Blanchard, and others constantly until it came into the hands of the Sellecks.

A short distance above the factory, is the saw-mill and mechanics shop owned by N. A. Rhoades. There has been at this place a saw-mill ever since the first settlement of the town. Over 40 years ago, P. Brown, a tanner, built at these falls a mill for grinding bark, and put in a few vats for tanning, in connection with his principal yard in the other village. Here, too, Thomas, Thompson and Seabury formerly had a woolen factory, burned some years past and never rebuilt.

At the south end of Mill Village on the west side of the stream, Samuel Dutton many years since started a tannery on a

small scale, intended principally for his own convenience in his trade as shoemaker. It passed from him to his sons, Thomas, David, and Harper, and from them to Wm. W. Wells, who greatly enlarged and improved the works; Wells sold to R. Blush, and in a few years, while owned by Blush, the works were burned. The real estate and few out-buildings not consumed by fire, were purchased by Sylvester Henry, who, with his son, rebuilt on the old site extensive works, making it one of the largest and best establishments of the kind in the State. The tannery is rented for a term of years by C. C. Warren, who works it mostly by steam, and in the amount of tanning he is exceeded by few, and by none with the same number of hands employed, in the State of Vermont.

COLBYVILLE is in the same school district as Mill Village, the school-house being midway between the two. This village is sufficiently elevated to give a fine surrounding view, and is really a pleasant location. On the lower fall, Enoch Bean, near the beginning of the present century, put in operation a carding-machine, and a number of years carded the wool for nearly all the people in this and the surrounding towns. About the same time, O. C. Rood put up here a potato whisky distillery, and run it as long as self interest or a true sense of moral propriety, in his judgment, rendered it advisable. In 1855, E. P. Butler and E. Parker purchased the place, and on the same falls erected a factory and commenced making starch from potatoes. On the upper falls Mr. Butler built a sawmill, which to the present time has been in operation. Grow Butler, son of the owner, was drowned in the flume of the mill while helping his father in making some repairs, and George Rood, son of O. C. Rood, was instantly killed here by a log rolling on him when unloading a sled. After Butler and Parker discontinued making starch, the building was used by S. S. Spicer as a tannery, but only for a short time, as it was soon burned and tanning never resumed here. The village at this time has about a dozen dwelling-houses and a few mechanics' shops. The beautiful mansion of George J. Colby, probably is the best arranged and most tasteful in finish of any one, outside of Montpelier, within in the county. But what gave name and prominence to the village was the manufacturing establishment of Colby Brothers and Co.

The business of the Colby Brothers, established in 1857, in its various branches embracing the growing and peeling of willows, and the manufacturing them into various useful wares; the making of the machines for peeling, and also clothes wringers. Children's cabs, etc., in all the branches of their business, was a new enterprise for this part of the country, and is entitled to special notice, for its important effect on the prosperity of the place for several years. But for a material financial error involved in an expensive lawsuit, and the unequal railroad exactions for freight, this business might have continued to contribute to the prosperity and welfare of the town.

Colby Brothers & Co., manufacturers of children's carriages, velocipedes and Colby's patent wringers, afford an example of what may be done by persistent effort and enterprise, with little capital or encouragement.

In 1856, the older brothers, George J. and Edwin A. Colby, came from Bolton and purchased a shop and about 30 acres of land, on which 2 or 3 acres of willows had been planted by Dea. E. Parker, the former owner. The shop was furnished with machinery, and for a year or two the Colbys hired this. The senior brother was 23, and the other 21, and the only business with which they were familiar was farming. They peeled their first crop of willows in 1857, and at once began making custom work and machines invented by George for peeling willows. Next year they employed a first-class willow-worker, Mr. Laudt, who is now a stockholder with them, and began making willow cabs. At first they bought the wheels in Massachusetts, but soon manufactured them themselves.

In 1860, through new partners, the captal was increased to $11,000, and the firm became Howden, Colby & Co. The same year they began the manufacture of clothes wringers, also an invention of the senior brother. These are said to be the first made with frames of galvanized iron, and were almost the first to find extensive sale. In 1864, with additional partners, the capital was increased to $28,000, and the name of the firm was Colby Bros. & Co. 1865, a joint stock company was formed, and the capital increased to $75,000, The firm have now (1871), a capital of $86,000, with 15 buildings, extending over 40,000 sq. ft. Besides, the Company have purchased and built some dozen houses for dwellings. Over $50,000 of the capital is employed in the cab manufacture, and about $30,000 in making wringers. About 50 hands are required on the cabs, which have a market value of nearly $100,000, and vary in price from $3 to $100. They go to all parts of this country and to foreign lands, and are not surpassed in beauty of finish and in durability.

FIRE DISTRICT.

In 1855, the selectmen, on application of the required number of freeholders, laid out a fire district of a square mile, comprising most of the River Village and a part of Mill Village; organized Aug. 14. Before this, there had been no systematic organization of a fire department in the place. The citizens had voluntarily associated, and by subscription purchased a medium sized engine and a limited supply of hose. This engine not being sufficient, directly after the great fire of 1858, the district voted a tax of 100 per cent. on their grand list, and purchased, at the cost of $1500, exclusive of hose, a second and larger one. The district has 2 engines, about 1000 feet of hose, and a fire company of 50 men, and the old engine.house being too small, was disposed of and a new one built the past year, [1871] 60 by 40 feet, two-story, with a hall in the upper story, 50 by 40 feet, for lectures, concerts and purposes not inconsistant to good morals. The building with the ground on which it stands, cost $3600.

FIRES.

The first building burned is believed to have been a tan-shop of Cephas Wells, opposite Fireman's Hall. The school-house in the first school district was burned about 1810, and in 1816 the dwelling-house of D. C. Deming.

In the Spring of 1822, the large hotel of Amasa Pride, on the corner of Stowe and Main Street, where Col. Geo. Kennon, at an early day, commenced keeping tavern, was burned. It was a heavy loss to Mr. Pride, but he immediately rebuilt. Sayles Hawley and others succeeded as proprietors. It was kept as a public house until after the building of the railroad.

The tan works of M. and J. H. Lathrop, back of Luther Davis' house, were burned in 1834, never rebuilt; also in 1838, the woolen factory of Thompson and Seabury, in Mill Village, not rebuilt; and none of the foregoing were insured. In 1840, or '41, the large store of J. B. Christy, and in 1856, that of J. G. Stimson, were burned, and both immediately rebuilt. Their losses were partly covered by insurance.

The largest and most destructive fire in town was that of Oct., 1858, at which time was burned the spacious hotel of E. and W. Moody, in one wing of which was the Bank of Waterbury; the stores of Wm. W. Wells, and that of D. M. Knights; the large grocery establishment of I. C. and S. Brown; the stage barns and the livery stables of Bruce and Ladd; and some other less valuable buildings,—whole amount $30,000, but partially insured. The place has since been rebuilt, enlarged and improved.

D. Adams' foundry and the Railroad depot were burned a year or two since, and have been rebuilt, enlarged and greatly improved. There has also been some other fires in different parts of the town of a later date. Two or three old saw-mills, a few dwelling-houses and shops have been burned, but none of great value.

FATAL CASUALTIES

have been numerous. In 1788, James

Marsh, the first settler, was drowned, as see before. In 1806, Seth Chandler was killed by the fall of a tree; later a son of Joel Rice by the kick of a horse; the father of Mr. Rice several years previons had been killed in Claremont, N. H., under circumstances most heartrending. He went out to stir up his burning log-piles, where he was clearing land, and was caught between two logs that held him fast in the burning heap. He succeeded in alarming his wife, but she was unable to extricate him, and he perished in the flames before her eyes.

Lemuel Atherton was killed in moving a building not far from the time of Joel Rice.

In the summer of 1822 Henry Ricker, a young man, was drowned while bathing in the river.

In 1837, George Rood was killed by a log rolling on him while unloading a sled in the mlll-yard of E. P. Butler.

Grow Butler was drowned about 1847, in the flume of this mill. Joseph Otis, a man over 70, was killed at Fall's hill a few years since by the upsetting of his wagon loaded with lumber. Ira and George Sherman, father and son, were both killed, but at different times, by railroad trains. W. S. Frink in 1865, was killed by fall of a tree.

Over thirty years ago, the two only children of the late Deacon U. Thomas were killed, one by the kick of a horse, and the other by scalding. Three, all the sons of R. Thorndike, George, the oldest, in the spring of 1868, by fracture of skull while coasting; William and Henry, the other two, both drowned in the spring of 1871, by upsetting a boat. Other accidental deaths have occurred, mostly of children, and so remote as to be indistinctly remembered. A child of Col. H. Peck drowned many years since. A little boy of H. Sherman was scalded, and one of A. Atkins killed by the kick of a horse. Several men and boys not named, also, have been killed by railroad trains, nearly all the employes of the road.

FIRST APPENDIX.

WATERBURY, Vt., March 4, 1867.

Rev. C. C. PARKER, *Dear Sir*:—We, the undersigned, Citizens of Waterbury, interested in preserving everything that will throw light upon the early History of our Forefathers—everything that will tend to perpetuate the Memories of those Heroic Men—having heard your very able discourse on the Early History of this Town, and wishing to preserve it, for while it rescues from oblivion the works of others, at the same time it shall stand a memento to remind us of your own long and successful labors among us, do hereby request you to prepare it for publication.

H. F. Janes, M. E. Smilie, Paul Dillingham, Erastus Parker, C. N. Arms, E. F. Palmer, William Carpenter, Russell Butler, L. Hutchins, Cecil Graves, Francis Graves, O. W. Drew.

WATERBURY, March 5, 1867.

GENTLEMEN:—The Discourse on the Early History of Waterbury, which you ask for publication, will be put at your disposal. If it shall save from oblivion any important name or event, the main purpose of its preparation will have been answered. It will be an additional gratification, that thus my name will be associated with yours and with the place where so many of the pleasantest years of my life have been spent.

With sincerest regards, I am
Most truly yours,
C. C. PARKER.

Messrs. Janes, Hutchins, Drew, Carpenter, Parker, Dillingham, Arms, Smilie, Palmer, C. Graves, F. Graves, and R. Butler.

NOTE.—The publication of this discourse has beea delayed by the author's change of residence and occupation, leaving no time for its revision, till recently; and by the introduction of new matter, which had to be submitted to his approval by correspondence.

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(1) The once famous Capt. Joe and his spouse Molly, two Indians of the Coossuck tribe, and of whom Thompson, in his "Civil History of Vt." gives an interesting account, once made a visit or stop of some weeks in this town. This was probably in 1787 or 8, and the place very near where T. Wade now lives. Only two, and those very rude habitations of civilization, existed in town at that period. Joe and Molly called several times, at the cabin of Mr. Butler, for cooking utensils and for some kinds of food, for which they ex-

pressed their gratitude. Joe died in Newbury, Vt., in 1819, after having been some years a pensioner of the State.

(2) The fact of tapped maple trees, being found on this hill, is supposed to be the only evidence of Indians having camped here. The trees were not tapped at the season of the year the Royalton raid occurred, which was in October. If the trees were tapped by Indians, it was doubtless at some other, and probably earlier period.

(3) This statement is probably according to the family tradition, but is believed to be incorrect, as Mr. Marsh, a son of the pioneer, some 20 years ago asserted a claim to a large part of this village, founded on this alleged right of his father. But after examination of the records by the lawyers, the claim was abandoned, though at first it caused quite a sensation among the citizens.

(4) The Councilors being elected by general ticket, and the votes for Councilors being counted by committee of the General Assembly, Mr. B. might have acted in the Assembly till the official announcement of his election to the Council —probably not after.

(5) Mr. Sherman was not only one of the worthy pioneers, but was esteemed one of the most enterprising, public-spirited, substantial citizens. Having built a suitable house, and for that time a large one, he opened it as a tavern, and kept it open to entertain travelers, many years. He died at a ripe old age, on the same farm which he took in the state of natural forest, and left in a good state of improvement. By their kind and unwearied attentions to the sick and the needy, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman rendered inestimable services to their widely-dispersed neighbors. Long may they be held in grateful remembrance.

(6) Mr. J. Wright, a brother-in-law of Mr. Sherman, another of the pioneers coming into Waterbury the same year, was one of those sturdy, resolute men of whom not a few followed in the early years of our town. He also was a man of considerable note in his time; lived to an advanced age, and died where he first settled some half century prior. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Wright were the fourth and fifth in the order of time, to seek their fortune and homes for life, in this particular and delightful vale of the Winooski.

(7) Gen. Peck came from Calais, after a short residence there, to Waterbury, but was a native of Massachusetts. His intelligence and good common sense, and his social, genial and dignified manner, soon secured him the esteem of all, as a man the people would honor. Many of the offices of the town were conferred on him. He was twice elected its representative. In 1818, he was elected chief judge of the County court. He was high sheriff several years. In 1818, his name was placed on the general ticket for members of Congress, nominated by the legislative caucus, but, through the powerful but personal opposition of Mr. Van Ness, who supported Ezra Meach, Gen. Peck was defeated. He held the office of assessor of U. S. taxes, an appointment by the U. S. government. As Brig. Gen. of Vt. Militia, he was with his command at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814.

He was elected to the State Council in 1826, served through the session of that year, and died December following, aged 55, at Burlington, Mass. Having been to Boston on business, and returning home he was suddenly prostrated by sickness and died before any of his family could see and minister to him. His funeral was attended in Waterbury by a large concourse of people, anxious to testify their respect to the remains of him whom they had honored while living.

(8) Dea. Paul Dillingham, a native of Worcester Co., Mass., born Oct., 1759, served 3½ years in the war of the Revolution, afterwards settled and lived in Shutesbury, Mass., from which town he came to Waterbury, arriving Mar. 5, 1805, and settled a little north-east the Center Village. He continued on the same farm to the time of his death, July, 1848, at the age of nearly 80 years. Dea. D. reared a large family of children, of whom 8 were living when he moved into W. Three sons, Gov. Dillingham, (then in his 6th year,) Holton and Geo. W., are now living. Job, an elder brother, a highly esteemed citizen, and long an exemplary member of the church of which his father was a worthy deacon, and of which his brother George was also deacon at a later period, died Nov., 1866, aged 81 years.

(9) Mr. James Bryant commenced on the farm now owned by Lewis Clark, north-east the Centre Chapel, in 1793; Stephen Jones settling 3 or 4 years later on a lot next north of his. Mr. Geo. Scagel began in 1794, where Noah Robinson resides, and lived there to the time of his death at an advanced age. Capt. Jones also lived to an advanced age. Both these last named were many years influential members of the Methodist church and well known citizens. Mr. Bryant died many years previous.

Joshua Hill, one of the first to settle in town, began on that place long known by his name, probably in 1791; lived there more than 30 years, but moved to another part of the town some years before his death, at a rare old age. Mr. Basford was probably the first to settle on Waterbury river, in that beautiful vale above the mills. He was succeeded by Mr. Calkins, the father of a large family, the most of his children being sons, several of whom built tenements around the mills which were originally built by one of them, Rev. Chas. Calkins. These mills were built about 45 years ago, or about 30 years subsequent to the first saw and grist-mill on Thatcher's brook, (the name by which this stream was known as early as 1795,) on which Mill Village now stands.

About 1802 or 1803, Timothy Claflin, from Croyden, N. H., moved on to the farm north of the Loomis farm, now owned by Geo. Miles. About 1805 or 6, Abel DeWolf, from Conway, Mass., moved on to the farm now owned by Daniel Stevens. In 1807 or 8, Capt. John DeWolf moved on to farm now owned by Alfred Demerit, built a log-house and a very nice framed barn, which is now standing. Daniel H. Nelson made a beginning on the north lot in Waterbury, in 1798. Simeon Woolson commenced on the farm now owned by C. S. Wrisley, next south of the Loomis farm, about 1798. Stanton Frink commenced on the farm where his daughter, Mrs. Smith, now lives, about 1798. David Atkins commenced on the farm now owned in part by Wm. Kneeland, in 1796. Israel Thatcher commenced on the Godfrey place, so called, about the year 1808, and removed to western New York about 1812. There had been a small improvement on the Broderick farm previous to 1808, when Robert Broderick moved there and lived there till Aug., 1866, when he died. Solomon Newcomb moved on to the farm now owned by Joseph Wheeler, Feb., 1809, and lived there till his death in 1845; there were no buildings of any kind on the farm nor any land cleared. Otis Whitney commenced on the Colby place, so called, in 1807 or 8. Robert Parcher commenced on the farm now owned by C. C. Robinson, the first in that region.

(10) The following, mainly copied from attested records, will give the reader a satisfactory understanding of the public proceedings leading to the building of the first meeting-house in Waterbury.

A form of agreement for a building association was drafted by H. F. Janes, Esq., and was signed by 38 substantial citizens—among them were men of various creeds. As the result of this association was important, marking an era in the history of the town, a copy of this agreement and the signatures is given as follows:

"We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Waterbury and vicinity, do hereby voluntarily associate and agree to form a society by the name of Waterbury Meeting House Society, in Waterbury, for the purpose of building a Meeting House in said town of W., according to the first section of an Act entitled an Act for the support of the Gospel, passed Oct. 26, 1798. And it is hereby expressly understood that no tax or assessment is to be imposed on the list of the polls and ratable estate of the persons hereby associating, nor any member of said Society be compelled to pay any more towards the building of said Meeting House than he voluntarily consents to.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto severally set our names.

Dated Waterbury, this 4th day of April, A. D., 1823.

Stiles Sherman, Enoch Bean, Amos Deming, Roswell Wells, Heman Sherman, Sylvester Henry, James Smalley, Henry F. Janes, Samuel Dutton, Amasa Pride, Samuel Parcher, Horace Atkins, William Eddy, Mason Carpenter, Samuel Bryant, Purchis Brown, Nathan T. Barron, Leander Hutchins, David Dutton, Ezra P. Butler, Oliver Strickland, Chas. R. Cleaves, George Atkins, Asa Austin, O. W. Drew, Henry Atkins, Cephas Wells, Jotham Robbins, Avery Sherman, Jesse Calkins, Jason Cady, Jr., Dan Carpenter, O. C. Rood, Warren Murray, James Richardson, Jared George, Sales Hawley, Seth Munson.

WATERBURY, May 5, 1823.

Waterbury Meeting House Society met, agreeable to previous notice, at the School House in the first School District in Waterbury, and proceeded to choose Dan Carpenter, moderator; Henry F. Janes, clerk; and P. Dillingham, Jr., clerk *pro tem.*

On motion, Henry F. Janes and O. W. Drew were appointed a committee to report By-Laws for the Society by the next meeting of the same.

On motion, *Resolved* that a Committee of five be appointed to examine the places in contemplation for setting the Meeting House, the sum for which the land can be obtained, to make a plan of a house, the probable expense of building the same and the terms and manner of payment, and make report to this Society at their next meeting.

And on nomination, Amasa Pride, Sylvester Henry, Horace Atkins, Roswell Wells and Dan Carpenter were appointed a Committee for the purpose aforesaid. When on motion voted that this meeting

stand adjourned to Thursday, the 15th day of instant May, at this place on 6 o'clock P. M. A true record of the proceedings. Attest,

H. F. JANES, *Clerk*.

At the next meeting of the Society, the Committee reported By-Laws, after designating the name of the Society, the Officers and their duties. Article 6th reads as follows:

The First Congregational Society in the town of Waterbury shall have the right to the use and occupancy of the Meeting House when built, in all cases when wanted by said Society for religious meetings. But when not wanted by said Society for the purpose aforesaid, any other Christian Denomination shall have right to occupy said house for social worship, by making application to some person to be appointed by the Society for that purpose, in said Waterbury, and when more than one denomination shall apply for the use of said house at the same time, the first applying shall have the first right.

Article 7th. The Meeting House shall be opened for Funerals at all times, both on the Sabbath and other days, and the friends of the deceased shall have liberty to invite a minister of any denomination to attend and preach on such funeral occasion as they may think proper. These articles were adopted.

At this meeting, held May 15, 1823, the plan of the house reported by the Committee was adopted; also the location, though that was afterwards changed by general consent.

The terms of payment for pews were also adopted at this meeting, and a vote passed to proceed immediately to the sale, by bidding for choice of pews, the appraised price having been previously affixed to each one on the plan. The names of purchasers were then written on each as sold. At the next meeting of the Society, held June 3d, 1823, Roswell Wells was chosen Treasurer. Voted to choose a committee of three to superintend the building: Amasa Pride, Roswell Wells and Dan Carpenter were chosen said committee. The sale of pews was then proceeded with in the same manner as at the previous meeting. There was another meeting for the sale of pews, June 17, 1823.

After these several sales, five or six pews remained unsold, the appraised value of which amounted to between $280 and $290. These pews the committee took at their appraisal, in addition to those they had individually bought. Mr. Pride deeded the land for site in consideration of $150. He also deeded a piece of land near to this for a mere nominal sum, to enlarge the burying-ground.

After the dedication of the house, Rev. Charles Calkins supplied the pulpit most of the time previous to Mr. Warren's coming into town.

(11) Rev. J. F. Stone was installed Jan. 6, 1839; dismissed June 9, 1847. Rev. A. G. Pease began to labor with the church the first of Aug. 1847; was installed Sept. 5, 1849; dismissed Jan. 26, 1853. Rev. C. C. Parker began his labors the first Sabbath in June, 1853; was installed Jan. 7, 1854; dismissed Jan. 16, 1867, the dismission taking effect after the second Sabbath in March following.

(12) These were probably the most general and extensive revivals, particularly the last, in the history of the town, and their results, both as respects the number of individuals, and the marked and permanent influence upon the character of the subjects, and their influence on community generally, are widely felt to this day. Different denominations united in frequent meetings in harmony and communion of Christian fellowship, each receiving considerable accessions to their numbers. In the last-mentioned revival the village was chiefly interested, Elders Pier and Foster taking a prominent part in the services of the large meetings held on almost every evening of the week.

SECOND APPENDIX.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Daniel Bliss, 1792; none, 1793, 1831, '35, '49, '50, '55; Ezra Butler, 1794–'98, '99–1805, '07; Geo. Kennan, 1798, 1805–'06, '08, '10; Asaph Allen, 1809; John Peck, 1811, '18; Sylvester Henry, 1812–'13; Dan Carpenter, 1814–'18, 1819–'27, '29; Amasa Pride, 1827–'28, '32; Charles R. Cleaves, 1830; Paul Dillingham, Jr., 1833–'34, '37–'40; Thaddeus Clough, 1836, '46–'47; Wm. W. Wells, 1840, '63–'64; Eliakim Allen, 1841; Henry Douglass, 1842–'43; William Carpenter, 1844–'45; Chas. C. Arms, 1848; Calvin Blodgett, 1851–'52; O. C. Howard, 1853; Henry F. Janes, 1854, '61, '62; James Green, 1856; John D. Smith, 1857–'58; James M. Henry, 1859–60; William Wells, 1865–'66; Ezra B. Fuller, 1867–'69; Frank E. Ormsby, 1869–'70–'72; George W. Randall, 1872–'74; John B. Parker, 1874–'76; Wm. P. Dillingham, 1876–'78;

L. H. Haines, 1878–'80; E. F. Palmer, 1880–'82.

OFFICES HELD BY WATERBURY CITIZENS.

Governors, Ezra Butler, 1826, '27; Paul Dillingham, 1865, '66. Lieut. Governor, P. Dillingham, 1862, '63, '64. Councillors, Ezra Butler, 1807, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '15–'25; John Peck, 1826; H. F. Janes, 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34. Senators, Paul Dillingham, 1841, '42, '61; Wm. Carpenter, 1848, '49; James Green, 1854, '55; Wm. W. Henry, 1865, '66, '67. Representatives in Congress, Ezra Butler, 1813–'15; H. F. Janes, 1834–'37; Paul Dillingham, 1843–'47; L. B. Peck, native of W., '48–'52. Constitutional Convention, Richard Holden, 1793; Dan. Carpenter, 1814; Ezra Butler, 1822; Luther Cleaves, 1828; Paul Dillingham, Jr., 1836; William Carpenter, 1843; Eliakim Allen, 1850; Paul Dillingham, 1857. Judges of County Court, Ezra Butler, 1803–'25, except the years 1813, '14 and '18; John Peck, 1818; Dan. Carpenter, from 1827–'34; Henry Douglass, 1846, '47; E. S. Newcomb, 1856, '57. Council of Censors, Ezra Butler, 1806; H. F. Janes, 1848; Wm. W. Wells, 1855. High Sheriffs, John Peck, 1811, '12, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23; I. C. Brown, 1859, '60. State Treasurer, H. F. Janes, 1838–'40. Senators, Jos. Moody, 1853; Wm. P. Dillingham, 1880.

PHYSICIANS.

Daniel Bliss, Seth Cole, Calvin Deming, Wm. Holloway, Joseph Lewis, William Paddock, Stephen Pierce, O. W. Drew. H. H. Basford, C. C. Arms, T. B. Downer, Chas. H. Cleveland, Edward Mulliken, Horace Fales, J. B. Woodward, Lucius Kneeland, H. Janes, E. J. Hall, W. S. Vincent, J. E. Frink, L. H. Thomas, homœopatist; B. F. Conant, eclectic; Wm. L. White.

PHYSICIANS IN 1882.—H. Fales, E. G. Hooker, H. Janes, M. Lamb; eclectic, G. O. Washburne; homœopathist, A. Morgan; dentist, I. T. Wheelock.

ATTORNEYS.

Dan. Carpenter, H. F. Janes, Paul Dillingham, R. C. Smith, John Dean, Jr., George Gale, Jared S. Demmon, William Richardson, J. G. Sherburne, L. Henry, L. L. Durant, Edwin Dillingham, C. F. Clough, Geo. W. Kennedy, E. F. Palmer, T. J. Deavitt, William P. Dillingham, Melville E. Smilie, H. N. Deavitt, Geo. W. Morse.

CLERGYMEN.

Advent, 1859, Daniel T. Taylor, D. Bosworth, Hector Canfield, W. H. Swartz. Baptists, 1800, E. Butler; 1827, Samuel Seabury, John Ide, Aaron Angier, Julius P. Hall, S. Gustin, J. J. Crissey, S. F. Brown, Payson Tyler, G. W. Bixby, L. B. Hibbard, A. N. Woodruff. Free Will Baptists, Samuel Lord, Ira Gray, E. B. Fuller, N. W. Bixby, T. R. Dunn, Cowell, R. M. Minard. Universalist, 1832–'34, Thomas Browning.

METHODIST MINISTERS stationed at Waterbury street, from 1835–'67: Rev. Orris Pier, 2 years; R. M. Little, 1 year; B. M. Hall, 2 years; P. P. Harrower, 2 years; J. W. B. Wood, 1 year; George Whitney, 1 year; Chas. H. Leonard, 1 year; John D. White, 2 years; W. M. Chipp, 1 year; J. F. Craig, 1 year; Hawley Ransom, 2 years; John Kiernan, 1 year; D. P. Hulbard, 2 years; Albinus Johnson, 1 year; William A. Miller, 2 years; Thos. Dodgson, 1 year; J. Phillips, 1 year; Israel Luce, 2 years; Richard Morgan, 1 year; B. Hawley, 2 years; D. B. McKenzie, 3 years; H. W. Worthen, 1867; since 1867, H. W. Worthen, E. C. Bass, A. B. Truax, W. Underwood, H. A. Bushnell, A. L. Cooper, Wm. I. Johnson.

METHODIST MINISTERS stationed at Waterbury Center, or who have preached there during the above period: Revs. H. Foster, M. Townsend, Daniel F. Page, Thomas Kirby, Aaron Hall, Miles Fish, Samuel Hewes, Alexander Campbell, John Haslam, J. S. Mott, C. F. Ford, R. McElroy, J. A. Canoll, C. C. Bedell, S. M. Merrill, W. H. Tiffany, A. L. Cooper, H. N. Munger, A. Cox, Robinson, I. Luce, W. R. Puffer, George Whitney, J. M. Puffer.

BAPTIST MINISTERS, 1881, '82—Calvinist Baptist at Centre, Geo. W. Wilkins; Free-Will Baptist, S. D. Church; and Methodist at Centre, Peter Merrill; Con-

gregational, S. H. Wheeler; Roman Catholic, J. Galligan.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Tim. Yeomans, Farnsworth, Hartwell, A. Pride, Lebbeus Sherman, Sherman & Pinny, Luther Cleaves, Charles Cleaves, Cleaves & E. Carpenter, D. Carpenter & Cleaves, L. Hutchins & Co., Hutchins & Pride, Carpenter, Cleaves & Co., A. S. Richardson, Hutchins, Wells & Co., D. & W. Carpenter, L. & George W. Hutchins, George W. Hutchins & Co., Lyon, Arms & Co., P. Lyon & Co., Farmers & Mechanics (at Centre), A. B. Prior, Goss & Hutchins, J. G. Stimson, B. F. Goss, Goss & Delano, S. C. Hutchins, Stimson & Arms, J. B. Cristy, James Cristy, C. Graves, iron and hardware; E. G. Scott & Co., protective union store; A. B. Braley, drugs and medicines; W. H. Woodward, drugs and medicines and books; Dana & Brooks, clothing; J. D. Smith (Center), D. Tarbell & Co., Foster & Co., S. D. Sturtevant, C. Blodgett, Chandler & Sturtevant, Chandler & Lamson, W. H. Woodward, C. N. Arms, J. G. Stimson, C. & J. S. Graves, hardware; Benjamin Barrett (Center), Goss & Knight, J. F. Lamson, D. M. Knights, J. F. Henry, drugs and medicines; Barrett & Gilman (Center), Wells & Arms, W. W. Wells (Center), Leland & Ashley, J. M. Henry & Sons, J. F. Henry & Co., W. J. Sawin, Howden, Colby & Co., N. K. Brown, books; A. Lyon (Centre), A. H. Wells, clothing; L. H. Haines, M. M. Knight, W. H. Ashley, Gros, F. C. Stone & Co., Haines & Richardson, J. W. Moody, books; Wyman & Smith, Geo. Simpson, jeweler; Henry, Johnson & Co., Henry & Co., E. D. Scagel, drugs and medicines.

METHODIST CHURCH.

This church was organized by Elder Stebbins, it is said, about the year 1800, consisting of the following-named individuals: Thomas Guptil, first class-leader, and wife, John Henderson and wife, Timothy Parcher and wife, John Jones, David Straw and wife, John Hudson and wife, Joseph Fiske & wife and Simeon Woolson & wife. The year following, Stephen Jones and wife, George Scagel (subsequently many years class-leader), and wife, and Lemuel Lyon and wife were added to the class. These last three men were long-time, prominent members. At later periods, Moses Nelson, Nathan Nelson, Samuel Bryant, Benjamin Fiske and others united and became active members. This church has given to the ministry of the denomination four of its young men, two of whom, Orrin Gregg and Araunah Lyon, are now in the ministry; Chester Lyon is not living. In 1836 a new church was formed in the village; among the first and prominent members may be named: John Lathrop, Paul Dillingham, C. C. Arms, Wm. Carpenter, A. A. Atherton and A. S. Richardson.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

formed in 1800, was constituted of few members. The following are the names of some of them: Ezra Butler and wife, Mrs. Densmore, Mrs. Silas Loomis. Dea. David Atkins, Edmund Town, Orrin Atkins and Mercy Nelson (afterwards Mrs. Green), Mrs. E. Town, Mrs. Atkins and Mr. Densmore soon after united. At later periods, Deacon Paul Dillingham, Deacon Chester Whitney and Guild Newcomb joined. But in 1819, Aug. 6, the church was re-organized, or a new one formed, consisting of the following-named members: Ezra Butler, pastor; Paul Dillingham and Chester Whitney, deacons; Tryphena Butler, Polly W. Whitney, Anna Peck, Isaac Stevens, Richard Kneeland, Guild Newcomb, E. Town, Robert Broderick, John Atkins, Temperance Atkins, Mercy Green, Mary Hart, Hannah Dillingham, Sally Broderick, Betsey Parcher, Silena Brown. In the year following, 1820, 22 members were added. Among them the names of the following male members appear: Job Dillingham, Seth Town, Isaac Marshall, Jr., Arad Worcester, C. C. P. Crosby and William Smith. The house of worship built in 1832 was removed, and a new one built in 1859 or 1860.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized about the year 1817 or '18, and included the following named, and

perhaps other individuals: Samuel Lord, Deacon Conant, S. Gaskell, Asa Town and wife, Ira Town and wife, Deacon Abner Fuller, John Cotton and wife, and Elisha Town. Elder Bowles took part in the services. Elder Lord was ordained at this time, or soon after, pastor. Elder Lord was born in Barnsted, N. H., 1779; began to preach when quite young in his native town; afterwards moved to Vermont, living several years in Walden, and from that place came to Waterbury in 1811, where he spent the remainder of his life of 70 years. Unassuming in his deportment, he was more desirous of doing good than gaining applause.

THE ADVENT CHURCH

was formed in May, 1858; about 40 united in this organization. The services were conducted by Elder Joshua V. Himes, who had previously held a series of meetings, continuing several weeks, in the hall of the Washington House. The Advent meeting-house was dedicated in the winter of 1859.

MILITARY.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Eli Ashley, age 24, I 9.
Jerome Ayers, 18, B 10, com 2d Lt, June 15, 65; wd July 1, 64, July 9, 64, Sept. 19, 64.
Alfred Y. Ayers, 19, D 10; pris June 12, 64; died at Salisbury.
Asa C. Atherton, 24, I 13, sergt; dis Jan. 15, 63.
D. A. Bickford, 18, A 8; died Oct. 6, 62.
Robert S. Bickford, 21, B 10.
Riley M. Bickford, 24, D 2.
H. R. Bickford, 40, D 10; died Dec. 1, 64.
Edmond C. Bragg, 22, G 2; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 64.
James Bragg, 28, G 2; deserted Oct. 2, 64.
Alonzo Bragg, 26, B 10.
James Briggs, 40, B 10; dis May 15, 65.
W. F. Brink, 20, D 2; re-en Dec. 21, 63.
Christopher B. Brown, 22, D 2.
George Brown, 28, Cav. C.
C. A. Brown, Cav. C; pro sgt Nov. 1, 64.
George Brown, 38, B 10; died at Andersonville, July 26, 64.
Thomas Bruitnell, 18, I 9; corp; reduced.
Wm. Bruitnell, 19, D 2; wd at Fred'ksbgh.
H. S. Burley, 39, B 10; died of wn'ds at Cold Harbor, June 20, 64.
C. E. Bancroft, 32, I 13; com 1st Lt Sept. 23, 62; resigned Jan. 8, 63.
C. W. Brink, 26, I 13; disch Jan. 31, 63.
Dennis Bissonnette, 30, K 17; wounded.
Oscar Camp, 28, G 8.
Frank Carpenter, 17, D 2.
Michael Carr, 18, Cav. C; re-en Dec. 28, 63.
Justin Carter, 23, B 10; com 2d lieut. Jan. 63; resigned Feb. 4, 64.
George Center, 24, D 2; corp; wounded at Fredericksburgh; trans to inv. corps.
Chas. N. Collins, 16, D 2; died Dec. 17, 61.
Ezra W. Conant, 19, B 10; wd Nov. 27, 63.
E. C. Crossett, 18, B 10; wd; dis Feb. 16, 65.
W. H. Crossett, 18, B 10; wd; re-en in Regs.
Martin Cane, 18, B 10; died at Danville Jan. 29, 65.
Patrick Carver, 20, D 5.
Amos Chase, 44, C 17; lost arm at Weldon R. R., Sept. 30, 64.
George H. Colby, 19, 2, D; corp; re-en Dec. 21, 63; wn'ded; disch. Feb. 5, 65.
James B. Cave, 31, 13, E; re-en, 17, E.
Jos. B. Conant, 21, C 15; died Apr. 12, 63.
James Crawford, 22, I 13.
S. E. Cree, 21, I 13.
Ransom Chaffee, 25, A 2; drafted.
William Clark, 24, D 2.
Albert Deline, 25, D 2.
John Deline, 25, E 7; dis Oct. 15, 62.
Charles Dillingham, 24, D 2; com capt. May 22, 61; maj. 8th, Jan. 18, 62; Lt.-col. Dec. 24, 62; resigned Dec. 12, 63.
Edwin Dillingham, 23, B 10; capt Aug. 4, 62; maj. Jan. 17, 64; killed at Winchester, Sept. 19, 64.
Daniel Dalley, B 10; transferred to D.
Ed. H. Dana, 32, B 10; wd Nov. 31, 64.
Richard Dodge, 40, K 17.
Thomas F. Dwyer, 30, B 10.
Oliver W. Davis, 28, C 15.
Joseph H. Demeritt, 21, I 13.
H. A. Demmon, 42, I 13; trans to C Oct. 11, 62.
Henry Dillingham, —, E 17; di'd J'ly 13, 64.
G. W. Farnham, 23, D 2; des before leaving State.

Patrick Flaherty, 34, D 2; dis Dec. 18, 62.
Wilber Foster, 21, D 2; dis Oct. 20, 62.
J. D. Freeman, 21, B 10; wd July 9, 64.
Augustus Fisher, 22, I 13.
Daniel N. French, 28, I 13.
Martin E. French, —, I 13; wounded.
Benjamin Gonio, A 7; des Sept. 27, 64.
Isaac Godfrey, 22, B 10; wd at Cedar Cr'k, Oct. 19, 64.
Jacob Godfrey, 19, B 10; dis May 13, 65.
T. C. Godfrey, 31, D 2; dis June 2, 62.
—— Rein, 23, C 17.
Warren C. Gilman, 29, D 2; corp; red'cd to ranks.
Chas. C. Gregg, 21, D 2; com 2d lieut May 22, 61; dis service July 22, 62.
Allen Greeley, 20, B 10; died July 1, 64; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va.
Quincy A. Green, —, B 10; wd at Cold Harbor; pro sergt April 11, 65.
Almon D. Griffin, —, 1st S S F music.
Emery Guptil, 18, D 5; re-enlis'd; wn'ded.
Joseph Gabarie, 33, K 17.
Hamilton Glines, 40, B 10; wn'd at Cold Harbor, Va.; died June 18, 64.
Lyman Godfrey, 25, C 15; re-en into 17 C; died at Salisbury, Oct. 2, 64.
Nobles Godfrey, 25, C 17.
William Goodwin, 34, K 17.
Edmond Guinan, —, 3d Battery.
Charles C. Guptil, 21, I 13; re-en 3d Bat; sgt; red Sept. 1, 64; pro corp Oct. 1, 64.
Lorenzo B. Guptil, 22, I 13; re-en 17 K; corporal.
Milo K. Gray, 22, I 13.
H. H. Griswold, 19, I 13; corp; red'cd; pro sergt; re-en 17 E; sergt.
Darius A. Gray, 21, E 6; drafted.
Ira S. Gray, 24, D 5; killed at Savage Station, June 29, 62.
Horace Griffith, 18, K 17.
Chas. A. Hutchins, —, E 17; re-en Feb. 15, 64.
William H. Hutchins, 19, K 17.
George Hakey, 18, K 17.
Fred A. Hart, 25, D 2.
Willis Hawley, 18, K 17; corporal.
George S. Henry, 19, K 17; corporal.
J. Edwin Henry, 25, K 17; com 2d lieut Sept. 22, 64; kd at Petersb'gh, Apr. 2, 65.
Isaac Harris, Jr., 35, C 15; dis June 19, 63.
Leonard Hart, —, C 15.
Chas. O. Humphrey, 23, I 13; corporal.
Frank S. Henry, 20, K 17.
William Hall, 26, D 2; re-en Dec. 21, 63; deserted Feb. 7, 64.
Alonzo Hart, 37, D 2; dis Feb. 10, 63.
Frank Hart, 18, D 2; re-en April 19, 64; corporal.
Martin L. Henry, 19, Cav C; re-enls'td 4th Hancock Corps.
Wilbur E. Henry, 20, K 17; pro 2d lieut July 2, 65.
Wm. W. Henry, 30, D 2; com 1st lieut May 22, 61; maj 10th, Aug. 26, 62; lt. col Oct. 17, 62; col April 26, 64; brevet brig gen March 9, 65; wd Cold Harbor May, 64; res Dec. 17, 64.
Daniel J. Hill, 31, Cav C; sergt; wd at Gettysburgh; trans to invalid corps.
George W. Hill, 44, G 4; dis June 3, 62.
Julius F. Hill, S S 2; trans to Inv. Corp.
James O. Hovey, 20, D 2; re-en Dec. 21 63.
George Hubbard, 22, D 2; re-en Jan 1, 63; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Robert Hunkins, 22, D 2; re-en Jan 31, 63; killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.
Mason Humphrey, N. H. 5; com; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 64.
Frank Huntley, 18, D 2; corp; deserted at Antietam, Sept. 62.
Benjamin L. Hawley, 22, H 17.
H. D. Hutchins, D 2.
Henry Janes, 29, com surg 3d, June 24, 61; surg U S V, March 26, 63; brev lieut col U S V, March 13, 65.
John Jerome, 32, B 10; dis April 16, 63; re-en K 17.
Allen Jewett, 18, G 4; dis March 2, 62.
Marcellus B. Johnson, 21, G 4; died Oct. 7, 62, of wd rec'd Sept. 15, 62, at South Mountain.
John P. Jones, 18, E 8; re-en Jan 5, 64; promoted corporal July 5, '64.
William Jones, 25, E 8; missed in action June 14, 63.
Daniel Jones, 29, E 11; lost arm at Winchester, Sept. 19, 64.
James W. Jones, 35, B 10; wd, and dis May 15, 65.
Edwin Joslyn, 17, S S E 2; died July 11, 62.
Edward Kirby, 22, A 7; must out August 30, 64.
Leander Kirby, 18, H 13.

John D. Kellogg, I 13; dis Nov. 28, 62.
Charles B. Lee, 32, B 10; died in 63.
Sayles Locke, 28, D 2; died Apr. 26, 62.
James Linnehen, 44, D 5; mustered out June 29, 65.
A. J. Loomis, 34, B 10.
Charles Lapage, K 17.
James Madigan, 18, I 9; des Jan. 19, 63.
Henry L. Marshall, 24, B 10; corp; wd at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Ira A. Marshall, 38, D 2; dis July 16, 62.
Paul W. Mason, Jr., 18, C Cav; lost arm at Gettysburgh.
Dexter Moody, 27, B 10.
Hartwell Moody, 31, D 2.
Samuel Morey, 23, D 2.
Michael Morrisey, 18, G 2; re-enlisted in Cowan's Battery.
Lucian M. Murray, 21, G 4; died Nov. 8, 62.
John Martin, 21, Bat 3.
Dennis Martin, 18, H 6; re-en Mar. 1, 64.
Pliny H. Moffatt, 21, C Cav; re-en Dec. 28, 63; pro sergt Nov. 19, 64; pro com sergt Jan. 21, 65; transferred to Co. D.
James W. Marshall, 35, I 13; corporal.
Thomas Morway, 29, H 13.
Patrick Martin, H 6.
Charles Moody, 21, K 17.
John McCaffery, A 6.
Walter H. Nelson, 18, B 10; wd Nov. 27, 63, June 1, 64.
John O'Connor, 18, I 4.
Pat. O'Connor, 16, K 17; music.
Tabor H. Parcher, 24, B 10; corp; dis July 6, 64.
Edwin Parker, 18, B 10; corporal.
Henry F. Parker, 21, D 2; dis May 29, 62.
Edward N. Phelps, 22, I 9; corp reduced; transferred to Veteran Corps.
Henry C. Phillips, 26, C Cav; sergt red; promoted sergt.
Carlos Prescott, 23, D. 2; dis July 24, 62; died of disease contracted in service.
Leroy Prescott, 19, I 13.
L. L. Pollard, 25, G 3; drafted.
Homer Ruggles, 27, F 1; re-en in Cav C; wd; pro corp Nov. 18, 61; sergt.
George G. Rice, 18, 10 G; died at Alexandria, before joining regt.
Winslow C. Rollins, 26, D 2, des from gen hospital 1865.
George Ray, D 5.
Alva Rowell, 26, I 13; re-en; killed at Wilderness.
Curtis C. Sleeper, 19, C 2; discharged Nov. 1, 62; wd June 29, 62.
Timothy T. Sleeper, 32, D 2; corp; dis Feb. 5, 63; died Oct. 11, 63, of disease contracted in service.
Charles Smith, 45, B 10; transferred to Invalid Corps, July 1, 63.
Clifford Smith, 21, A 7; re-en; deserted Sept. 27, 64.
Geo. E. Smith, 19, D 2; wd at Wilderness.
Jerry Smith, 26, A 7; re-en, and deserted Sept. 27, 64.
William H. Stimson, 24, C 3, Jan. 29, 62; dis Feb. 3, 63; wd June 29, 62.
Horatio G. Stone, 19, D 2; died of wds received at Wilderness, May 4, 64.
John Stone, M Cav; saddler.
Willard S. Stone, 24, D 2; killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.
John W. Sawyer, 29, B 10; deserted at Brattleboro, May 23, 64.
Calvin E. Seaver, 27, I 13; wd at Gettysburgh, July 3, 63.
Herschall F. Smith, 26, I 13.
William C. Smith, 18, I 13.
William D. Smith, 22, I 13.
Orvand A. Stone, 32, I 13.
John R. Slocum, 9.
Wayland A. Strong, 22, K 17.
Frank Stearns, 18, C 17; died Jan. 6, 64, of wds received in action May 12, 64.
Edward Taylor, 18, B 10.
Lucian D. Thompson, 31, B 10; com 2d lieut Aug. 4, 62; 1st lieut Co. G, Dec. 27, 62; capt Co. D, June 17, 64; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 64.
George Tatro, 28, B 10; died Dec. 28, 64.
Burton C. Turner, 18, D 2; died Nov. 5, 64.
Chauncy Turner, 20, D 2; drafted.
Joseph Tate, D 5.
John Toban, D 5.
Edward Wells, 25, 5; band; dis Feb. 20, 62.
Edwin H. Wells, 22, K 17.
Henry Wells, 25, A 7; died Aug. 9, 62.
William Wells, 23, C Cav; com 1st lieut Co. C, Oct. 14, 61; capt Nov. 18, 61; maj Oct. 30, 62; col June 4, 64; brev brig gen Feb. 22, 65; brig gen May 19, 65; brev maj gen; wd July 6, 62, Sept. 13, 63.

George I Wilson, D 2.
Henry M. Wood, 18, E, 8; died Sept. 13,63.
Wm. M. Wood, 19, E 8; died July 14, 63.
Sidney H. Woodward, 18, B 10; wd at Cold Harbor, June 1, 65; pro corporal Apr. 1, 64.
Benjamin F. Wright, 18, D 2.
George S. Woodward, 22, C Cav; killed Apr. 3, 63.
Ira S. Woodward, 18, B 10; wd at Cold Harbor, June 3, 63.
Wm. Woodard, 19, B 10; wd at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Chas. B. Wooster, 23, K 3; dis Oct. 30, 62.
Hiram P. Wright, 28, C Cav; wd himself.
Jacob Wrisley, 19, D 2; re-en Jan. 21, 64.
Liberty White, 44, B 10; trans to In. Corps.
Alexander Warden, 21, D 2; discharged; re-enlisted into 5th.
Wm. C. Woodruff, 26, I 13.
Wm. A. Wooster, 24, I 13.
Charles S. Wrisley, 28, C 15.
John W. York, 21, D 2; re-en color bearer for Gen. Wright commanding 6th corps.
Hiram Young, 44, B 10; committed suicide June 26, 64.
Jos. E. Young, 36, B 10; wd at Spottsylvania.
Geo. W. York, 33, K 2; drafted; died of wds received at Wilderness, May 5, 64.

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PAPERS FURNISHED BY RUSSELL BUTLER, ESQ.

LEADING TOPICS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Upon the review of the events of about half a century ago, we find some remarkable coincidences. Within a very few years before, and subsequent, was a time of extensive religious revivals in many parts of our country and in this town. At about the same time, temperance, anti-slavery, and anti-masonry became subjects of great public interest, and whether these were all kindred in character with the religious movement or not, they all seemed to be supported on the principle of public morals. Each had its period of novelty and excitement, each its time of calm discussion, and each its decline in the public interest. What is most remarkable is their near contemporariness. Perhaps no time in history before or since, have all these subjects simultaneously so deeply engaged the public mind, nor is it probable they will ever again so occupy the public mind of our community, till some generations have passed away and new combinations of circumstances occur. The public mind acting as a whole is subject to the same laws as the individual mind; when it has thoroughly canvassed a subject and formed a deliberate decision, it is disposed to rest in that decision as entirely satisfactory, if no new, valid opposite evidence is adduced. The man who has viewed the temperance or the slavery question in their different aspects, and made his verdict deliberately, does not care to review or pass through his experiences a second time. R. B.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

The New England Anti-Slavery movement, led by William Lloyd Garrison, was formally organized in Boston, Jan. 6, 1832, and followed by a National Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia, December 1833. Anti-slavery principles soon found friends and advocates in Waterbury, and by the circulation of papers and the labors of lecturers, became a strong moral force in the community. The movement was opposed for a time as a disturbing element in politics, though not then a party organization, as it became to some extent, later. As evidence of the zeal and liberality of Waterbury Abolitionists, it may be stated that upon a call of the State Society for pecuniary aid, in 1839, one of the delegates pledged $100 from Waterbury and Duxbury, to be raised within the year. This, was one twentieth of the amount asked from the State, and was the highest sum pledged by any town. When the paper was circulated in Waterbury, two individuals subscribed $100 each, while smaller contributions in both towns increased the sum to nearly $500, more than one-fifth of the entire sum called for. At that time $100 contributed for the sole purpose of helping to create public sentiment in behalf of a philanthropic cause, was a large sum; and the citizens whose liberality deserves mention in a history of these times are Amasa Pride and Erastus Parker. They

were men ever ready to help a cause that they believed worthy of support.

All the subscriptions were paid.

ANTI-MASONRY.

After a lapse of 50 years since the origin of Anti-masonry, and 40 years since its disappearance in political discussions, most people of the present time are little acquainted with its history. With no purpose of discussing its merits, or demerits, we cannot as chroniclers of the town do less than to refer to this chapter of its political history, no more to be suppressed or omitted than any other matter equally potent in its influence on the public mind.

Anti-masonry as a question of morals, human rights, or political expediency, had no little influence upon the affairs of its period. So long time has passed, that the reader will wish for some account of its rise, growth and decadence.

Anti-masonry, as known in this century and in this country, originated in Western New York, in the autumn of 1826. It was currently reported in the summer of that year, that William Morgan of Batavia, a brick-layer and stone mason, in conjunction with David C. Miller, a printer of the same place, was about to publish a book disclosing the secrets of the Masonic Order. It was well known that Morgan was a Mason. These reports caused an immediate excitement among the Masons, and an effort was made to suppress the book, first by an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the manuscript. Following this, the printing office took fire in a way indicating the work of an incendiary. Miller was arrested Sept. 12, on a warrant issued by a justice in Le Roy; and on the night of the same day, after 9 o'clock, Morgan disappeared. He has not been seen by family or friends since. Many circumstances of his abduction, and the route over which he was taken, have been proved in courts of justice, but with no positive evidence of his final disposal. The general belief is that no mortal man has seen him alive since the night of Sept. 19, 1826.

When the fact and these circumstances of his abduction became known, the excitement was intense. As there had long been among the uninitiated a sort of mysterious awe of the Order numbering in its ranks so many eminent men, these startling developments, following in close succession, tended still further to increase the mystery. The governor of New York, if not the official head, was of high rank in the Order; and as the investigation proceeded, it was found that most of the important offices of counties and towns were filled by masons. Judges, sheriffs and justices of peace had in a manner control of courts. These disclosures intensified the excitement where it began, and extended it far and wide in other states.

The extent and power of the Anti-Masonic party can hardly be realized by those who have not seen the public mind aroused upon a subject affecting the vital interests of the people.

We have given this summary sketch of the formation of the Anti-Masonic party, avoiding all particulars not essential for an understanding of the public mind. There were suspicions and even charges that the secrets of the order interfered with the purposes of justice. If this were true, the remedy lay in selecting others than Masons to make and administer the laws.

We may presume this to be the fundamental idea of political Anti-Masonry.

If the exclusion of Masons from office were necessary to secure justice in what was known as the Morgan trials, it was thought that similar cases might exist outside of the "infected district" of New York. This principle of excluding Masons from office was naturally denounced as illiberal and proscriptive; but Anti-Masons met this charge with the statement that all parties are in their nature proscriptive. They became powerful in many States, and in our own State and town were dominant for several years. The reader is referred to the history of several northern States from 1828 to 1835; to legislation upon extra judicial oaths; and the action of various Masonic bodies; for the action of the order in this county, to the recent history of Montpelier.

Comparing it with the present condition of masonry, he will wonder at its recuperative power, and find the event worthy his study.

MILLERISM.

About 1839, William Miller, the great preacher of the Second Coming of Christ, delivered a course of lectures in Waterbury. From diligent study of the Scriptures, particularly of Daniel and the Revelations, he became convinced that Christ's second coming and the end of the world would occur in 1843.

Mr. Miller appeared to be a man of extensive reading, at least in matters relating to his subject; and his zeal and apparent candor gave weight to his arguments. The subject was not a new one to careful readers of the Bible; but his presentation of it, with a definite time for its occurrence, was both new and startling. Multitudes flocked to hear him. The train of his reasoning was unusual, and few men were prepared to meet him on ground with which he was so familiar. [Ludlow history has an interesting paper on two of its citizens who took up his challenge for public discussion and met him; see hereafter in the Windsor County Vol.—Ed.] Mr. Miller's hearers were numbered by thousands, and he gained many followers. Though the great event predicted so confidently did not occur, his presentation of Adventism did not pass away without influence upon the evangelical churches of that or the present day. Many good church members, shaken in their former faith and disappointed in their expectations, sought a substitute as best they might. Few, if any, lapsed into unbelief, though without doubt the religious views of many were greatly modified. To us, a history of Waterbury would seem incomplete without recognition of the Second Advent movement and its effect.

The preaching and publication of Mr. Miller's views had been so wide-spread, that large numbers of believers were looking for the great event. In Waterbury, scores watched and waited for the second coming of the Lord. We are not surprised at the excitement that attends the burning of a vessel, a theatre, or a city; yet many cannot realize how large numbers of people should be so intensely wrought upon by the expectation of an event of whose approach there were no visible signs. After the lapse of forty years, when nearly all of those who were so moved by Mr. Miller have passed away, many may wonder at the credulity of sensible and intelligent persons who accepted his interpretation of prophecy. It is, however, a matter of history.

LYCEUM AND LIBRARY.

The coming of the Colby family into town was an acquisition to society in other than business relations. The senior brother immediately became interested in planning a lyceum for the entertainment and culture of the young. He was seconded by the active labors of his mother, sister, and brothers. Their efforts resulted in large and enthusiastic gatherings, with many participants in the exercises which were so varied as to sustain a constant interest in their weekly meetings. There were occasional lectures from entertaining and competent speakers; carefully prepared debates, declamations by the youngsters; and most interesting of all, the papers which were supported by contributions from all, and read by ladies.

The lyceum became a complete success, and continued so several years. One or two seasons created such a *furor scribendi*, and such a demand for reading, that an association was formed, and a selection of books made by a competent committee. About 500 vols. were purchased. At the end of 2 years, the lyceum celebrated its success by a public entertainment and picnic on the banks of the Winooski, marching to the ground in a grand procession with an array of banners, bearing the assumed names of the principal writers for the paper. Among the exercises was the reading of one of Julia Wallace Hutchins' poems by Rev. C. C. Parker, of blessed memory, not long since passed to his reward of heavenly rest.

The library was increased to over 600 volumes, and for 10 or 12 years was highly esteemed; but after the novelty of the first

few years had worn away, the very inexpensiveness of its advantages seemed to diminish its usefulness, since some estimate value only by cost. Yet even now after 25 years, there are several hundred of the books in the care of George W. Kennedy as assistant librarian. This, together with the Agricultural Library, aided by the town or public-spirited individuals, might form the basis of a new one which would be of great value to the town.

This much for the lyceum and library of a quarter of a century ago. The writer feels that their influence on the intelligence and culture of our people should not be forgotten.

[JULIA WALLACE, author of "Earth's Angels," written some 25 or 30 years since, often reprinted, a favorite with the public, is a native of Duxbury, which adjoins Waterbury. The years of her childhood were spent at the paternal home, on an isolated mountain, afar from neighbors, very solitary.

Bred with the elements, in her first poetry—for a Montpelier paper—she sings of sunset skies, "painted and gilded," "the broad arch where starry armies throng"—she tells us what she "loves"—

"The lightning's flash, its dazzling chain
When the black thunder cloud is rent in twain;
The storm's dark drapery in sombre fold
Glittering with sparkles of electric gold.

The vivid flash, the broad bright flash, I love
Showing the earth beneath, the heavens above,
As if the flame-winged messengers of power
Glance on their errands through the tempest-hour."

We heard her recite this old, old poem. We heard her describe this mountain home most graphically a few days since: "No Duxbury house in sight, but over the river, Waterbury village beyond, that looked like a Paradise; Governor Butler's house and farms; Governor Dillingham's residence; the beautiful cemetery; all distinctly seen from our little house on the Duxbury mountain. You must have my "Earth's Angels" for Duxbury,—that belongs to Duxbury, which has her history, —though no one has yet arisen to write it; but there will."

By our author's rule, "Athenwood" belongs to Waterbury. It was written here, read at that old Lyceum so pleasantly described by our venerable historian, Mr. Butler, and we think we must break in on his pages and lay it here at the foot of the old "Lyceum and Library."]

ATHENWOOD.

A LEGEND OF ST. MINNIE.

Were you ever in Montpelier?
Not that fine old town of France,
But a fair Green Mountain village,
Young for legend or romance.

Brave and hardy are the people
Of our Northern State frontier;
So affirmed a bold invader,*
And the knowledge cost him dear.

Firm in Doric strength and beauty
Stands their Capitol; its dome
Looking down upon a river
Something like the stream of Rome.

Winding through the verdant valley,
Like a shaken silver chain,
Flows the mountain-born Winooski
To the beautiful Champlain.

But we follow not his current,
For the theme will bid us stay
'Mong the hills that nurse his torrent,
Near the Capitol, to-day.

Just across the sparkling river,
Where yon hill-road winds away,
Lightly lifts the graceful elm-tree
Many a slender, waving spray.

Where the tiny song-birds rally,
Chirping from their leafy screen,
And the mountain breezes daily,
Coming down a bright ravine.

There, above the village murmur,
And the din of mill and forge,
Stands an artist's quiet dwelling,
In the green and narrow gorge.

On a sultry day of summer
Sank beneath the wayside tree,
One who sighed, in foreign accent,
"Mary Mother, pity me!"

'Twas a sad and weary woman,
With a child of tender years;
On her feet the soil of travel,
On her face the stain of tears.

Surely she can toil no farther
'Neath the bright, unpitying sky;
But for that sweet, patient infant,
It were well that she should die!

Hers had been a happy bridal
In a distant father-land;
Hers a husband, brave and noble,
Firm, yet gentle, hopeful bland.

Tyranny proclaimed him rebel,
For a patriot heart had he;
They, in want, had fled from peril—
He was buried in the sea.

* Sir John Burgoyne.

In her land of cross and convent,
Sweet Madonna, pale and fair,
Shrine of saint or tomb of martyr,
Wins the stricken soul to prayer.

Now she scans that peaceful cottage—
Gray its walls and sloping eaves—
Lifting up its modest gables,
Carved in pendant oaken leaves;

Rustic porch, with open portal,
Arched windows, diamond pane—
Sure it bore no slight resemblance
To some humble rural fane.

Was it not a wayside chapel,
Built in form of holy cross?
Was it hermitage? or dwelling?
Long she mused, and much at loss,

Till an organ-tone came swelling
On the silent summer air;
Quick she mounts the rocky terrace,
Lifts her child from stair to stair.

In the softly shaded parlor
Minnie had sat down to play
Hopeful hymns that cheered her husband—
These should while the hours away.

On she played and sang, unheeding
Her who on the threshold stood,
Dreaming of an old cathedral
Far beyond the ocean-flood.

Through the curtain came the sunlight
With a crimson-tinted ray;
So it fell, from storied window,
Where in youth she kneeled to pray.

Near her stood a slender table,
Fair the Parian vase upon't,
Quaintly carved from antique sculpture—
Was it not a marble font?

On the walls hung glowing pictures—
"Autumn scenery," richly wrought,
Graceful forms and gentle features—
Not the haloed head she sought.

When the soaring anthem ended,
Timidly she moved to say,
"Lady, please, is it a chapel?
I have need to rest and pray."

Oh, not utterly mistaken
Was that simple, fervent heart;
Less than only Heaven's own altar
Is the shrine of Love and Art.

Minnie placed a couch with pillows,
Offering rest and sweet relief;
Spoke as woman speaks to woman
In her trial-hour of grief.

Bringing food, the cup of water,
Covering for the sunburned child,
Laughed the winsome little creature—
Sweet the wayworn pilgrim smiled.

"Now my weary heart is lighter;
Mary Mother heard my plaint—
If I found no priestly altar,
Surely I've not missed a saint."

BIOGRAPHICAL LETTER FROM A. G. PEASE.

Born at Canaan, Conn., February, 1811; the family moved to Charlotte, Vt. Nov., 1826: My father, Salmon Pease, was born at Norfolk, Conn., June 14, 1783. My mother, Matilda Huntington, was born at Ashford, Conn., Dec. 30, 1780; there were 9 sons and one daughter, four of the sons and the daughter still living. I graduated at the University of Vermont in 1837; at Andover, 1841; ordained and settled at Pittsford, June, 1842; married to Anne Page, daughter of Dea. William Page of Rutland, Oct. 18, 1842; went to Waterbury, July, 1847; installed 1849; went to Norwich, July, 1853; installed January, 1855; I supplied at Poultney and Royalton, from October, 1845, when I left Pittsford, until going to Waterbury. After leaving Waterbury, I preached 3 months by invitation in the first Congregational church in Quincy, Ill.

My health failed the summer of 1855, and I have had no charge since. We have had 5 daughters, of whom 3 are living, and 3 sons, all living.

Rutland, Sept. 17, 1876.

BIOGRAPHICAL LETTER FROM REV. CHAS. CARROLL PARKER.

Was born in Underhill, Sept. 26, 1814 son of Edmond (b. in Richmond, N. H.) son of Reuben, son of Benjamin, son o John, son of John, son of Dea. Thoma Parker, who settled in Reading, Mass. about 1635, where the four preceding wer born; name of mother, Hepzibah Curtis daughter of John Curtis, of Dudley, Mass. lived with father until nearly twenty-one working on his and neighboring farms went to school 3 months in summer fro five to nine, and 3 months in winter, fro seven to eighteen; began to teach scho at nineteen, and taught the 8 following wi ters; fitted for college at Jericho Academy Bradford Academy, and under the privat instruction of Rev. Samuel Kingsbur then acting pastor of the Congregation church in Underhill; entered college i 1837; graduated Aug. 4, 1841, with n pecuniary help from first to last; was pri cipal of the boys' high school in Burlingt

2 years after graduating; united with Congregational church, Burlington, Jan. 1, 1843; entered Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., fall of 1843, and remained 1 year; was again principal of boys' high school until fall of 1845; was then agent of the University in raising the $50,000 fund until the spring of 1847; resumed study of theology in Burlington, and was licensed to preach the Gospel by Winooski Association at Williston, Oct. 11, 1847; preached my first sermon in native parish at Underhill, first Sabbath in November following; began to preach in Tinmouth in January, 1848; was ordained, and installed pastor of that church October 4th, following.

In the spring of 1853, I received an invitation to preach in Waterbury; was dismissed from the church in Tinmouth, May 18, 1853; was installed pastor of Congregational church in Waterbury, June 7, 1854. In June, 1863, I was elected Corresponding Secretary of Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, but the Council declined to advise my dismissal that I might accept the office. In the fall of 1866, was elected principal of the Ladies' Seminary in Gorham, Me., and was dismissed by Council, Jan. 16, 1867, and accepted the position at Gorham.

In June, 1868, I resigned the place in the seminary, and accepted a call to the pastorate of a Congregational church in Gorham, and was installed Aug. 19, 1868; resigned the pastorate in Gorham, July, 1871, and was dismissed Sept. 22. In Nov. 1871, I received a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church in Orient, L. I.; also to that of the Presbyterian church in Passippamy, N. J., and accepted the latter; was installed by Presbytery of Morris and Orange, Mar. 27, 1872, in which office I still remain (1876).

Was married Nov. 28, 1844, to Elizabeth McNiel Fleming, of Burlington, and have one son and three daughters. My pastoral and ministerial relations have been very pleasant and so remain. I have been a corporator of the University of Vermont since 1862.

REV. JONATHAN COPELAND,

was born in Smithville, Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1816; the eldest of 9 children, 4 sons and 5 daughters. His father, David Copeland, was a native of Brooklyn, Conn.; his mother, Martha Shepard, of Pittsfield, Mass. After their marriage, they remained some time in Smithville, then returned to Brooklyn, and soon afterwards became residents of Norwich, Conn., where they lived until 1825, when they removed to Rochester, where they are still living, at a very advanced age. The father, a mason by trade, his family dependent upon his daily toil, was able to give his children but a limited common school education, and the sons were set at work with their father as soon as they were able to use the tools.

Jonathan was converted in his 18th year, and united with the church with which his parents were connected, the Presbyterian, and soon after was impressed to become a minister of the gospel. His father, unable to help him to an education, did not encourage it, but his pastor did, and he laid down his tools to study, resuming them at vacations; and by his trade, teaching school some, and by his musical talent, carried himself through preparation for college, (Union college,) which he entered in 1837, and to the close of his last year in the Theological Seminary, which he entered 3 months before graduating at college. At the end of 2 years in the Seminary, he was licensed to preach by the Cayuga Presbytery, and called to the Presbyterian church in Holley, Orleans Co., N. Y., where he preached his first sermon May 14, 1843, and was installed in November. This large and flourishing field he held 15½ years, when against the wishes of his people, he was dismissed to take charge of the Presbyterian church of Champlain, N. Y., where he was installed Feb., 1859; dismissed Oct., 1866, remained another year. The year previous, 107 new members were added to this church, and this last year there were frequent additions.

In Oct., 1867, he accepted a call from the Congregational church of Waterbury,

and soon afterwards removed here. He was twice solicited to be installed pastor, but declined from personal preferences. Though coming from the Presbyterians, among whom he was converted, educated, licensed and installed, and with whom he had labored for more than 20 years, he very readily conformed to Congregational usages, found a pleasant home, cordial relations with the ministers and churches, and ever labored harmoniously and heartily with them; and had Providence so ordered, would have spent his remaining days happily in that connection. While in Waterbury, a parsonage was purchased by the society, the house of worship twice improved and beautified, and the communicants increased; the number being larger, notwithstanding numerous removals, at the close than at the beginning of his labors with the church. He at present resides in Rochester, N. Y., and is regularly employed in preaching in that vicinity.

He was married Jan. 30, 1844, to Kezia, daughter of John and Kezia Clark, of Niskayuna, Schenectady Co., N. Y. They have had three sons, Clark, Edward and William, all now in business, and four daughters, three now living, and their children are all members of the church.

CALKINS FAMILY.

John P. Calkins, of New London, Conn., moved to Canaan, N. H.; and from there came to Waterbury, and settled on the River about 1796. He had 8 sons and 3 daughters. The facts in this notice the writer has from a descendant, who with nearly all of the Calkins name, went to the older Western states, where several have won distinction in educational, professional, and business positions.

Sarah, eldest daughter of the family, married Rev. Thomas Kennan.

Hubbard, the eldest son, died in Ohio, about 40 years ago.

Harris, second son, settled in Waterbury, where he died, leaving two sons and a daughter. The younger son, Dr. Calkins of Boston, and the daughter are living.

Clarissa died in Ohio, at the age of 89.

Charles, born in New London, had 6 children, 5 of whom were living in 1879.

It is from the oldest son that we have the principal facts relating to the family. His father was briefly noticed in Mr. Parker's Early History, as supplying the pulpit of the first meeting-house in Waterbury several months after its dedication, and previous to the coming of Rev. Dr. Warren.

Mr. Calkins died near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1877, aged 94; Mrs. Calkins, who belonged to the New Hampshire family of Gilmans, a few years before her husband, at the age of 86. Charles G. Calkins, the eldest son, has given many interesting details of his own family and that of his sister Eliza, Mrs. Winchester of Detroit, who has 9 grown-up children living. Of his own family, one son has served as an officer in U. S. Navy, another as editor of a daily paper in Covington, Ky. George, the son next younger than Charles, living in 1879, in Elyria, Ohio, blind and deaf, has a son who is a wealthy resident of Cincinnati.

William was a teacher in Waterbury, and we think in Burlington, about 25 years ago. The writer remembers him well. A son of his has long been a prominent citizen of Ticonderoga, N. Y.; another son is a successful lumber merchant.

Charles Gilman Calkins, son of Rev. Charles Calkins, after giving brief notices of each of his father's brothers and sisters (as above related) so far as known to him at the time of his writing, April, 1879, concludes his account, thus: "So there are living, George, aged 92, Jesse 84, and Jedediah 82, and his wife; and but few years ago, Clarisa died aged 89, Charles 94, and my mother 86. Six in all had lived many more years together, or not far separated than is usual in families. Indeed, I have been disposed sometimes to prepare a sketch styling them the Centennial family. The descendants are numerous and far scattered, and I know but few of them recently. They are mainly outside of Congress and of the State prison. The name is becoming numerous and far spread. They all so far as I can learn have many of the traits of our family. Of personal resemblances there have been

several striking instances. Longevity, large families, muscular vigor, while there has been a large tendency to clerical and professional occupations."

KENNAN FAMILY.

Among the early settlers we must not omit to notice was the family of George Kennan, whose name appears as one of the town officers as early as 1794, when he served as moderator and selectman, and again in 1797 and 1804, and was justice of the peace many years. His son George was constable in 1802; and selectman in 1809.

Thomas, another son, assisted in the organization of the first Congregational church as clerk of the meeting; afterwards became a minister of that denomination. He married Sarah, eldest daughter of John P. Calkins.

Another son of this family was Jairus, who fell an early victim to his love of knowledge a few years after his graduation in 1804, as a member of the first class of the University of Vermont. At the semi-centennial anniversary of the University in 1854, the late Charles Adams, Esq., of Burlington, paid the following tribute to his memory, in response to the sentiment, "The First Graduating Class of 50 years ago": "There were four of us who graduated fifty years ago. Three are present on this occasion. The joy of our meeting is chastened by the reflection that our other classmate, Jairus Kennan, is no more. He was feeble while in college, and having long struggled with disease, has gone, as we trust, to a higher and a better world. Jairus Kennan was not an ordinary man. He loved knowledge, and nothing could repress his ardor in the pursuit. His intellectual powers were of a high order, and he cultivated them with untiring devotion. He was distinguished for warmth of feeling and kindness of manner, and had he lived, would have taken high rank as a philanthropist. Poor in purse and poorer in health, he was above adverse circumstances, and alone and unaided pursued a quiet course to the highest development of mind and heart. He was a bright example of what energy and ambition may accomplish."

JOSEPH WARREN,

editor of the Buffalo *Courier*, died ——, 18—, in that city, of congestion of the lungs, after an illness of only one day. Mr. Warren was born in Waterbury, July 24, 1829, and graduated at the University of Vermont, in the class of 1851. He immediately entered the profession of journalism, as assistant editor of the *Country Gentleman*, at Albany, N. Y. In 1853, he became associate editor of the Buffalo *Courier*, becoming its editor-in-chief in 1858, and retaining that position until his death. Since the death of Dean Richmond, in 1866, Mr. Warren had been the recognized leader of the Democratic party in Erie county, and leader and counsellor of that party in Western New York and the State. Through his efforts the State Asylum for the insane was located at Buffalo, and he served on its board of managers and as chairman of the executive committee till within a month of his death. He was a member of the committee on location of the State Normal School at Buffalo, and a member of the board of trustees. He was one of the projectors of the Buffalo fine arts academy, and was largely interested in the project of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad. He was a former president of the Buffalo Young Men's Association, and a member of the council of the Medical department of the University of Buffalo for the last 6 years. He was president of the New York State Associated Press at the time of his death. He was long a member of Ancient Land Mark Lodge of Masons. He leaves a wife and one son.—*Burlington Free Press.*

DAN CARPENTER,

(BY HON. PAUL DILLINGHAM.)

son of Simeon Carpenter and Anna Burton, was born in Norwich, Vt., Nov. 21, 1776, where he lived, was educated, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar, in Windsor County, in the spring of 1804. During the summer of that year he came into what is now Washington County, and settled at Waterbury. At that time the towns in Mad River valley together with Duxbury, Waterbury, Stowe and Mansfield belonged to Chittenden County; there

was no lawyer in either of them, and none nearer than Williston. Mr. Carpenter's choice was a fortunate one for him, for there had been for several years a growing desire that a reliable lawyer should settle in that vicinity, and he opened his office for business as early as Oct. 1, 1804. He was a sound lawyer—a man of most excellent practical judgment, and he proved almost at once that he was a safe adviser. Having fixed upon Waterbury as his future home, he at once became identified with all its interests, and was soon a leading man in all its affairs. At Norwich, Jan. 27, 1805, he was married to Betsey Partridge, daughter of Elisha Partridge and Margaret Murdock, born Jan. 23, 1783. They commenced housekeeping in the spring following, in a one-storied house, convenient for a small family, and in the year 1815, built and finished the two-story front, where his grandson, Frank Carpenter, now lives. They had 8 children, four of whom died in early infancy—and four lived to be settled in life, one son, William, born Oct. 25, 1805, and three daughters, Sarah P., born May 18, 1807; Eliza, born Dec. 11, 1810, and Julia, born Dec. 3, 1812; Julia, the wife of Paul Dillingham, is now the sole survivor; they were married Sept. 5, 1832. Sarah P. Carpenter Dillingham, died Sept. 20, 1831.

When Mr. Carpenter began business in Waterbury, justice's jurisdiction was only $13; this threw a heavy business on to the County courts, and his income was large for quite a number of years. He had no competition till 1817, when Henry F. Janes came into the town. Mr. Carpenter had a fine person, nearly six feet high, slim, straight as an arrow, and lithe, and graceful in every movement; in manner he was of the old school, respectful, courteous and kind to every one. He rapidly grew into favor, and strong attachments grew up between him and a great porportion of his townsmen. He was a conscientious man, very kind to the poor, and forbearing to his every debtor. The estimation in which he stood in town, county and state, is best evidenced by the following facts: In his town he was chosen town clerk in March, 1808, and held that office by successive elections, (save one year) till 1829, when he declined to hold that office longer. He was first selectman during most of the same years. In 1817, he was chosen representative to the General Assembly, and with the exception of 1818, he represented the town till 1827. In the fall of 1827, he was chosen first assistant judge of Washington County Court, and held that office by successive elections for 8 years, when he declined further service. In 1824, he was one of the State electors of president and vice president, and by his associates was deputed to carry and deliver the votes of the State in the City of Washington. From April, 1823, he had a junior partner in his law business, Paul Dillingham, Jr. The firm was Carpenter & Dillingham, and continued till he became judge, when the business was given to Mr. Dillingham. From 1820, he had a mercantile interest in Waterbury, in company with Charles R. Cleaves. In February, 1824, he purchased Mr. Cleaves' interest in this business, together with all his real estate, and his son William Carpenter, became his partner. During the summer of 1834, they erected the brick store, where his grandson, W. E. Carpenter, now lives and does business. He retired from active business, and devoted the remainder of his life to the care of the property he had accumulated.

He died Dec. 2, 1852. His memory is cherished by many now living. His wife survived him many years, living to the age of 92. William Carpenter died March 17, 1881.

PAPER FROM HON. PAUL DILLINGHAM.

HON. WILLIAM WELLINGTON WELLS,

son of Roswell and Pamelia White Wells, was born in Waterbury, Oct. 28, 1805, and died at the same place, April 9, 1869. He graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1824, and read law in the office of the late Charles Adams, Esq., in Burlington. He was admitted to practice at the Chittenden County Bar, but before he began the practice of his profession (for which he was thought to be particularly well suited both by nature and educa-



Wm. H. Wells

tion,) owing to the death of his father, he was obliged to return to Waterbury and administer the estate of the deceased. He soon became so much interested in business pursuits that he abandoned the idea of a professional life, and identified himself with the interests of both his family and his town. For several years he had a large interest in a prominent dry-goods house in Burlington. He was afterward a member of the firm of Hutchins, Wells & Co., at Waterbury. At the latter place, he also erected a tannery, and for many years carried on an extensive business. Later on, he came into the ownership of the grist-mill just north of Waterbury village, (and near the tannery before mentioned,) and converted it into a first-class flouring mill, when for many years he carried on an extensive business. He also carried on a dry goods store at Waterbury Center, several years.

Mr. Wells represented Waterbury in the Legislature in 1840, '63 and '64, where he took an active part in legislative matters. He was a member of the Eleventh Council of Censors in 1855, and town treasurer and selectman several years.

He was a valuable member of the community in which he lived. A ripe scholar himself, he was deeply interested in the schools of the town,—feeling that in them was to be acquired such knowledge and discipline as should fit the youpg for intelligent and useful lives.

He was equally interested in whatever was for the general interests of the town—and in furthering these he was not wont to inquire what his share of the expenditure should be, but rather how much was necessary to effect the purpose, and this much he contributed most gladly.

From his youth up he was a radical temperance man. He was Grand Scribe of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in Vermont for 8 years, and also Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of Vermont for some time. He worked ardently to accomplish every purpose he determined upon, contributing liberally both of time and money to anything of a public nature. He was no office seeker or office shunner, but was careful to honor any office which he held. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the country, and when the late rebellion broke out, and during its continuance, he gave himself almost entirely to the country's service, with an enthusiasm and hopefulness that was an inspiration to all around him. As chairman of the board of selectmen during the greater part, if not all, of its continuance, he was the strongest among the strong. There was no call for soldiers but what was filled promptly. He fully believed that it was for the town's best interest to "pay as it went," and was such a strengthener to the weak, that Waterbury was substantially free from debt at the close of the war.

Mr. Wells lived in the faith that work was honorable, and his whole life conformed to his faith; his boys, too, having been reared in it, have cheerfully and faithfully followed him in his faith and practice.

Mr. Wells was married to Miss Eliza Carpenter, second daughter of Judge Dan Carpenter, Jan. 13, 1831. This choice of a wife was a most fortunate one for him, as his subsequent life demonstrated. They buried two children in infancy, but reared 7 sons and 1 daughter. Four of the sons were engaged more or less in the conflict for the Union, and one of them, William, attained the rank of Brevet Major General of Volunteers. Roswell, the eldest, is in business at Waupun, Wis. William is Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont, residing at Burlington. Curtis is Cashier of the Waterbury National Bank. Edward, Henry and Fred are members of the firm of Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, (wholesale dealers in drugs and medicines). Charles is employed in the Customs Department of the Government, residing at St. Albans, and Sarah C., is the wife of James W. Brock of Montpelier, (1882). During the war and since, these sons of Mr. Wells have demonstated the great truth that intelligent labor faithfully pursued, *wins*.

Mr. Wells' impulses were generally working good results. He was an honest

man in all his relations to life. Hating dishonesty, despising cant and abhorring hypocrisy, he passed a life which left evidences that our little part of the world was better for his having lived. He died respected by all, and mourned by many.

Mrs. Wells died Aug. 5, 1873. She was a member of the Congregational church, Waterbury.

[We asked Gen. Wells for his war record for Waterbury in our Gazetteer in 1876, choosing it from his own pen. The following brief paper is his return] :

William Wells, born in Waterbury, Vt., Dec. 14, 1837, entered the service as a private soldier in Co. C, 1st Regiment Vermont Cavalry, in 1861 ; was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Colonel, Brev. Brig. General, Brig. Gen. and Brev. Maj. Gen. Vols.; was mustered out of service Jan. 16, 1866; represented Waterbury in the Legislature 1865 and 1866; was Adjutant and Inspector General of Vermont from the 1st of Oct. 1866, to May 1, 1872, when he was appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Vt., which position he now holds. W. W.

From the Burlington Free Press, 1872.

Gen. WELLS, born in 1837, had been engaged in business with his father, till shortly before the war broke out. He went into the service as 1st Lieutenant of Co. C, of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, was promoted to be Captain before the regiment reached the field, and was made Major, Oct. 30, 1862. He was wounded in action, at Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863, and Sept. 13, 1863, at Culpepper, by the explosion of a shell, which also wounded Gen. Custer. He was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, in June, 1864, commanded and fought the regiment during its arduous service in the Shenandoah Valley during that summer and fall, till he was placed in command of a brigade of Cavalry. February 22, 1865, he was promoted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious service, and May 19, 1865, was appointed Brigadier General.

He commanded a cavalry brigade at Winchester and at Cedar Creek. in which battle his old regiment, the 1st Vermont, took 23 pieces of artillery—the heaviest capture ever made by one regiment in the war—and was in command under Sheridan throughout the rest of the war, up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. After that he was in command of a division near Washington, till mustered out of the service. He came home a Brevet Major General of Volunteers, and with as clean and honorable a record as any soldier that Vermont sent to the war.

In 1866, Gen. Wells was elected Adjutant and Inspector General of Vermont, succeeding Gen. P. T. Washburn in that office, which he has held up to his present appointment,—[Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont at Burlington.] For several years past Gen. Wells has been a resident of this city, Burlington, and a member of the firm of Henry & Co., wholesale drug merchants. His personal standing is high, as a man of integrity, good sense, correct habits, and unblemished character, and his appointment will be generally accepted, throughout the State, as one eminently "fit to be made."

The General holds the honor of having received the greatest number of promotions of any Vermont officer during the war. He enlisted from his native town, Waterbury.

LOCATION OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

[Reasons for the location at Waterbury—from the First Reform School Report.]

Omitting details and particulars, it is sufficient to say that we found the conditions we had prescribed for a location, best answered at Waterbury, on the spot where the institution stands.

These conditions were, first, not far from 100 acres of good land suitably divided as desirable into about equal parts of tillage, meadow, pasture and woodland. Next, that the farm should all be in sight of the house, and be taken in at a glance from any point within it, a very important condition, which is perfectly answered in the spot we have chosen. The boys wherever they are at work on the farm, are never out of sight or hearing. As a matter of security, convenience and advantage for an establishment like ours, the value of this feature can hardly be overestimated. Besides the utility and practical advantage, it adds very much to the beauty of the situation, imparting a sense of unity and completeness, and more of the feeling of home, We did not overlook the influence of natural security in fixing upon the spot we were to call our home. We rejected situations, whatever might be their advantages in other respects, that were desolate, iso-

late, distant, cut off from human society and neighborhood, easy access of friends and visitors, and from the free, warm and strong pulsations of the great social heart; we resolved if possible to place ourselves in a situation where nature and man could exert their best influence upon us.

Hence as a third condition, we determined that our location be near the railroad, and not more than one mile from a depot, and we concluded that a thriving business village, and a live depot, were much to be preferred to a place of little business, and a depot where ready conveyance for visitors could not be found. We thought it very desirable, (and have found it so) that we should be within easy walk of the station, and the churches and business centre of the town. Finally, if the place answering these conditions should be near the centre of the State it would be so much the better for that.

These conditions we found more nearly fulfilled in our present site than any other that was brought to our notice. The scenery is beautiful, the land fertile and easy of cultivation and of access in all parts. There is also an abundant supply of water brought from the hill in the rear by an aqueduct to the house and barn. In these respects, the site is unequaled, and its relation to the road, the depot and the village is all that could be desired. It has besides, the advantage of centrality in the State.

HANNAH GALE,

daughter of Peter and Hannah Gale, was born in Waterbury, Dec. 28, 1824. She was married to Samuel S. Luce, of Stowe, in 1847. In 1857, they removed from Waterbury to Galesville, Wis., where Mr. Luce, carpenter and architect, superintended the building of the University. In 1860, he began to publish and edit *The Galesville Transcript*. Mr. and Mrs. Luce are both good writers of prose and poetry. They have three children. R. BUTLER.

Mr. and Mrs. Luce have published together a volume, small 12 mo., 208 pp.

POEMS. By S. S. & H. G. Luce. Trempealeau: Chas. A. Leith, publisher, 1876.

OUR OWN GREEN HILLS.

BY HANNAH GALE LUCE.

The Switzer loves those Alpine peaks,
Where sweep the clouds along,—
So worship we our own green hills,
And cherish them in song.

And were I in a foreign land,
'Mid classic halls of Rome,
I'd turn from all to fondly gaze
Upon my mountain home.

I'd see among my native hills
The cottage 'neath the trees—
The tall elms waving gracefully
To music in the breeze.

The bright Winooski flowing near,
Through waving meadows green—
The lilacs where the robins sing,
When earliest flowers are seen.

The distant church spire bathed in light,
Like shaft of burnished gold—
The green where roseate children play,
As in the days of old.

Old Mansfield rears his rugged face,
Upturned to meet the sky;
And south, the "Couching Lion" lifts
His beetling crags on high.

Full many an ancient legend wild
I've heard the aged tell,
Of precious ores in caverns hid,
And kept by mystic spell.

An Allen's dust reposes now,
Near by the quiet lake;
No more those brave "Green Mountain boys"
The forest echoes wake.

But treasured be, in every heart,
The love it bears for them—
Each mountain seems their monument—
The winds, their requiem.

. . . . . .

Yes, dear to us our mountains green—
The home of virtues rare—
And dear their noble-hearted sons,
And daughters good and fair.

When my freed spirit seeks a home
Above all earthly ills,
Here may my humble grave be found,
Amid our verdant hills!

THE VILLAGE DOCTOR.

BY SAMUEL SLAYTON LUCE.

I see him still, as erst of yore,
With furrowed cheek, and whitened brow;
Though he's been dead of years a score,
I see him stand before me now.

I seem to see his withered form
Bestride his faithful white-faced mare,
With old brown saddle-bags behind,
Whose odor 'twas a grief to bear.

With chronic cough I hear him pass—
He digs his steed with vigorous heel,
Whose callous sides, from daily thumps,
Had long since lost the power to feel.

The constant grin upon his face—
His light "te he!" at human pain,
As oft he wrenched the offending tooth,
Our memory ever will retain.

But deeply down within his breast,
Beneath a mail like Milan steel,
'Twas said by those who knew him best,
"The doctor has a heart to feel."

'Twas in the old Green Mountain State,
'Mid deep, dread winter's drifting snow,
The evening hour was waxing late,
Some forty years or more ago.

We sat around the ample hearth,
Where maple logs were blazing bright;
Glad songs arose, and social mirth,
Upon that dismal winter night.

The storm-cloud hung on Mansfield's brow—
The wind blew piercingly and chill;
Fierce through the leafless branches shrieked,
And roared along the fir-clad hill,

The deep'ning snow, that all day long
Had fallen silently and fast,
Now densely filled the frosty air,
And piled in drifts before the blast.

And still we sat—the hours sped—
The storm increased with fearful might;—
"I hope," our tender mother said,
"No one's abroad this dreadful night."

Our mother's voice had hardly ceased,
When sudden through the opening door,
O'er drifts, the quaint old doctor sprung,
And forward fell upon the floor.

His brow was crusted o'er with ice,
And crisp and frozen was his cheek;
His limbs were paralyzed with cold;
For once, the doctor could not speak.

With genial warmth, and tender care,
He soon revived, and said: "Come, Bill,
Be kind enough to get my mare,—
I must reach Martin's, on the hill."

Then on again, o'er trackless snow,
Against the biting winter blast,
Without the hope of worldly gain,
Through mountain drifts, the doctor passed.

Far up the winding mountain road,
Through forest dark and blinding snow,
He reached the desolate abode
Of sickness, poverty and woe.

Long years have passed; yet oft I ask,
As howls the tempest in its might,
While sitting by the evening fire,
"What faithful doctor rides to-night?"

Yes, faithful; though full well I know
The world is sparing of its praise;
And these self-sacrificing men
But seldom tempt the poet's lays.

And yet, I trust, when at the last
They leave the world of human strife,
Like him "who loved his fellow-men,"
Their names shall grace the "Book of Life."

Jan. 1871.

[The original of "The Village Doctor" was Dr. T. B. Downer, who for many years practiced in Stowe; but in middle life removed to Waterbury Centre, and practiced a number of years after. He held several town offices, and was well known in Waterbury forty years ago. I knew him well forty and fifty years ago.

R. BUTLER.]

HON. HENRY F. JANES.

BY EDWIN F. PALMER, ESQ.

Mr. Janes was born at Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 18, 1792, and died at Waterbury, June 6, 1879. He was the third son of Solomon and Beulah Fisk Janes, whose family consisted of 4 boys and 4 girls, he surviving them all, although the others lived to a great age. In early childhood he moved with his father's family to Calais, this State, where his boyhood was passed; and which town was represented in the Legislature for several years by his brother, Pardon. The Janeses were among the pioneers of Vermont.

Jonathan Janes, an uncle of Henry F., was prominent in the organization of the town of Richford, March 30, 1799, and elected its first representative, and three times after in succession; and was also judge in Franklin County. Hon. Henry F. Janes studied law at Montpelier. While living there he went with the company from that town to the battle of Plattsburgh. He commenced the practice of his profession at Waterbury in 1817, where he lived 62 years; without avarice acquired a competent fortune; and without lust for power, or a resort to sinister means, but solely through the solidity of his judgment and the unquestioned probity of his character early attained a commanding influence in his town, his county and State. He was married in 1826, to Miss Fanny Butler, a daughter of Gov. Butler. Mrs. Janes, in whom was the gentlest refinement without the least affectation, or love of display, inheriting the religious traits of her father, was greatly beloved and esteemed by all who knew her. She was born in the year 1800, and survived her husband 2 years and a few months.

Soon after settling in Waterbury, Mr. Janes was appointed postmaster, and continued to hold this position till about 1829. He was one of the State councillors, 5 years, commencing 1830; a member of Congress, 3 years, commencing 1834; State treasurer, 3 years, commencing 1838; one of the Council of Censors in 1848; and was elected several times to the Legislature, his first election being in 1854.

Mr. Janes was far removed both by nature and the whole education of his long life from those well described by the phrase, "*potius callidi quam sapientes*,"—crafty, not wise; nor did he belong to that class of public men well delineated by Burns in his poem on Charles James Fox,

"How wisdom and folly meet, mix, and unite:
How virtue and vice blend their blacks and their white."

No man ever saw more clearly than he, that in the very nature of God's moral government nothing is, or can be even expedient, that is not intrinsically just; and no man ever pursued more willingly or tenaciously what his conscience, illumined by a powerful judgment, taught him was just.

DR. HENRY JANES,

was born in this town Jan. 24, 1832. He is the son of the late Hon. Henry F. Janes, and on his mother's side, a grandson of Gov. Butler.

We find the following truthful sketch of Dr. Janes in the "Biographies of the members of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association," published at Washington, D. C., 1877:—condensed.

The Doctor received his academical education at Morrisville and at St. Johnsbury academies, [etc]. His medical studies were commenced in 1852, at Waterbury, under Dr. J. B. Woodward. He attended his first course of medical lectures at Woodstock College, in 1852, and two courses subsequently at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, where he graduated M. D., in 1855, and was appointed assistant, and afterwards house physician in Bellevue Hospital, New York City. In 1856, he went into practice at Chelsea, Mass.; in 1857, he returned to Waterbury, where he soon acquired a good professional business; in 1861, entered the army, Surgeon of the 3d Vt. Regt.; 1863, commissioned Surgeon, U. S. Army; 1865, breveted Lieut. Col.; the greater part of his military service spent in hospital duty; the fall of '62, in charge of a hospital at Burkettsville; in 1863, in the winter, at Frederick, Md.; in the spring, of the hospitals of the 6th Army Corps; summer and fall, of the army hospitals in and about Gettysburg, and the Letterman General Hospital, in which were about 2000 severely wounded, from the Gettysburg battle-field, with a view of studying the results of treatment of fracture and amputations; winter and spring of 1864, of South Street General Hospital, Phila; summer of '64, in charge of the hospital steamer, (of Maine); fall of '64, till the close of the war, in charge of Sloan General Hospital, at Montpelier; and left the army in 1866, after spending the remainder of the year in New York, making a special study of injuries to the bones and brain, and returned, in '67, to Waterbury, where he has been actively engaged in practice until the present time, excepting in '74, a portion of which he was traveling in Europe. His practice is large in the treatment of nervous diseases, surgery, and consultations with neighboring physicians. In '69 and '70 he published, in the Transactions of Vermont Medical Society, a paper on the treatment of gunshot-fracture, especially of the femur. In '71, '72, '73, papers on some of the incidents following amputations; in '74, amputations at the knee-joint; in '77, wrote a paper on spinal hemiplegia. He is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association; of the Vermont State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1870, and which he represented at the meetings of the American Medical Association in '60, '66, '71, '80; of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and an honorary member of the California State Medical Society.

In 1880, when the Legislature was about to elect trustees of the University of Vermont, the members of the medical profession, among them Dr. Carpenter of Burlington, insisted they were entitled to be represented on that board with the other professions. They put forward Dr. Janes; and he was elected unanimously to that position. He is also at this time one of the medical committee of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington—and it is no exaggeration to say, no man in this State stands higher in his profession to-day than Dr. Janes.

E. F. P.

DR. HORACE FALES.

Dr. Fales, born in Sharon, Feb. 16, 1823, received his education at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H.; graduated at Woodstock Medical College, 1848, and the same year located to practice in this town. In 1851, he was married to Miss Henrietta A. Sheple, daughter of David A. Sheple. During these 34 years, he has had a large and lucrative practice,

and is exceedingly skilful. He brings to bear with rare tact the learning of the books to a given case; and few doctors ever approached the sick room whose manner and words were better adapted to inspire courage in the invalid, and to divert for the time his mind from his own aches and pains. In his long practice he has won many warm friends here.

MR. RUSSELL BUTLER,

the youngest of Gov. Butler's family, was born Feb. 17, 1807, in this town; and has resided here for the greater part of his life. He was fitted for college at the academy at Montpelier, and entered the University of Vermont in 1825. He was compelled to quit the University after 2 years, on account of ill health; but he has been a student and a great lover of books from his youth. Although Mr. Butler has ever peremptorily refused political honor, which his friends would willingly have conferred on him, he has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the country and this community; and his influence has ever been on the side of the right, good government, education and religion. The purity of his life, his morals, or even his motives, we have never heard questioned. E. F. P.

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MR. BUTLER'S PAPERS—CONTINUED.

HENRY FAMILY.

SYLVESTER HENRY came to this town early in the present century, and for many years held a prominent position. He was several years one of the board of selectmen, represented the town in the General Assembly 2 years, and was several years justice of peace. He was a man of much reading for the times, and of excellent judgment, particularly in property values. At his decease, he left a large landed estate.

Mrs. Henry's maiden name was Sybil Proctor. She was a woman of usefulness; all the neighborhood, in sickness or distress, appreciated her skillful nursing and helpful hand.

This couple, together with their 4 sons and 4 daughters, made up a family in respect to family coincidents, remarkable. Two of the sons reared families of the same number, one having the same proportion of sons and daughters.

JAMES M., the eldest son, was born in Waterbury in 1809; attended school in his native district; but an unusually strong desire for knowledge led him to read much and closely observe men and things. He was eminently qualified to judge human character. Such a mind, schooled in the rough experiences of life, led him to accept men as they were, without attempting the herculean task of making them what they should be. To this may be attributed his peculiar influence on the opinions of men, especially in politics. If he entered the domain of religion or morals, it was the better to enforce his public policy. The interests of one's country are certainly higher than those of individuals, or even the local affairs of a community.

He did not find the severe labors of the farm sufficiently remunerative to make the business attractive. He thought that it was the work of the brain that achieved success and fortune. After some years of reverses and unsettled habits, he happily fell in with the temperance reformers, and brighter prospects dawned on his future. At this time better influences took possession of his nature, gained the mastery over the power of habit, and asserted the power of the will. It is a critical, but a grand period in life when a noble manhood triumphs once for all over a habit which has long seemed an invincible foe. A good degree of success attended his business enterprises. He was twice elected to the General Assembly, and had previously been justice of peace several years. He died, aged about 55.

Gen. W. W. HENRY, eldest son of James Henry, is U. S. Marshal for the District of Vt., and years ago represented first, Washington, then Chittenden Co., in the Vt. Senate, and was 2 years president of the board of aldermen in Burlington.

JOHN F. HENRY, of Brooklyn, N. Y. from a moderate beginning in Waterbury has grown into a very extensive trade in

drugs and medicines. He has once or twice run for the office of mayor of the city, and is said to have run above the party strength.

SYLVESTER, 2d son of Sylvester, had 6 sons and 2 daughters—a family the same number as his father's and brother's. He accumulated a large property; was several times elected constable; three of his sons served in the army. He died in 1871, aged about 58.

LUTHER, 4th son of Sylvester, was born in Waterbury in 1826. At the age of 14, his father died, in his will having appointed the selectmen as guardians of this son, thus showing his confidence in their integrity and capability.

He completed his school life at Newbury Seminary; when about 21, is said to have entered into some speculations in patent rights which proved very unsuccessful; about this time, began the study of law with Hon. Paul Dillingham; was admitted to the Washington Co. Bar in May, 1849; not discouraged by his first financial venture, he had learned caution and wisdom. Of his professional capabilities, said L. L. Durant, in an address before the Washington Co. Bar:

"As a lawyer, he was never deemed learned in the books; but in a knowledge of men and things, he was not to be excelled. With keen discrimination and quick discernment, he readily grasped the strong points of a case, and bringing all his efforts to bear upon them, could not easily be led away. He was, so to speak, a natural lawyer, as all who entered the lists with him can testify."

Mr. Henry took an active interest in building the bridge that connects Waterbury and Duxbury, and in opening a new street to it. He also made strenuous efforts to get the Newbury Seminary removed to Waterbury, and made an able argument in favor of the measure.

He was twice married: the first time to Flora Taplin; the second, to Katherine E. Royce. Three children survive him. He died Jan. 1, 1867, aged 40.

LEANDER HUTCHINS

was born in Montpelier, June 27, 1798, where he lived till 21, after which he passed some 3 years in the Western and Southern States, engaged in trade, and in 1822, came to Waterbury, and entered into partnership with Amasa Pride and Roswell Wells, under the name of L. Hutchins & Co. The firm began business on the corner now occupied by C. E. Wyman, in a small wooden building, which Mr. Hutchins replaced about 12 years later by the one now standing. He put up in 1826 a dwelling-house adjoining Knight's Block on the east. In that year, the firm was changed to Hutchins & Pride; and later, to Hutchins, Wells and Co. In 1835, it became L. & Geo. W. Hutchins. Some 3 years after the name of Geo. W. Hutchius appears alone. About 1845, Mr. Hutchins built and stocked a starch-factory near the Centre Village; burned, not rebuilt; [see fires.] Previous with the late Hon. H. F. Janes, he bought the extensive wild lands of Vermont owned by the Boardman Bros. of New York, for whom he had been agent; much of this land was not disposed of at the decease of the purchasers. For a few years he owned and personally managed a farm on the old hill road to Stowe, a mile or two from Waterbury village.

He married Jan. 30, 1826, Martha Pride, who died in December, 1834, leaving two daughters, Mrs. C. W. Arms and Mrs. Dr. Woodward, who survive both parents. In 1837, he married Martha W. Atkins, who is now living.

Mr. Hutchins died Feb. 17, 1879, aged 80 years. After a residence of nearly 60 years in Waterbury, actively engaged in business dealings with its citizens, his record is that of a prudent, reliable business man, and valuable, discreet friend, conservative on all subjects of public interest, whether politics, morals or religion. He united with the Congregational church in 1835 or '36, and during the later years of his life was one of its principal supporters, as he was one of its wealthiest members. Somewhat reserved in manner, he was genial with his friends, and often indulged in sallies of humor. He had a great aversion to display and ostentation, as shown in his whole manner of life, and seemed to have no particular taste or fancy for

political preferment, though far from indifferent to the character and principles of those who controlled and directed public affairs; and for some 12 years, he performed the duties of treasurer to the town, and when the bank of Waterbury was organized, he was chosen president, for which position he was eminently qualified, and held this office 20 years or more, when he requested to be relieved from its responsibility.

MOODY FAMILY.

From a sketch in the "Watchman."

JOSEPH MOODY and his wife Avis, came to Waterbury from Vershire in 1834, with 6 sons and 3 daughters: Daniel is now 79; Nathaniel, 75; William, died in 1865, age 57; Elisha, 68; Joseph, 67; George W., 59; Betsey, 71; Avis, died in 1843, at 24; Angelina is 54. The present average height of the brothers is 6 ft. 1 inch, weight 225 pounds. Joseph Moody Sr., weighed 308 pounds, his wife 228. Joseph Moody, Jr., was State Senator in 1853, went West in '54; located at St. Anthony, and subsequently at Sauk Rapids, Minn., where he is a successful operator in real estate, and is a county justice. The other brothers have remained residents of Waterbury. Joseph Moody, Sr., and after him his sons, were well known in the State as stock or cattle buyers, and have been active farmers and operators where money was to be made. Reminiscences of their trading days are a constant source of entertainment at the village rendezvous. George, by virtue of his imposing corporation, is titular governor, and Elisha the wag of the town. Politically, Nathaniel is the only republican among the brothers; the others were war democrats, and now affiliate with the democratic party; but politics are not always inherited, the sons of the brothers are republicans. Justin W., a son of William, has been for a long time the efficient postmaster, and Eugene, son of George, an active worker in the party, as well as one of the most thriving young farmers in the town or county.

DR. OLIVER W. DREW

came to Waterbury about 1820, from South Woodstock, where his father was a physician. He lived and practiced medicine here about 55 years, after which he and Mrs. Drew went to live with their only daughter, who had married a clergyman and lived in Acton, Mass.

As a man, a physician, a citizen, a friend, and a professor of religion, he was sensible and practical, trustworthy and conscientious in all duties. He was three times married; first to Miss Arms, by whom he had two children, a daughter who died young and suddenly, and Frederick, who became a doctor and settled at Ft. Riley. His second wife, Miss Woodward, was a sister of the late Dr. Woodward of Montpelier, formerly of Waterbury. His third wife survives him. Dr. Drew died in Massachusetts about 1878, and his remains were brought to Waterbury for burial.

RICHARD HOLDEN.

Prominent among the very early settlers of the town, as early as 1788, was Richard Holden. He was moderator of the meeting when the town was organized (1790); chosen first selectman at this meeting, as he was in 1791 and several years after [see list of selectmen], and for many years held the office of justice of peace; and 1793, was sent to the Constitutional Convention. His family occupied a respectable position in the social circles of that period. The sons and daughters were well educated for the times, limited as were the opportunities of education. The oldest son, Guy C., was a teacher of the district school in 1810, '12. The writer has seen a receipt of payment as teacher, signed by him and bearing the last above date. Two years after, Holden, with a group of small boys was listening on the hill side to hear the cannon the day before the battle of Plattsburgh, but on the day of the battle, Sunday Sept. 11, 1814, there was no need of listening to hear the broadside discharges of artillery in the lake action, to which a hundred of Waterbury boys were witnesses. In 1794, the representative to the Genera

Assembly of Vt., took with him this rather singular certificate:

"WATERBURY, Oct. 6, 1794.

This may certify that Mr. Ezra Butler, who was duly elected as member to attend the General Assembly for the town of Waterbury for the year ensuing, has for about three years made a profession of religion, and therefore has declined taking an oath in the common form, but choses whenever that he was elected into any town office, to take the affirmation.

RICHARD HOLDEN,
Justice of Peace."

Some 62, possibly 64 years ago, the Holden family migrated to Northern New York. Giles H., the 2d son, and most of the family, settled at the mouth of the Genesee river, a post of entry 6 miles north of Rochester, Holden being collector and keeper of the lighthouse in 1829, as he had been some years before and was after that date some years. At the date named they were comfortably situated, and it is believed were some time after.

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PAUL DILLINGHAM.

BY B. F. PITFIELD, ESQ.

Paul Dillingham, son of Paul and Hannah (Smith) Dillingham, was born in Shutesbury, Mass., Aug. 10, 1799. His father served the country in the Revolutionary War, first in the Mass. militia 6 months, then in the Continental Army 3 years, June, 1777, to 1780, his regiment being connected with that part of the army which was under the more immediate command of Gen. Washington. His grandfather, John Dillingham, served in the "Old French War," and was killed in September, 1759, in the battle preceding the surrender of Quebec to Wolfe. He was thus descended from brave and patriotic ancestors, and as it will be seen, presently, transmitted the same noble qualities to his sons.

When about 6 years old, he removed with his parents to Waterbury, which has ever since been his home. In 1818, '19, he attended the Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier, then under the tuition of Seneca White, a recent graduate of Dartmouth; and in 1820, commenced the study of law with Hon. Dan Carpenter of Waterbury. He was admitted to the Washington County Bar at the September term, 1824, and from that date was in the active practice of his profession until 1875. As a jury lawyer, he long stood among the first in Vermont.

He was town clerk of Waterbury from 1829 to '44; representative to the Legislature in 1833, '34, '37, '38, '39; State's attorney for Washington County in 1835, '36, '37; a member of the Constitutional Convention 1836, '57, '70; State Senator of Washington County 1841, '42, '61; and in 1843, was elected member of Congress, where he served two terms, and was on the committee on the Judiciary. In 1862, '63, '64, he was Lieutenant Governor, and in 1865, '66, Governor of the State.

Mr. Dillingham was a Democrat by birth and education, and always acted with the democratic party; not, however, without many inward and some outward protests against its subserviency to slavery. But after the attack on Fort Sumter, he knew no party but the country, nor did he spare any exertion in the maintenance of the country's cause. During the presidential campaign of 1864, he was a frequent speaker at popular meetings, not only in Vermont, but in New Hampshire and New York. He gave two sons to fight, one of them to die, for the country. Charles, his oldest son, recruited Co. D. of the 2d Regt., in May, 1861, and was in the service till the winter of 1863, '64, when he was honorably discharged, being then Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th Regt. Edwin, his second son, [See sketch of Major Edwin Dillingham in paper that follows.]

The Governor reared a family of 7 children, 3 daughters and 4 sons. One of the daughters, wife of J. F. Lamson, Esq., of Boston, died in 1875. One remains unmarried, and the other was the wife of Senator Carpenter of Wis.; his son, Wm. P. Dillingham, is practicing law in this county, and is developing many of the traits of character which have rendered his father so distinguished. Charles resides at New Orleans, La., and Frank at Milwaukee, Wis.

The many public positions held by Mr. Dillingham, both by the choice of his neighbors, as well as of the whole people of the State, indicate the confidence the public have had in his integrity, as well as his ability, and that it was well deserved is proved by this fact alone; for while the State is sparsely populated, and the people as a rule are poor, or simply independent, they are intelligent, exceedingly jealous of their rights and proud of their public men, and thus it has seldom happened that high public places have been unworthily conferred.

But Mr. Dillingham's fame rests yet more in his professional life. I first knew him in 1856. He was then in the very vigor of manhood and in the full tide of professional success, and his reputation was that of the very first jury advocate in the State.

At this time, Lucius B. Peck, Timothy P. Redfield and Stoddard B. Colby, to say nothing of numerous other lawyers of superior ability, were in full practice at Washington County Bar, and it can easily be seen how a natural rivalry among men of so much talent, not unfrequently brought out exhibitions of eloquence and intellectual strength, which gave to this bar a position equal, if not superior, to any other in the State.

Often at this time was the court house packed, and an interested and appreciative audience would stay for hours to listen to the grapple of these men in legal debate. The great reputation that Mr. Dillingham then had as a jury advocate, of course made him the subject of general observation, and particularly was this so among students and the younger members of the bar; but it is quite difficult to present any picture of him that will do him adequate justice. He must have been seen and heard when his blood was young, to be appreciated, and yet they who saw and heard him were often sorely puzzled to find out or account for that mysterious power which gave him such wonderful mastery in jury advocacy, that the traditions of his great efforts, evanescent as such things are, will last for half a century. Among the things which certainly contributed to it, was an exceedingly fine presence. He was fully 6 feet in height, and weighed perhaps, something over 200 pounds. Physically, well rounded, though not corpulent, his step was elastic and his bearing kindly, warm-hearted, frank and manly, and his intercourse with his fellow-men carried with it that insinuating address which invited respectful familiarity and cordial friendship. There was nothing of the aristocrat about him; nothing distant or reserved, and yet there was a dignified simplicity which always commanded respect. His dark hazel eyes, too, beamed with sympathy and kindliness, and his gestures, movements and address were natural, easy and unaffected; and above all was his voice, musical and sweet as a flute in its lower cadences; but in passion or excitement, rising in its notes clear and ringing, it resounded like the music of the bugle.

In addition to these things, he was in the enjoyment of excellent health and a happy, genial temperament, which made everything sunshine about him. All these advantages were nature's gifts, and they were never tampered with or impaired by any vice or bad habit. And these gifts, too, are not, and cannot be acquired. He who is so fortunate as to possess them, must thank his Maker, not himself. With these gifts he coupled an instinctive knowledge of the human heart, acquired by long experience at the bar, and familiar intercourse and sympathy with his fellow-men, He never was a law student in the highest sense of the term; never the mere bookworm which David Paul Brown pronounces "a mere donkey;" never dealt with the sharp analysis and the keen intellectual dissection of great subjects, but his mind teemed with brilliant conceptions, glittering generalities, happy conceits, apt illustrations and appropriate anecdotes, which were interspersed so ingeniously through the argument as the discussion went on, that great audiences have stood upon their feet by the hour to listen to the magic of his eloquence.

The writer of this sketch once heard

him in a pauper case, where the question of legal settlement turned upon the apparently insignificant fact whether a family removed in the spring or autumn of 1816 from one town to another; and one witness, an old lady, remembered it was in autumn, because the family went on foot, the children were barefooted, the ground was frozen, and their feet bled by contact with the hard earth. She remembered, too, that they cracked butternuts which lay under the trees at this time of the year. Seizing upon these incidents as a text, his vivid imagination quickly sketched a picture of the privations and suffering of the early pioneers in the State, so full of tenderness and pathos, that when he dropped back into his seat, panting with emotion, there was scarcely a dry eye in the jury-box, and when the jury went out, it took them less than ten minutes to vindicate the testimony of the old lady who remembered the frozen ground and the little children with their bleeding feet.

It may be thought that in this he was simply acting. But it was not so. It was genius, a native instinct which directed him as certainly to the incidents and characteristics of a case which could be used for effect as the magnetic needle is directed toward the pole. He made his client's case his own, and threw into it all the zeal and earnestness of his nature.

In every controversy there is something of right on each side, and to a person of his natural genius and emotional nature, it was not difficult to quickly convince himself that the right always largely predominated on his side, so that his advocacy always had the appearance of the utmost sincerity, the utmost candor. Himself a member of the Methodist church, and a careful student of biblical history, there was an undertone of moral sentiment continually cropping out and constantly returning, illustrated and enforced by apt quotations from the Scriptures, and this, coupled with his high reputation for integrity, gave his utterances extraordinary weight and effect.

When in his best mood, he played upon the strings of men's hearts with the facility that a skilled musician plays upon the strings of a guitar, and made them respond to emotions of laughter, anger, sympathy or sorrow whenever he pleased and as best suited the purposes of his case. By pure animal magnetism, he subjected inferior wills to the superior strength and power of his own, and having control, he moulded and shaped them to his wishes with the ease that the potter moulds the clay. And this was just as likely to arise in a small case as in a large one. It was antagonism that roused him. It was when his brother Colby had ridiculed his case, and convulsed the jury with laughter by the hour, that all his faculties were brought into full play, and then it was an intellectual treat to see him recapture the jury and win back the lost cause, and revel in the victory with the gaiety of a troubadour.

Mr. Dillingham never by a professional act degraded his profession. He loved it, and practiced it because he loved it. He withdrew from practice about 1875, after a period of professional labors of half a century. He is now in the 83d year of his age, and is exceedidgly well preserved for such advanced years. An hour with him now in social intercourse is a rare enjoyment. With nothing to regret in the past, and a Christian's hope of the future, his present condition exhibits a restfulness and placidity which fittingly crowns a life of labor not spent in vain.

From Chaplain E. M. Haynes' History of the Tenth Regiment, (1870).

MAJOR EDWIN DILLINGHAM,

second son of Hon. Paul Dillingham and Julia Carpenter, was born in Waterbury, May 13, 1839. The first years of his life were passed at the home of his parents, amidst some of the most delightful natural scenery in the State. Here the mountains are ever green in their towering magnificence to the sky. Almost every field is laced and ribboned by tireless, sparkling streams; the soil, rich and stubborn in its fertility, yields its fruits only to the steady persistence of a hardy race; and here, almost in sight of the State Capitol, and within the immediate circle of its legislative and social influences, and always

under the more refining elements of a Christian home, the years of boyhood and youth were numbered. Like other boys, we presume he passed them quietly, not varying much from the round of sports and duties of New England's revered manual for the training of her sons, although other homes have not been so richly endowed by Christian example. His opportunities for an education, we are informed, were respectable and diligently improved. Always found at his task, he won the admiration of his teachers; ever kind and of a happy spirit, he was loved by his fellow-students. Enjoying the highest advantages afforded by the common schools and academies of his native State, he here received all the instruction deemed absolutely essential to entering successfully upon his professional studies. He chose the profession of the law, and commenced his preparation for the bar in 1858, in the office of his brother-in-law, the Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter, now a senator in Congress, in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., where, however, he remained but a few months. Upon leaving the office of Mr. Carpenter, he entered the Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he graduated with honor in the autumn of 1859. He finally finished his law studies, preparatory, in the office of Dillingham and Durant, in his native town, his father being the senior member of the firm, and then Lieutenant Governor, and afterwards Governor of the State. In Sept. 1860, he was admitted to practice at the Washington County bar; and it is said, "though the youngest," was considered "one of its most promising members." Subsequently, he became the law partner of his father, and thus established in his profession, and thus associated, he continued until July, 1862. We have often heard him speak of this arrangement as one most suited to his tastes, and doubt not that it was one of great promise and profit. It may be that he had expected to reap much from the great ability, experience and wide reputation of his father as an advocate and statesman, and so enrich his own mind for the largest duties of his calling, either in its immediate sphere, or else fit himself for the demands of a wider field, and prepare to win the honor to which the young ambition may justly aspire. But whatever schemes of this kind he might have entertained, they were not destined to be realized; even if they did float dimly, yet with golden wings, before his mind, his nature was not one to remain undisturbed by the dark war-cloud that had for two terrible years stretched from the Gulf to the northern boundaries of his native State. Its mutterings, mingling with the cries of the slain of his own kinsmen and companions in peace, were notes of summons. Though the silver lining of other dark clouds had betokened promisé, this had turned to blood, and he would go and do battle for his country. Forgetting party affinities, and severing dearer and sweeter ties, he, with thousands more, would make the sacrifice of his young life upon the nation's altar. But to write all that was noble of this officer, would be but to repeat what has been in a thousand instances already made historic, and for him, we, his compatriots and subordinates in rank, because he has taken a higher commission, have but to record the epitaphs of the brave!

Upon the President's call for 300,000 troops, issued in July, 1862, he actively engaged in recruiting a company in the western part of Washington County, of which he was unanimously chosen captain. These recruits finally became Co. B, of the 10th Reg. Vt. Vols., and were really the first raised for that regiment; but in consequence of a company organization then existing, though formerly designed for the 9th Regiment, he was obliged to take this position in the 10th. Soon after the regiment was fairly in the field, he was detailed as Assistant Inspector General on the staff of Brigadier General Morris, then commanding the 1st Brigade, 3d Division 3d Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He acted in the capacity of *aid-de-camp* to this officer during the battle of Locust Grove, Nov. 27, 1863, and while carrying an order to his own regiment, his horse was shot under him and he was taken

prisoner. Then he was marched most of the way to Richmond and incarcerated in Libby prison, where he was kept for four long months in durance vilest. In March following, he was paroled and soon exchanged, when he immediately returned to the field and to his old command. Gen. Grant was at this time making his celebrated campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, and consequently rendered approach to the immediate scene of operations extremely difficult. Still, troops of every arm of the service were being hurried forward, and Capt. Dillingham was put in command of a battalion of exchanged prisoners and enlisted men, which he led to the front, fighting some of the way. He dismissed his men to their respective commands, and reported for duty at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Col. Jewett had resigned. Lieut. Col. Henry and Major Chandler had been promoted respectively to the first ranks in the command. Capt. Frost, the ranking line officer, was breathing his last the hour he arrived; one-third of the regiment were lying dead on the field and wounded in the hospital, and the rest, begrimmed with dirt and powder, within close range of the enemy, were looking down into the Chickahominy swamp, within steeple view of Richmond. Col. Henry had been wounded on the first instant, and Lieut. Col. Chandler soon afterwards became sick, and Capt. Dillingham took command of the regiment, although he held it but a short time, Lieut. Col. Chandler returning to duty. The remaining awful days until the 12th, was his second battle with his regiment. June 17, 1864, he was commissioned Major, and went with the troops to James river and Bermuda Hundreds, where, with a large part of the corps, they were ordered into action by Gen. Butler. But Gen. Wright delayed obedience to the order, and his corps was finally extricated by Gen. Meade, after remaining under a most distressing artillery fire from the enemy's battery for several hours. From this time until his death he was constantly with the regiment, and some of the time in command.

July 6, 1864, the 3d Division of the 6th Corps was detached from the Army of the Potomac, and the two remaining divisions soon afterwards, and were sent into the Shenandoah Valley, under Gen. Sheridan. Arriving at Frederick City, Maryland, on the 8th, he was second in command at the battle of Monocacy, fought on the 9th, Lieut. Col. Chandler being detailed to command the skirmish line, and Colonel Henry in command of the regiment. After marching untold leagues from Frederick to the Relay House, to Washington, up the Potomac to Leesburg, over into the Shenandoah Valley, through Snicker's Gap, where we had a skirmish with the enemy over and in the river on the 18th, back to Georgetown by way of Chain Bridge, again up the Potomac as far as the mouth of the Monacacy, thence to Frederick, Harper's Ferry, Winchester and Strasburg, back to Harper's Ferry, by way of Charleston—over 600 miles since we had set foot in Maryland, July 21. It was now Aug. 22. On the 21st, the whole corps was attacked vigorously by the enemy, drawing in the pickets in front of the 2d Division, while the troops were lying quietly in camp or preparing for Sunday morning inspection. Here, for the first time, young Dillingham was ordered to lead his command to battle. The regiment, however, was not prominently engaged, and he had no opportunity to distinguish himself. When asked how he felt, invested with the full command at such a time, he replied: "I felt as if we should make a good fight, but I rather wished that Henry had been there." From this time he commanded the regiment until he fell at the glorious field of Winchester, Sept. 4, 1864.

We may not here describe that battle. It was a decisive victory for our arms and the country. It was a golden victory. It lifted higher the national banner than any other battle of the year north of Atlanta. But the eye of prescience could have discerned a thousand emblems of mourning stretched beneath its starry folds, and seen the tears of as many Northern homes falling for their dead, yet re-consecrating the

flag! One was mourned in Waterbury! Major Dillingham had fallen!

Washington County Court was in session, and attorneys were contending by peaceful process for the civil rights of a few clients. In Virginia, its youngest and most promising member, who had thrown his sword into the vaster scale of justice, was contending for the civil rights of the nation. Under orders to charge the enemy, whose front was ablaze with cannon and abatised with fixed bayonets, he was firmly pacing back and forth along his battle line, steadying its formation and awaiting the final signal to advance. Those who saw him say that he heeded not the the missiles of death that fell thick around him and his brave men. Keenly he eyed the foe—anxiously he awaited the onset. To him it never came. About noon, while in this position, he was struck by a solid twelve-pound shot on the left thigh, and borne bleeding and dying to the rear. In two hours he was no more. The regiment charged and nobly avenged the death of its Major, but he had gone another way. Though he never recovered from the nervous shock produced by this wound, he did not lose consciousness until his noble spirit departed. He conversed occasionally with those around him. Among his last words was the utterance: "I have fallen for my country. I am not afraid to die." The first were inspired by patriotism, the last by Christianity! His remains were borne to Waterbury and interred, where the spirit of honor watches over the treasured dust; and when the history of Vermont's noble men is written, the names of her heroes fairly recorded, we shall read high upon the scroll the name of Major Edwin Dillingham. E. M. H.

A member of the "Tenth," from the battle field writes: "While the fight was still roaring up over the hill he died, and this was the end of a beautiful, harmonious life. Young, handsome, brilliant, brave amid trials, cheerful amid discouragements, upright, and with that kindness of heart which ever characterized the true gentleman, blended with firmness and energy as a commander, he was ever respected by all of his command, and loved by all of his companions.

"A fairer and a lovelier gentleman
The spacious world cannot again afford."

We shall long mourn him in our camp."

He fell, as a soldier should fall,
At the head of his own gallant band;
He died, as a soldier should die,
In defence of his own native land.

He fell 'mid the battle's loud roar,
Where the stars and the stripes proud did fly:
His life to his country he gave—
"'Tis sweet for one's country to die."

He fell in the springtime of life,
His country from traitors to save,
While the bugle, the drum and the fife
Fired the hearts of the true and the brave.

He died while the victor's shout
Rang clear on the mountain air,
While the foe in disordered rout
Were fleeing in wildest despair.

Vermont her proud record shall make,
And add to her long roll of fame,
With the Allens and Warners she'll place
Young Dillingham's glorious name.

The closing tribute to our young hero is from the pen of J. A. Wing, Esq., of Montpelier.

One of the largest and most beautiful monuments of the State, in which elegance and simplicity combined, has been erected by the Governor at the grave of his son. It is of the Sutherland Falls quarry, finest Vermont marble, the cutting and erecting by a townsman, Geo. C. Arms, of Waterbury.

PHILANDER A. PRESTON, born in Waterbury, Nov. 27, 1833, enlisted in the Vt. Cav., Sept. 1, '61; with his regiment till July 6, '63, when wounded and in hospital till December; returned to duty; Jan.'64, re-enlisted; taken prisoner June 27, at Stony Creek Station, Weldon R. R.; taken to Andersonville, Sept. 10; removed to Charlestown; then to Florence, where he was literally starved to death; died Jan. or Feb. '65, aged 32; left a wife and one son.

The eighth annual re-union of the Tenth Vermont Regimental Association was held at Waterbury, Sept. 4, 1873. The association went in procession to the cemetery to pay honors to Maj. Dillingham, Thompson, and other Waterbury patriots there interred.

SOLDIERS BURIED IN TOWN.

BY HON. WM. P. DILLINGHAM.

Revolutionary Soldiers who are buried in Waterbury:—Capt. Thomas Jones, Aaron Wilder, Ezra Butler, Zachariah Bassett, Moses Nelson, David Town, John Hudson, D. Sloan, Benjamin Conant, Paul Dillingham, Asaph Allen, Isaac Marshall, Thomas Eddy, Alphas Sheldon, Joseph Hubbard, Stephen Jones, Asa Poland, George Kennan.

NOTE.—This list is made from consultation with aged persons. In regard to those of 1812, any list I could make would be so defective as to mislead rather than be a help. More than 40 men went out and most of them are buried here, and yet I have obtained only a dozen of the names.

Soldiers in the War of 1861 who are buried at Waterbury:—Major Edwin Dillingham, Capt. Lucien D. Thompson, Lieut. J. Edwin Henry, Lieut. Dow E. Stone, Surgeon James B. Woodward, Alba Dutton, C. E. L. Hills, Almon C. Thomas, Tilton Sleeper, Carlos Prescott, Charles Lee, Henry Lee, Joseph B. Conant, Clarence K. Mansfield, Wm. Wallace Whitney, Frank Stearns, Henry Dillingham, H. R. Bickford, Tabor H. Parcher, Ira S. Woodward, George S. Woodward, H. S. Burleigh, Augustus Steady.

NOTE.—This list is not complete, but as nearly so as time will permit us to make.

[This list was only asked from Mr. Dillingham two days before going into print. We had overlooked not having it. ED.]

ORIGIN OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Gov. Dillingham in his first annual message to the Legislature, that of 1865, recommended the establishment of a State Reform School. On this suggestion an act was passed at the session of that year to establish the Vermont Reform School, that authorized the governor to appoint a board of three commissioners to purchase a farm not exceeding 200 acres of land.

The governor appointed Rev. A. G. Pease, Rev. L. A. Dunn, and Charles Reed, Esq., members of the Legislature that year. They received their commissions Nov. 24, and entered on the preliminary duties of such a board, visiting reformatories in other States to acquire needful information relating to requisitions and management of such institutions. This was also preparatory to selecting a suitable location for a reform school. In their report the next year to the governor, they relate their proceedings and conclusions on the subjects of their inquiries; also the requisitions in the location, and the reasons which determined them in favor of locating in Waterbury, which have been already stated in these papers, page 854.

THE BURNING OF THE REFORM SCHOOL

building Dec. 12, 1874, was a calamity to many individuals, and in some respects, to the public. The loss of public and private property was large; while 160 inmates escaped with little but their lives in the dead of a December night, from their comfortable home to undergo months of deprivation of their former comforts.

The loss of personal property in the building was little known; and probably few ever knew the loss of the State, in other ways than the cost of the building. It is well known to the tax-payers of the State that the fire led to the removal to Vergennes. However much the citizens of that ancient city may congratulate themselves upon the event, and the maneuvers leading to it, few disinterested persons have ever had reason to be proud of the success of the means that led to its accomplishment. The careful examinations of reformatories in other States, and inquiries into the necessary requisitions in choosing the location of such institutions, were narrated in the first annual report of the trustees; and their reasons for the selection of the site of the first location of the school in Waterbury, are believed to have been satisfactory to the great majority of the people of the State. If those reasons were good then, they were no less forcible after the fire, but rather more so, the surroundings being the same, and in addition, the foundation and much available material remaining which could be appropriated to the rebuilding, a foundation

already being laid; a large outlay for that purpose would have been avoided. But whatever reasons might be assigned for rebuilding on the old site, the Legislature, especially the lower house, seemed indisposed to regard them, while the senate by a very small majority concurred in the removal, even after the passage of the act authorizing the governor to purchase certain designated real estate in Vergennes for the locating the reform school, it was reported he had serious doubts of the propriety of doing what the act authorized for purchase of that real estate.—R. BUTLER.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WATERBURY.

1876.—This mission, before it became a parish with a residing pastor, was attended occasionally, first by Father O'Callaghan from Burlington, then successively by Rev. J. Daly, Rev. Father Drolet, the Reverend Oblate Fathers, from Burlington, Rev. Z. Druon and Rev. Joseph Duglue, the two last clergymen living then at Montpelier. It was in 1857, that the old church, dedicated to St. Vincent Ferrier, was built on the hill on the east side of the railroad, at a little distance from the depot. It was enlarged about 10 years afterwards by Father Duglue. The present pastor, the Rev. John Galligan was appointed to take charge of his congregation in the year 1869. He soon purchased a fine residence in Winooski turnpike street, and this year (1876,) he bought the adjoining lot where stands the Adventist meeting-house, which he is now enlarging and converting into a church. Rev. Z. DRUON.

1882.—The Church of Waterbury was dedicated to Almighty God under the vocable of St. Andrew, the Apostle, Nov. 30, 1876. Waterbury is now attended regularly on every other Sunday by Rev. J. Galligan. Bishop DE GOESBRIAND.

Patrick Bryan, the first Catholic in town, a tailor, came from Burlington from 1815 to '20; settled and worked at his trade. He had a large family, and brought another tailor from Burlington here, Michael Connor, a Catholic; both spent their lives here. Mr. Connor had several sons in the war.
R. BUTLER.

SOME DAY.

There will be a hush in a darkened room
Where, heeding not the stilly gloom,
A pallid form will lowly lie,
Beneath the folds of snowy drapery,
Pale hands clasped o'er a pulseless breast,
Cold white lips in silence pressed,
Eyes—that have closed in sleep for aye;
There will be footsteps' muffled tread,
And voices whisper, "she is dead,"
Some day.

Others tears and others woes
Shall not disturb my deep repose;
Perhaps some loving hand may press
My marble form in tenderness,
And twine the myrtle with flowers fair,
To deck my rest, as I slumber there.
But naught to me will that pressure be,
Of beauty, or fragrance of rarest flowers,
The light or shadows of passing hours—
Some day.

I shall not heed as they bear me on,
With solemn tread, to the churchyard lone;
Or hear the tone of the deep-toned bell,
Breaking with mournful ebb and swell;
As they lower me down, I shall feel no fear,
The requiem's strains I shall not hear,—
Or even the shock of the yellow clay,
As with hollow sound on my coffin lid,
It falls and covers my narrow bed,
Some day.

Summer and winter will come and go,
With their floral wreath and robes of snow,
And the phantom train of years go by,
But I shall not heed them where I lie.
The violet there, with its eyes of blue,
May weep o'er my grave its tears of dew,
The wild bird sing his sweetest lay,
Yet the heart beneath lie cold and still;
Will not respond with its wonted thrill,
Some day.

Only a lock of silken hair,
Little mementoes here and there,
Only a ceasing of care and strife,
Alas! alas! is it all of life?
Ah, no! there is somewhere a fairer shore,
Where friends long parted shall meet once more,
A beauteous land in the far away,
Where light and joy will ever remain,
And the soul its long-lost treasure regain,
Some day.

Then why should we fear, Oh Death, thy clasp,
Or shrink at the touch of thy icy grasp?
Since thou art the angel that opens the gate
Of that city bright where our loved ones dwell.
We will place these hands, without one thrill,
Into thine own, so cold and chill;
Come lead us to that realm of day,
Where never a sigh is heard, or knell,
But where the pure and beautiful dwell
Forever.

Waterbury, Vt., March, 1872. M. M. N.

[A poem we clipped from the *Burlington Free Press* ten years since, and reserved till we might reach the history of Waterbury, not anticipating any difficulty in finding the author; but our inquiry is to-day, who wrote it?

DR. C. C. ARMS.

[From the Vermont Watchman.]

was a physician here 20 years. He came from Stowe, where he first practiced his profession a short time. He was married not long before coming here, Nov. 16, 1833, to Lucia Mills, born in Windsor, Dec. 5, 1805. They had two daughters and one son, one daughter died in childhood, one in yonng womanhood. Dr. Arms, Sr., died Apr. 15, 1854, age 51; Mrs. Arms Mar. 20, 1882. Mrs. Arms spent the most of her days after her husband's death in Waterbury, and left behind her a life marked by a quiet but positive exercise of the cardinal virtues of womanhood. Her only son, Dr. Charles Carroll Arms, encouraged by his resolute mother, made his way through college, graduating at Dartmouth in the class of '65, acquired his profession, and now in Cleveland, Ohio, sustains a good reputation as a man and a physician. It was his privilege to be with his mother at her death.

DR. F. P. DREW.

Only son of Dr. Oliver W. Drew—see page 860—born in Waterbury, pursued classical studies in the University at Burlington, and his professional studies in the Medical College at Woodstock, and in the College of Surgeons of New York, where he graduated in the spring of 1857, and in the summer of that year entered upon his profession in Attica, Fountain Co., Ind.; in the fall of 1859 moved to Junction City, Kansas, and continued the practice of his profession nearly 2 years; was appointed Post Surgeon at Fort Riley, in the discharge of which office he continued until his death from pneumonia during the war, we believe, at the age of 35, leaving a young widow. He married Dec., 1861, to Nelly Chaney, of Attica, Ind. The *Republican Union*, Junction, Kansas, said of him at the time of his death: "By several years of medical practice in the vicinity of Junction City and Fort Riley, and as army surgeon at the Fort, he had acquired a high and increasing reputation. To a mind well disciplined by scientific culture, he added the gentle culture and the kind sympathy which flow from a generous heart. His own ease, his health, even, were of no account compared to what he esteemed the claims of duty to the suffering."

His father's death did not occur till some years after that of his son. The father had three wives; first, Lucretia Arms, second, Margaret Woodward, third, Olivia L. B. Atherton. The first was the mother of his two children. The family are all now, but the third Mrs. Drew and daughter, Mrs. Wood, dead.

BUTLER SKETCHES—CONTINUED.

EARLY FAMILIES.

We have briefly sketched three or four early families of our town; if space permitted, we might notice some others, perhaps as worthy of such distinction in the *Gazetteer*. Without attempting particulars in regard to most of them, Stiles Sherman had a family of 12 children, several of them died young; only one survives, Mrs. Bebee of Burlington; she was the youngest daughter. Seth Chandler Sherman was the youngest son. He took the honors of the graduating class of 1829, in the Vt. University. A few years after he setttled in Quincy, Ill., and lived there many years, and was much respected. He died two or three years since, and with his companion was buried in the same grave. The oldest brother, when young, settled in Central New York. Heman, the next older brother of Chandler, died a few years since in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., and was buried in this, his native town. An older sister married Elam, a brother of the late Judge Dan Carpenter. He died young, and his widow afterwards married Luther Cleaves. This family consisting of a son, Sherman Carpenter, and two sisters with their parents, moved West many years ago, and lived in, or in the vicinity of St. Louis, where Mrs. Cleaves died perhaps 20 years ago, having lived some years in her second widowhood. Thus might other similarly interesting sketches of families be made. We will only give the names of many, as they occur in our recollection. There were Wilsons, Perrys, Hills, Parchers, Guptils, Atkins, several families, Cadys, Wrights,

Fisks, Hawleys, Roods, Robbins, Stevens, Austins, Allens, Scagels, Jones, Parkers, Murrays, Woodward, several large families, Greggs, three families, Smiths, two of Pecks, John and Hiram, Henrys, several Shermans, Kneeland, Palmers, Thompsons, Richardsons, Georges, Eddys, Bryants, Towns and Demmons, and still others whose names were familiar as household words 50 years ago. Of the recent names of business men or others, there are, omitting professionals, Seabury, Selleck, Knight, Wyman, Richardson and Fullerton, Arms, Haines, Bruce, Warren, Randall, Brown, Hopkins, Clark and Freeman, Stockwell, Davis, Cooley, Crossetts, Remington, Cole, Atherton, Muzzey, King, Morse, Picketts, Moodys, Evans, Taylors, Griggs, Watts, Collins, Foster, Jackman, and others.

LARGE MEN.

Some half century and more since, our town could boast of numbering among its inhabitants several families whose name stood high in the alphabet, but who, in their corporal dimensions, stood quite as high, and in their circular measurements quite respectable; indeed, they would hardly fall short of the more recent Moody families. The Atkinses were numerous as well as of powerful frames, altitude over 6 feet, weight over 200, and some of them were men of wit, as most were of genial humor and good mental endowments. Any jokes at Henry's or Albro's expense were sure to be promptly paid in ready coin.

Horace and Henry were carpenters and joiners, and the builders of the first meeting house in town. Capt. George, the militia captain, was with his company at the battle of Plattsburgh. David was one of the town officers in early days, and, as well, a good deacon, I doubt not, as he married my father's sister, and belonged to his church. John was a man of some peculiarities; it was said gathered sap with one pail only, most sugar makers use two if without a team.

JERUM ATKINS, his son, has a biography we would take pleasure in giving the reader were it possible to do justice in the brief space allotted to this closing part of the history. Suffice it to say of him, from mere childhood he had a remarkable inclination for mechanism, and soon after developed an inventive genius of superior order. He worked with Henry Carter, a millwright, some years, and went West at about the age of 19, where he became somewhat famous as the inventor of the first grain-raker attachment to McCormick's celebrated reaper. This was an important invention, to the great grain growing region, especially, but owing to want of means, and want of health, he was obliged to divide the value of his invention with some one able to manufacture and introduce the raker into market. By injudicious management, after many had been disposed of, a change of manufacturer ruined the credit of the article, and others took advantage of this mismanagement of his manufacturer and reaped the profits of the invention. The history of Mr. Atkins is too long for these pages, and many interesting particulars must be omitted.

GEORGE W. RANDALL,

was born in Waterbury in 1826. Few men have had more varied experiences and the events of his youth, and adventures in two trips to California have trained him to self-reliance and readiness in emergency. From poverty he has risen to wealth, and conducts an extensive business with little help from clerks. His farming and lumbering enterprises give employment to many; and some of his feats in filling orders for dimension timber upon short notice, are surprising. His bills of lumber sent to several different States, amount to many thousands of dollars annually.

OUR MERCHANT FIRMS

have not very much changed in the last 1 years. In the ten preceding there were mo changes in manufacturing, business ar merchant firms. The Colby busines somewhat divided up, a part going to Mon pelier, a part to the state of Michigan, a a part remaining. Mr. B. F. Goss, wh had been a merchant here 20 or 30 yea moved to Vergennes, Mr. J. G. Stimso who commenced trade here in 1844, we

to Norwich, his native town, we think. Both these men were prominent in business, in politics, and in church, and will long be remembered by our older citizens. Mr. Goss became very successful in his new business, the manufacture of kaolin, in a town adjoining Vergennes. [See Montpelier, p. 471.] Of business changes at the Centre, we note that of Mr. Stockwell succeeding Mr. Hayes; Clark and Freeman continue. William Cooley continues his creamery.

It would seem hardly excusable in us to pass the names of Messrs. Goss and Stimson, after their long residence here, and having such social and business relations with us as they had, without somewhat more notice. Both Mr. and Mrs. Goss [Frank Goss, see family of Samuel Goss, history of Montpelier.] were genial in their manners, public spirited, sympathizing in all the vicissitudes of life and liberal to all benevolent enterprises.

Mr. Stimson was with us a man thoroughly schooled in business; he was in early life, we think, in partnership in trade with Senator Morrill. His oldest son, William, served in the recent war, and has since been in mercantile business in New York. His second son is a doctor in Connecticut; third, probably with his parents. The youngest is a missionary in some foreign land, and is a graduate of Dartmouth; also a theological graduate.

Mr. Stimson has built two stores here, and given much for benevolent objects and the church of which he was a member.

THE LAST FIRE IN THIS PLACE,

of considerable account, was in the night, of July 27, 1878, in a central part of the village, when 4 stores, some of them, in part, occupied as dwellings, were consumed. The owners were M. M. Knight, J. A. Burleigh, F. B. Taylor and M. O. Evans. In the first was a large stock of dry goods; total losses about $25,000, insured about two-thirds or three-fourths. These stores in 1879 were all replaced by two brick blocks, creditable to the builders and to the village.

One of the heaviest individual losses by fire, that ever occurred in our town, was that of Dr. Fales, May 15, 1877. The fire was not discovered till several barns and sheds, with ten or a dozen head of cattle and three or four horses, were past being rescued. The fire rapidly approached the house, and the firemen were unable to save it on account of the insufficient supply of water. This house which had been, for sixty years, one of the most conspicuous in town, has since been replaced by a much more valuable one of brick. Dr. Fales was insured to considerable amount.

LONGEVITY.

The widow of Judge Carpenter died aged 93; a Mrs. Woodward, about 95; Elizabeth Corlis, 94; Mr. Heaton, 96; Daniel Stowell, about 92; John Montgomery, living, 85; Enoch Coffran, living, 87; Moses Nelson, living, 85; Nancy Frink, 86; Mrs. Daniels, 89 or 90; Mr Janes died aged 87½; Mrs. Janes, 3 months of 82 years; John Seabury, 87; L. Hutchins, about 80.

1880.—Zenas Watts, who has been enquiring after the ages of the old people in town, says he has learned of 41 persons whose average age is over 83 years. Of this number 5 are females over 90 years. Governor Dillingham is 83; John Mellen, 86; Elias Parcher, 86; Mrs. Spelacy, 86; Betsey Brown, 86; Jerry Brown, 82.

TOWN CLERKS.

Ezra Butler, 1790–97, 98, 99, 1800; Ebenezer Reed, 1797; Roswell Wells, 1801–6; Abel Dewolf, 1806; Dan Carpenter, 1807–10–12–29; John Peck, 1810, 11; Paul Dillingham, 1829–44; William Carpenter, 1844–51; John D. Smith, 1851–74; Frank N. Smith, 1874–82.

THE BANK OF WATERBURY.

The act of the Legislature chartering the Bank of Waterbury, was approved Dec. 5, 1853, and the commissioners appointed were: Wm. W. Wells, Paul Dillingham, W. H. H. Bingham, V. W. Waterman, T. P. Redfield, Rolla Gleason and Dan. Richardson. The bank commenced business Apr. 18, 1854, with the following directors: Leander Hutchins, Paul Dillingham, Wm. W. Wells, Orrin Perkins and V. W. Waterman; Leander Hutchins,

president, and Samuel H. Stowell, cashier; paid up capital, $80,000. At different times the following persons were elected directors to succeed others resigned, etc.: Samuel Merriam, B. F. Goss, J. H. Hastings, A. R. Camp, H. A. Hodges, O. W. Drew, C. N. Arms and Healy Cady. Benj. H. Dewey succeeded S. H. Stowell as cashier, Mar. 6, 1856, and served until May 1, 1865, when James K. Fullerton was appointed. Sept. 1, 1865, the bank re-organized under the National Bank Act as the Waterbury National Bank, with a paid up capital of $100,000, divided into 2,500 shares of $40 each. Officers: Leander Hutchins, president; James K. Fullerton, cashier; directors, Leander Hutchins, Paul Dillingham, O. W. Drew, J. H. Hastings, H. A. Hodges, C. N. Arms and Healy Cady. Mr. Hutchins served as president until Jan. 13, 1874, when, declining a further election, Paul Dillingham was chosen. Mr. Fullerton was cashier until Apr. 1, 1870, when Curtis Wells was appointed. At different elections the following persons were chosen to fill vacancies in the board of directors: Nathaniel Moody, Wm. P. Dillingham and W. H. H. Bingham, and Jan. 9, 1877, Wm. P. Dillingham was elected vice president. At the present time the capital of the bank is $100,000; surplus fund, $30,000; number of stockholders, 138.

W. P. DILLINGHAM.

WATERBURY MEN ABROAD.

Waterbury has sent many of her sons, or of her former residents, to other states. A few of them merit some mention. Two assisted in forming the constitution of Wisconsin, George Scagel and George Gale, both natives of this town. Mr. Gale founded a village and a university, and was a judge of one of the higher courts.

S. C. Sherman was many years a prominent citizen of Quincy, Ill. Several have been among the comparatively early citizens of Chicago, and some have long been residents in Louisiana. Our boys may be found in various parts of New York state and in the city, in most, or all of the New England states, in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, California, and other states in every direction, many of them being successful farmers, merchants, doctors, ministers, lawyers, editors, inventors and manufacturers, and, indeed, in most avocations of life, Waterbury is represented creditably abroad as well as at home.

MRS. FANNIE BUTLER JANES,

widow of the late Hon. Henry F. Janes, died in Waterbury, Nov. 5, 1881. She was the daughter of Governor Ezra Butler, the first permanent settler in Waterbury, born Feb. 1, 1800, in the house on the Burlington road, now occupied by E. H. Wells. There in her childhood days she had given refreshment to the soldiers going to the battle of Plattsburg, and her ears had listened to the cannon thunder of that combat. Before her father's door Governor Van Ness had halted to introduce LaFayette. In 1826, she married Mr. Janes. In sight of her birthplace, beneath the shade of the two great elms on the site of her son's new residence, their married life was wholly spent. The great elms were little trees then, a child could clasp them. She passed her declining years peacefully with her son, Dr. Henry Janes, and a brother, Russell Butler, Esq., survives her. In these centennial years we think our nation is growing old until we stand by the graves of the aged; then we are impressed with our country's youth, for how much of its history one such life can span!

THE STAR OF NATIONS,

Is the title to an unfinished religious poem of length, that Mrs. Julia Wallace Hutchins has long had under way:

O, Morning Star, in the Old World's east,
Beyond the storm-cloud's wreath,
When the thunder lowers on the Himalay,
And the earthquake sleeps beneath,
How dark would be the coming hour,
Thy single ray withdrawn,
Till the thunder wake, till the tempest break,
In the day of Esdrælon;
Till the rocks be rent, and the wrath is spent,
O, Star of Hope, shine on.

J. M. W.

The space is filled left for Waterbury, i was thought we would only have materia for, when our compositors had set all th copy in, and had to enter Woodbury; bu we will give, in 3d appendix later, a fe more papers received since, than can b entered here.

WOODBURY.

BY HON. FERNANDO C. PUTNAM.

The early history of Woodbury is somewhat obscure from the absence of any record of its organization. In 1804, there was a deed recorded by Wm. West, town clerk, by which it may be inferred that the town had been organized.

First settlement was commenced in the east part of the town, and settlements were continued to the east and southern parts of the town several years,—or until 1809 or 10, when Nehemiah and Nathan Jackson, two strong, athletic men, moved from Randolph, and settled on the west side of the mountain. The first saw-mill was built in the south part of the town, near the Sabin pond, on a stream running from Dog pond. Soon after, there was a saw and grist-mill built half a mile south of the Center, on a stream running from Long pond.

Polly Sabin was the first female child born in town, Frederick Ainsworth the first male child. Wm. West was doubtless the first town clerk, and one of the first justices of the peace; Elisha Benjamin the first representative.

COMFORT WHEELER, settler and Revolutionary soldier, little is known of his early life, or when he was engaged in the service of his country; but it is told of him when recruiting service was going on in Massachusetts, he was considered quite too small to enter the army, but securing a block, he placed himself in the midst of the crowd on this, and when the recruiting officer observed him, he said of the boy, if he had so much energy as that, he would take him. His last years were made comfortable by a pension.

Capt. JOEL CELLEY among the early settlers, a man of energy and persevering effort, did much to give character to the town; was representative several years, and held many town offices. He was a shrewd farmer, and was reported to have one of the best farms in the county.

JABEZ TOWN came here when the town was yet young, and resided for years in a log-house, and maintained his family by hard labor; was a shoemaker, and made boots of a superior quality, which afforded him some income; but after the invention of a last-machine by his son, Abner Town, yet a minor, the sales of his lasts gave him a good income, which furnished him ample means for the remainder of his life.

CHARTER.

August 16, 1781, the Legislature of Vermont granted a charter of the town of Woodbury to William Lyman, Esq., and Col. Ebenezer Wood, and their associates as follows:

Joshua L. Woodbridge, Seth Murray, Elihu Murray, Israel Chapin, John Stone, Benjamin Sheldon, Samuel Cooke, Elisha Porter, John C. Williams, Thomas Hunt, Nathaniel Edwards, Ezra Phillips, Nahum Edgar, Asahel Pomeroy, Park Woodward, John Woodward, Asa Woodward, William Potter, Benedict Eggleston, Thos. Woodward, Joseph Clark, Henry Champion, Jr., Epaphroditus Champion, Thomas Miller, Joel Day, Anne Hathaway, William Gould, Nathaniel Chipman, Stephen Pearl, Joseph Jay, Thomas Tolman, Oliver Wright, Daniel Wright, Samuel Clark, Stephen Jenkins, Zebina Curtiss, Abel Adams, Moses Gifford, Thomas Chittenden, Timothy Brownson, John Fassett, Jr., Noble Everett, Jonathan Brace, Gustavus Walbridge, Rodolphus Walbridge, Caleb Benjamin, John Knickerbocker, Daniel Benjamin, Howel Woodbridge, Samuel Bishop, Noah Smith, Daniel Smith, Israel Smith, Chloe Smith, Simeon Hathaway, Shadrack Hathaway, Jale Hathaway, Jonathan Burrill, Enoch Woodbridge, John Burnham, Timothy Follett, Silas Robinson.

A copy of the charter and original grantees was obtained from the State records as recorded in the first Book of Charters of Lands, pages 166, 169, dated at Montpelier, "31st day of May, A. D. 1805." Signed by David Wing, Jr., Secretary of State.

Certified as follows:

"This may certify that the above and foregoing is a true Copy of the Original Charter of Woodbury.

Attest, ELIPH. HUNTINGTON,
Proprietors' Clerk."

This town was called Woodbury, for the name of Col. Ebenezer Wood, one of the original proprietors.

The first action of the original proprietors was to lay out the town into three divisions, of which there is no record of the time, or by whom it was done, as will appear, as the notice of the first meeting of the proprietors was signed by Reuben Blanchard, a justice of the peace of Peacham, dated Aug. 8, 1804, to be held at the dwelling-house of Daniel Smith, in Woodbury, Oct. 8th, after. At said meeting Daniel Smith was chosen proprietors' clerk, and it was voted to lay out the whole of the undivided lands into lots of 100 acres each, in the same form in which the first division was laid, and John W. Chandler and James Whitelaw were chosen a committee to make said allotment. The above meeting was adjourned to Nov. 20, and again adjourned to May 25, 1805, when Eliphalet Huntington was chosen proprietors' clerk; Daniel Smith having previously moved out of town; and it was voted to accept the plan and field book of the westerly part of the town reported by their committee, and it was voted to assess a tax of $2.60 on the 2d and 3d division rights, to defray the expenses of surveying and lotting the 2d and 3d division of said town, and other incidental expenses, and Jonathan Elkins, Esq., was chosen collector. This meeting adjourned to June 4th, following. At this time the allotment of the 2d and 3d division having been completed, Mary Kenaston, an indifferent person, was chosen to draw the lots of said divisions; James Whitelaw, Esq., was chosen a committee to look up and procure the records of the former proceedings of the proprietors of Woodbury relative to their former divisions. Notice of the next meeting was signed by Jabez Bigelow, a justice of the peace of Ryegate, dated July 26, 1805, to be holden on the first day of October, following; at said meeting, the proprietors' clerk reported that the original plan and draft of the first division of lots in the town of Woodbury cannot be found, though considerable pains had been taken to obtain the same, and a new one was submitted and accepted, and it was voted "that it shall hereafter ever be considered the draft of the said first division as before stated." Jonathan Elkins, Esq., of Peacham, was appointed collector to collect the $2.60 on each right of the 2d and 3d division, unless paid immediately to him at Peacham, the same would be sold at public auction for said tax and costs, which sale was at the dwelling-house of Joshua Kenaston's in Woodbury, on the first day of October, A. D. 1805; attested by Jonathan Elkins, Jr., collector. At this sale John W. Chandler of Peacham, purchased about 50 lots for the sum of $3.32 per lot, being the amount of the tax and costs which he and his heirs have since sold from $50 to $200 per lot; the aforesaid first division was surveyed by one Chamberlain into lots of 100 acres each, being in all 91 lots, commencing to number at the S. E. corner of the town, counting east and west, each lot being known by its number and survey. The balance of said town was surveyed by Nathan Janes, being designated as "Janes' survey," containing 133 lots of 100 acres, each commencing to number at the S. E. corner of the 2d and 3d division, counting east and west, same as in the first division.

The first settler in the town was Gideon Sabin, who located in the east part, in the year 1795, or '96, and was followed the same year by Joseph Carr, and soon after by William West, all locating in the easterly part of the town; and according to the best information to be obtained, the next who located in town was in the year 1801, when Benjamin Ainsworth and John Bettis located in the south part of the town. The first 12 settlers are as follows: Gideon Sabin, Joseph Carr, Wm. West, Benjamin Ainsworth, John Bettis, Ephraim Ainsworth, Thomas Ainsworth, Ezekiel Ball, Daniel Rugg, Ferdinand Perry, Daniel Smith, and Samuel Mackres.

The first town meeting on record was Mar. 4, 1806, when said officers were chosen: moderator, Samuel Mackres; Wm. West, town clerk and treasurer; selectmen, Samuel Mackres, Joshua Kenaston and Smith Ainsworth; constable, Benj.

min Ainsworth; listers, David Rugg, Joshua Kenaston and Smith Ainsworth; grand-juror, Joshua Kenaston. At a subsequent meeting, there was a committee appointed to look up the early records of the town; but their labors were unavailing, and they were discharged, The oldest deed now on our records is dated Oct. 10, 1804, attested by Wm. West, town clerk.

The first birth in Woodbury was Polly Sabin; the second, Timothy Thomas; the third, Peter Sabin. The first death, that of an infant child of Gideon Sabin. The first grown person dying in town was the wife of Ezekiel Ball. The first marriage was John Thomas to Ruamy Ainsworth, married by William West, Esq., justice of the peace.

MILLS.

The first settlements being made on the east side of the town, adjoining Cabot, the inhabitants went there to get their logs sawed and grain ground, and also their store goods and mail, and which has been continued to the present time, it being their nearest business place; but soon after settlements were commenced in the south part of the town. In 1806, Anthony Burgess built a saw-mill on a stream which has its rise, or is the outlet of Dog pond, and empties into Sabin's pond, this mill being near the pond. This stream is about 3 miles in length. For many years there has been 4 saw-mills on it, all kept in running order. In 1818, Phineas K. Dow built a saw and grist-mill near the center of the town, on a stream which has its rise in Long pond, emptying into the Sabin pond, near the other, which mill under his supervision did a fair business many years. He also built, soon after, a saw-mill on a stream running from East Long pond into Nichols pond. Some portion of the time since there has been 10 saw-mills, which number is now reduced to 6, three of them recently built on improved plans. There is one grist-mill, which is located at South Woodbury. There are in town a wheelwright shop, which has an enviable reputation, doing a successful business, sales amounting to near $10,000 per annum; a sash, blind and door shop, and a last-factory, the latter having been established nearly 50 years, is now doing a good business—the best ever done, employing both steam and water power. There are also 3 lumber mills, which do an extensive business, one at the Centre, one at South Woodbury village, and one in the east part of the town; also, at So. Woodbury there is a machine shop, which manufactures J. W. Town's patent last-machines, also job work on a small scale.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in the town of Woodbury was by Sally White, in the year 1808.

The first record we find was in 1812, when three districts, which had been formed out of the new territory, and were designated as the northwest, southeast, and northeast school districts; but there had been short terms of school before this date in all of these districts, commencing at the northeast district, now No. 1; this portion of the town being first settled; next southeast, No. 2; northwest, No. 4. There was in 1812, in district 3, 73 scholars; in 1820, dist. 6, 176; 1830, dist. 9, 299; 1840, dist. 11, 363; 1850, dist. 11¼, (fractional dist.,) 350; 1860, dist. 11, 330; 1870, dist. 10, 308.

Six of the districts have good schoolhouses built upon improved plans; some very recently, others have have been repaired, so that they are comfortable.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

F. C. Putnam, Jason Hatch, A. W. Nelson, Sidney O. Wells, Hiram Wells, Albert P. Town, Rufus Lawson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Elisha Benjamin, 1812; no record in town or House Journal, 1813; John Bruce, 1814, 15, 16; Nathan B. Harvey, 1817; Benjamin Fowler, 1818, 19, 23, ,24, 25, 27, 28; Joel Celley, 1820, 21, 22, 26, 29, 30; Ebenezer Bruce, 1831 to 35, 38; Luther Morse, 1835; Asaph Town, 1836, 37, 55; Abner Town, 1839, 40, 45; Ira McLoud, 1841, to 45, 46, 52; Michael Jackson, 1847, 48; Benjamin Wells, 1849, 50; Stephen C. Burnham, 1851, 53; Isaac Wells, Jr.,

1854, 56; Hiram Putnam, 1857, 58; Orson Putnam, 1859, 60; J. W. Town, 1861, 62; Allen W. Nelson, 1863, 64; Joel C. Harvey, 1865; Roland B. Bruce, 1866; Alpheus S. Wheatley, 1867, 68; Nathaniel C. McKnight, 1869, 70, 71; Sidney O. Wells, 1872, 73.

TOWN CLERKS FROM 1806 to 1872.

William West, 1806–10; Joshua Kenaston, 1810, 11, 13, 14; Elisha Benjamin, 1812, 15; Jabez Town, 1816, 17, 18, 19–23, 25–32; Nathan B. Harvey, 1818; Joel Celley, 1823, 24; Asaph Town, 1832–49; William McGregor, 1849–52; Allen W. Nelson, 1852 to the present time, Dec., 1872.

FIRST JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: William West, Daniel Smith, Samuel Mackers.

POSTMASTERS.

Woodbury: Daniel Poor, Elias S. Drew, John B. Bliss, Asa Preston, William B. McGregor, Abner Town, A. W. Nelson, Ethan N. Ainsworth and Albert P. Town.

South Woodbury: Joel W. Celley and Orwell D. Town.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Ebenezer Bruce, assistant judge, W. Co. Court, 1844, 45; Ira McLoud, high sheriff, W. Co. Court, 1849, 51; Asaph Town, senator, W. Co., 1851, 52; Fernando C. Putnam, assistant justice, W. Co. Court, 1867, 68.

In Jan., 1876, there was formed a Congregational church of 28 members, the present membership of which is 54. It seems to promise well for the future, and there is a flourishing Sabbath school connected with it. At South Woodbury there has been a union church built, an elegant building, but the same difficulty hangs over this that has troubled the builders of other churches, there remains a troublesome debt on the builders.

There is no library in town, but the town has paid considerable attention to education. There are many good schoolhouses, and teachers of the better class are generally employed.

Three young men have graduated from Burlington: Hon. Charles H. Heath, a lawyer in Montpelier, and Ernest C. Benjamin, a teacher of the high school in Barton. Geo. W. Kenaston, who graduated at Dartmouth, is in Ohio, engaged in teaching.

FREEWILL BAPTISTS.

It appears the first settlers were Freewill Baptists, and were connected with a church in Cabot until 1820, or 22, when through the efforts of Elder Ziba Woodworth, of Montpelier, they had a church formed in town. David Herrick and wife, Elisha Benjamin and wife, Mrs. Robert Bradish, Gideon Burnham and wife, Thomas Ainsworth and wife, John Bettis and wife, Mrs. John Thomas, Nathan Jackson and wife, and Nehemiah Jackson and wife were the principal members, located in different parts of the town. There were two deacons, David Herrick and Nehemiah Jackson. The church was re-organized about 1850; most of the old members having now died or moved away. Elder Isaac Swan was settled as their pastor. I will mention here the names of Elder Gideon Sabin and Elder Ephraim Ainsworth, who are said to have been of that faith; but Elder Sabin never united with the church and Elder Ainsworth died before the church was organized. Elder Sabin was the first settler and first preacher. Elder Ainsworth was well advanced in life when he came but both lived out their alloted time, and died in the town.

METHODISTS.

In 1816 there was a class formed by Elder Amasa Cole; John Goodell and wife, Capt. Joel Celley and wife, Anna Goodell and Squire Jennings and wife were some of the members; but the first record proof is found in 1847, when the first class numbered 26 members; the West Woodbury class, 10. John Tibbetts was leader, and Asaph Town, Esq., steward, which office he held until his death, in Jan. 1871.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The first church of this order in the parts seems to have been composed of members from four towns, Cabot, Marshfield, Calais and Woodbury, and was orga-

ized about 1820, with 40 or 50 members, and in a few years run up to 60 or 70. Meetings were held a share of the time in Woodbury, Elder John Capron, of Marshfield, J. R. Pettengill and R. Thompson being the first preachers. Subsequently, through the efforts of Elder Samuel Thurber, a church was formed in town whose members exceed that of either of the other churches. The meetings of the first church were held at the dwelling-house of Thos. Harvey, he and his wife being prominent members; afterwards, meetings were held at the Harvey school-house, which is in the east part of the town, and where the members nearly all resided. Elder Orrin Davis, of Calais, has preached a portion of the time for several years since to this society; also Elder Silas Wheelock, of the same town, has supplied the desk some, but for the last 4 years, Elder Jerome D. Bailey, resident of this town, has preached at the town-house and Harvey school-house from one-fourth to three-fourths of the time.

In 1826, the Freewill Baptists numbered at least 40 members, and at the same time the Methodists numbered about half the above numbers.

Within the recollection of the writer, there have been four distinct organizations of religious societies in town, viz.: Christians, Freewill Baptists, Methodists and Universalists.

In 1810, there was a revival in this town, but no very definite information can be obtained in regard to its extent. In 1821, or 1822, there was a general revival, prayer-meetings being held in nearly every house in town. Again in 1826, of some magnitude, and in 1842 and '43, a very general one spread over this town, as it did all over this section of the State. The exact number of converts at any of the above revivals is not known to the writer.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

The first was organized in 1842, with a library of 124 volumes, and Asaph Town was the first superintendent; Arad Jackson, John Voodry, Willard Streeter, Eliza Town, Phebe Town, Betsey Herrick, Dorcas A. Lyford, first teachers, with 36 scholars; Asaph Town, chairman, David Herrick, Jr., secretary, Curtis Osgood, treasurer.

A Sabbath-school was organized at the center of the town in 1848; Albert P. Town, present superintendent; volumes in library, 200; 6 teachers and 30 scholars.

The first Sabbath-school at East Woodbury was organized in 1838; Wm. Harvey superintendent, until his death in 1843. It was re-organized in 1865; Lewis Hopkins superintendent. The school has continued until the present time, '71, with an average of 35 to 40 scholars, the present superintendent being Thomas Harvey, Jr.

But little, however, will be said of churches, as I have no records to refer to, and the history of church edifices in this town does not embrace a very remote period. From the early days, meetings have been held here in school-houses, four or five of which were quite commodious. In the year 1840, the town built a town-hall or town-house, which has been used for holding meetings up to the present time. In 1870, the people here thought well to erect a church, and through the influence of several of our best inhabitants, a subscription paper was circulated, and a Union church society formed, with F. C. Putnam president, and S. O. Wells secretary, and a capital stock of $5,000.

At the first society meeting, Henry C. Wells, Ira G. Jewell and Edmund E. Ball were chosen building committee, and in the spring of 1871, work was commenced on the church, which is now completed, at a cost of $6,000. In size the church is 44x60, with projections in front and rear for spire and pulpit, and is finished inside with ash and black walnut, the 54 slips, circular, radiating from the pulpit, and will seat 324 persons. The spire is 120 feet high, surmounted by cardinal points and vane. The edifice is called one of the best wooden churches of its size in the State. It has also a vestry, with chairs to seat 300 persons, and seats that will swell the amount to probably 500 persons. It is located in the village of South Wood-

bury, and makes a very respectable addition to the appearance of this quiet village.

The township is diversified and somewhat broken. In the western part there is a mountain range, commencing in Calais, extending through the town, and ending near the Lamoille river in Hardwick. On the western slope of this mountain there are many productive farms. The soil is good, and produces excellent crops of hay and all the small grasses and corn in favorable seasons.

There is a beauty in this mountain range which attracts the notice of the passing stranger; some, if report be true, who have traveled in Europe say there is a striking resemblance to Switzerland scenery. The mountain is not so high as to make it difficult of ascent, yet sufficiently high to show what mighty throes there must have been in the bowels of the earth to cast up such vast piles of massive rocks. In winter, the evergreens standing in mantle of snow, give it a sombre appearance; in summer, the green verdure, stretching out green branches by interlocking them, seem to strive to cover up the craggy rocks; but when autumn comes, and frosts nip the verdure, and the mountain's brow is resplendant in a pleasing variety of colors, who has a taste for the beautiful cannot fail of emotions of pleasure; but where this beauty is mirrored by a pond, sleeping in quiet at its base, it is delightful, and the longer any one gazes, in a clear, autumnal day, the more he is enchanted; few objects in nature can surpass the beauty of this.

Two miles east of this range, there is another mountain standing alone, called Robinson mountain, and sometimes Foster mountain, because an enterprising farmer of that name felled the huge trees which covered it, and converted it into a luxurious pasture. This mountain is rich in granite and talcose slate, the granite preponderering. For centuries has the gray old mountain rested in quiet, but it is expected the quiet will soon be disturbed by the rattle of the machinery hammers of the workmen, who have begun the business of reducing some of this vast pile of rocks to such forms as are required for monuments and other purposes for which granite is used. The quality of the granite has been ascertained to be superior, as it is free from all foreign substances which causes some of the State granite to change its color when exposed to atmospheric influence and moisture. From the base of the mountain are scattered for miles around large and small boulders with the corners worn off, exhibiting the mighty force which must have been in exercise to have tumbled them along, and an annoyance to the ploughman; but the land makes excellent and enduring pasturage, as well as producing abundant crops of hay. In some sections of the town there is good and productive land, which well repays the tillers' toil, and those owning these lands have generally secured an ample supply of this world's goods.

There are some 23 ponds, large and small, in this township, most of which were well supplied with trout, which were the first settlers' pork barrel. And when they wearied of trout, the deer and moose offered an agreeable change, or an occasional round of bear meet; for bears, too, would sometimes come forth from their retreats to feast on the yellow corn and fat mutton. Bears love good mutton, but frequently they paid for the temerity by stepping into a huge steel trap which was sure to hold them, or coming in range of a gun so placed when they came in contact with a line attached, it would explode, and instead of a square meal of corn, the brute, unconscious of his danger, would yield his flesh and pelt to repay the debt he owed for corn. And about these ponds and streams there was then an abundance of animals whose pelts were secured for furs. Col. Jonathan Elkins, mentioned in the history of Peacham, and the famous Indian Joe, spoken of in the history of some of the towns, were often hunting on these grounds for beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, sable, and an animal called by the inhabitants fisher-master, or black cat from its color. Those employed in building dams, might take a lesson from our beaver dams, some of them still standing, notwithstanding the ingenious build

ers have long since ceased to make repairs.

The first settlers in town were: JOSEPH CARR and GIDEON SABIN. Reports vary as to this, some saying they came together; others, that Joseph Carr came first, felled the first trees, and was subsequently joined by Gideon Sabin, who was a mighty hunter, before whose unerring aim the game was quite sure to fall. His was a complex character, composed of the qualities of hunter, preacher and farmer. The early settlers have often heard his stentorian voice when he called his faithful dogs. Hunting was his delight as long as he was able to pursue. Reynard, deer and bear have often been bagged by him.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

There were three Revolutionary soldiers who made their homes here, whose last years were made comfortable from the pension bestowed on them by government, which were richly deserved for the toils and sufferings of those early days, for which they were paid in continental money which became worthless.

JOSEPH BLANCHARD

was born in Concord, N. H., where his ancestors resided, and where, when the dark clouds of despotism were hanging like a gathering storm over this country, the patriotism of young Blanchard compelled him to enter the ranks of those who went forth to protect their dearest rights from being snatched from them. He was for years in those stirring scenes which called for men of true worth to fight the battles of liberty, and his mind formed in the positive school of the times, when a tory was the object of extreme hatred, led him to be most decided in his likes and dislikes. He was a fast friend or a bitter foe; a man of a large heart and a quiet disposition, but when roused by opposition to some of his cherished views, the spirit of early life developed itself strongly. He left a numerous progeny, a very large proportion of whom have well sustained the character of their progenitors in integrity and uprightness.

DAVID RUGG

came into town when it was yet almost an unbroken wilderness, and made a home for himself and family. He also went forth early at his country's call, and continued during the war of the Revolution. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and among those behind the breastwork made of rail fence and newly-mown grass. He said he was near Gen. Putnam during the fight, who encouraged his men by some of his off-hand speeches, and they, partaking of his spirit, fought with desperation. When Washington took command of the forces, he was still in the service, and when Arnold was about to betray West Point, he was called with a few others to skirmish with the vessel which brought Andre on his mission to purchase West Point of the traitor Arnold, and when they were about to fire from the ship, he, with his fellows, retreated behind a large pine tree standing on the shore. On that cold, stormy night, when Washington and his division were enabled to cross the Delaware and march to Trenton, Mr. Rugg was among his soldiers who went forth from their gloomy abodes to victory; and when the storm of war was gathering about Yorktown, he was still in the army of Washington, and witnessed his final departure from his disbanded army, and returned to Massachusetts, and gave his last $70 of the depreciated currency of the time for a mug of flip. His pension came just in time to save him, whose early life had been devoted to the service of his country, from a pauper's home, and saw him standing in all the dignity of the true patriot and conquerer.

LONGEVITY OF WOODBURY.

Persons who have died of 70 years and upwards.

Gideon Sabin, age 74, Lucy Sabin 82, Comfort Wheeler 91, David Chase 71, Caleb Putnam 86, Susannah Putnam 94, Silas Chase 70, Sarah Chase 70, Eleareda Blake 76, Nancy Ainsworth 74, Jeremiah Blake 93, his wife 88, Abram Hinkson 89, Acsah Hinkson 81, Daniel Smith 90, Nancy Smith 80, Ezra Chase 79, Oliver King 78,

Sarah King 80, Anna Ellis 89, Joseph Blanchard 77, Phebe Blanchard 72, Phebe Celley 72, Elias Heath 71, Lucy Heath 71, Mark Nelson 85, Sarah Nelson 81, Isaac Hill 73, Katherine Hill 86, John Cristy 77, Lambert Sprague 83, William Celley 79, Isaac Wells 74, Mariah Daniels 70, Daniel Haskell 73, Daniel Lawson 84, Jabez Town 81, Lucy Town 78, James Nelson 76, Apollos Wheeler 91, Hannah Wheeler 70, Calvin Ball 70, Amos Lakeman 88, Luther Ball 75, Joseph Morse 83, Kent Drown 80, David Colwell 83, Elizabeth Colwell 81, Lucy Buzzell 89, James Wheeler 73, Hannah Wheeler 77, Rufus Wheeler 70, John Goodell 87, Jonathan Lawson 74, wife 70, Simeon Chase 93, Elias Heath 78, Simeon Edson 78, Nehemiah Jackson 79, Mary Jackson 82, Thomas Bradish 71, Hannah Bradish 80, Robert Bradish 83, Abigail Bradish 81, Martin Lawson 76, Samuel Burnham 86, Mary Burnham 86, Aaron Powers 80, John Thomas 85, Rueamy Thomas 87, Ephraim Ainsworth 84, wife 84, John Baptist 100, Eunice Baptist 91, Thomas Ainsworth 91, Hannah Ainsworth 81, James Alexander 90, Amy Alexander 70, David Rugg 100, Lucy Rugg 80, Ferdinand Perry 90, Thomas Ainsworth 81, Caleb Noyes 75, Jacob Bedell 76, Thomas Bedell 80, Benjamin Smith 80, Holden Wilbur 80, Joseph Carr 80, Nancy Carr 80, Samuel Mackrus 80, Hyranus Farr 70, Sally Batchelder 85, John Weeks 87, Phebe Hopkins 75, William Keniston 72, Thomas Harvey 86, Schuyler Wells 76, Isaac Wells 92, Nathan Jackson 77, Elizabeth Jackson 86, Gideon Burnham 77, Susannah Burnham 88, Sarah Cudworth 70, John L. Bruce 75, Sylvester Jennings 84, Sally Rideout 80, Willard Rideout 85, Sally Danforth 80, Eliza Danforth 84, Benjamin Barrett 93, Jacob Crossman 77, Asa Phelps 80, Maria Bliss 81.

MILITARY RECORD OF THE TOWN OF WOODBURY.

SOLDIERS OF 1861—65.

BY O. D. TOWN.

Names.	Reg.	Co.	Enlisted.	Remarks.
Ainsworth, Albert	6	G	Oct 2 61	Discharged July 25, 62.
Ainsworth, Alfred	3	Bat.	Aug 22 64	Mustered out May 17, 65.
Ainsworth, Henry A.	9	I	June 16 62	Corporal; Mustered out June 13, 65.
Ainsworth, Wm. W.	do		Dec 18 63	Mustered out June 13, 65.
Ainsworth, Llewellyn M.	11	L	Dec 21 63	Corporal; Mustered out Mar. 1, 65.
Ainsworth, Eugene D.	11	I	Nov 23 63	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Ainsworth, Jefferson	8	F	Mar 17 65	do do 25, 65.
Ainsworth, Ira	4	E	Feb 1 65	do July 13, 65.
Barrett, Ira	8	E	Dec 7 61	Corporal; Killed June 14, 63.
Barrett, Cephus T.	2	F	May 20 61	Discharged Mar. 27, 62.
Barrett, George	8	E	Dec 16 61	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Bill, Silas	9	I	July 1 62	Corporal; Discharged May 15, 64.
Burnham, Horace	C	Cav.	Jan 4 64	do Mustered out Aug. 9, 65.
Bigelow, George	6	H	July 11 63	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Bailey, Nathaniel	4	H	Aug 31 61	Killed May 15, 64.
Brown, Elijah S.	2	F	May 7 61	Died Feb. 3, 63.
Blake, Stephen D.	11	I	Dec 3 63	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Burnham, Edwin	do		Nov 23 63	Corporal; Mustered out June 24, 65.
Bliss, Warren E.	4	G	Sept 4 61	Sergeant; Mustered out July 13, 65.
Batchelder, Ira F.	11	I	Aug 4 62	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Batchelder, Alonzo J.	4	H	Mar 5 62	Re-enlisted, Mustered out July 13, 65.
Bruce, Horatio I.	S	S	Sept 27 61	Died of wounds June 21, 64.
Batchelder, Nathan E.	4	H	Sept 7 61	Mustered out Sept 30, 64.
Burnham, Albert	do		Sept 7 61	Re-enlisted, Mustered out July 13, 65.
Bailey, Edwin M.	13	H	Aug 19 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Blake, Maranda R.	2	Bat.	Nov 21 61	2d Lieut.; hon. discharged Mar 3, 65.
Barrett, Benjamin J.	F	Cav.	Dec 16 63	Died Sept 13 64.
Bedell, John P.	5	D	Aug 19 61	Re-enlisted, Mustered out Jan 29, 65.
Benjamin, Thomas W.	11	I	Dec 3 62	Mustered out Jan 24, 65.
Barrett, Levi	8	E	Dec 18 61	Died October 4, 63.
Bailey, Richard M.	9	I	Dec 11 61	Mustered out May 31, 65.
Barrett, Charles A. J.	8	E	Dec 2 61	Discharged Sept 14, 62.
Barrett, Geo. W.	11	I	Aug 15 64	Mustered out June 24, 65.

Names.	Reg. Co.	Enlisted.	Remarks
Batchelder, Frank	4 E	Feb 1 65	Mustered out July 1, 65.
Batchelder, John D.	11 I	Nov 21 61	Died Feb 27, 64.
Batchelder, Charles M.	do	Dec 5 63	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Bigelow, Rufus	8 E	Mar 6 65	do do 25, 65.
Bigelow, John B.	6 H	July 25 61	do do 26, 65.
Bancroft, Chas. F.	4 H	Sept 61	Corporal; Died in Hospital first winter.
Batchelder, Ziba	3 H	July 3 61	Died Feb 13, 62.
Clapp, Oliver	11 L	May 23 63	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Collins, Thomas	11 I	Aug 13 62	Sergt. ; Died Mar 30, 63.
Cudworth, Edwin	13 H	Aug 19 62	Corporal ; Mustered out Jan 21, 63.
Cudworth, Franklin	4 H	Sept 4 61	Died of wounds May 11, 64.
Cameron, Araph P.	11 A	Aug 9 62	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Carr, Harlow	9 I	May 30 62	Discharged April 10, 63.
Celley, Edwin H.	2 H	July 25 63	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Cole, Joseph B.	13 H	Sept 7 62	do do 21, 63.
Carr, Chester	11 I	Aug 11 62	Deserted July 26, 64.
Cameron, Clerren	11 H	Aug 9 62	Died Sept 24, 64.
Carr, Samuel B.	11 I	Nov 30 63	Deserted Nov 2, 64.
Danforth, Francis	11 I	Aug 11 62	Mustered out June 25, 65.
Drenon, John S.	11 L	July 11 62	Lieut., pris'r 1 yr. disch'ged May 15, 65.
Dow, William H.	3 H	June 11 61	Corporal ; Mustered out July 27, 64.
Drenon, Frank J.	11 L	May 14 63	Corporal ; Mustered out June 24, 65.
Eastman, Horace B.	3 G	June 1 61	Sergt. ; re-en., Mustered out July 7, 65.
Eastman, Gibson	11 I	Aug 6 62	Died Jan 10, 63.
Eastman, Merrill Y.	3 G	June 11 61	Discharged June 3, 62.
Eastman, Curtis O.	11 I	Aug 8 62	Sergt. ; Mustered out June 29, 65.
Farnsworth, Cyrus	4 H	Dec 11 63	Mustered out July 13, 65.
Farnsworth, Nathaniel L.	4 H	Aug 25 61	Sergt. ; re-en., mustered out July 13, 65.
Fisk, Elisha C.	11 A	Aug 7 62	Corporal ; discharged Nov 25, 63.
Farr, Benjamin A.	11 E	Feb 14 65	Mustered out July 13, 65.
Farr, Wm. Hyranus	3 G	Dec 7 61	Discharged Aug 9, 65.
Graves, Hiram	2 K	Dec 14 63	do do 24, 64.
Goodell, Lewis	11 I	Nov 21 63	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Goodell, Henry	2 D	May 7 61	Corp.; re-en., mustered out June 19, 65.
Goodell, Lewis F.	2 C	July 25 63	Died, wounded June 6, 64.
Goodell, John A.	8 E	Feb 14 65	Mustered out May 25, 65.
Goodell, Wm. M.	11 I	Dec 8 63	do June 24, 65.
Goodell, Leroy	do	Dec 5 63	Discharged first year.
Goodell, Henry M.	do	July 15 62	do Nov 19 62.
Hall, Horace	6 G	Oct 3 61	Discharged Dec 15, 63.
Hall, Aaron P.	2 D	May 9 61	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Hall, James K.	do	Aug 7 62	Killed in Wilderness May 5, 64.
Hall, Marvin J.	do	Aug 11 62	Discharged Jan 1, 63.
Holmes, Horace B.	2 H	Aug 20 61	do Sept 12, 64.
Holmes, Almon H.	3 K	July 10 61	Deserted Jan 27, 63.
Holmes, George P.	8 E	Nov 29 61	do Mar 5, 63.
Holmes, Ira	do	Dec 7 61	Corp. ; Re-en. deserted June 28, 64.
Hammond, Chas. E.	15 G	Sept 7 62	2d Lieut.; mustered out Aug 5, 63.
Haskell, Landas W.	11 I	June 31 62	Sergeant ; do June 24, 65.
Hopkins, Daniel E.	2 Bat.	Dec 2 61	Sergt.; re-en, mustered out July 31, 65.
Hinkson, Ezra A.	4 G	Sept 4 61	Discharged Jan 6, 62.
Holmes, Clark J.	11 I	July 19 62	do June 27, 63.
Hopkins, Charles	4 H	Aug 29 61	do April 3, 62.
Hopkins, Wm. J.	9 I	May 29 62	do Oct 22, 62.
Holmes, Lyman B.	3 K	July 10 61	Deserted Jan 27, 63.
Jackson, Marcus N.	11 I	Nov 22 63	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Jackson, Orra W.	do	Dec 1 63	do do do
Jackson, Samuel	do	Dec 1 63	Died Aug 8 64.
King, David G.	8 E	Dec 7 61	Discharged Aug 2, 63.
Labarron Frank	8 E	Apr 22 64	Mustered out June 25 65.
Laird, John	4 H	Sept 24 61	Discharged Jan 30, 62.
Lawson, Norman C.	2 H	Aug 21 61	do April 16, 64.
Leonard, Orlando L.	4 G	Aug 22 61	do Sept 19, 62.
Ladd, James	4 B	Aug 22 61	do do 19, 62.
Lyford, J. Monroe	C Cav.	Sept 12 61	Mustered out Nov 18, 64.
Laird, Lemuel	4 H	Mar 62	Wounded at Freders'g and discharged.
Lyford, Aura	3 K	July 10 61	Discharged Dec 13, 63.
Lawson, Truman	11 I	Dec 1 61	Mustered out June 24, 65.

Names.	Reg. Co.	Enlisted.	Remarks.
Labarron, Robinson	8 E	Dec 1 61	Corp. mustered out June 14, 65. Re-en.
Lilley, Patrick	9 I	July 1 62	Discharged April 25, 63.
Lyford, Henry	6 G	Oct 15 61	Mustered out June 26, 65. Re-en.
Morse, Benjamin F.	8 E	Dec 9 61	Sergt.; Mustered out June 22, 64.
Morse, Joseph Jr.	2 H	Aug 20 61	Mustered out Sept 13, 64.
McLoud, Brooks D.	2 H	Aug 20 61	Killed in Wilderness May 5, 64.
McLoud, Edward T.	Unas'ned	Dec 3 63	Died at Brattleboro Jan 13, 64.
Morse, Franklin B.	8 E	Dec 3 61	Mustered out June 22, 64.
Mack, Wm. H. H.	8 F	Mar 15 65	do do 25, 65.
Morse, John Orlando	9 I	Dec 4 63	Died Nov 27, 64.
Mack, Justus W.	9 I	June 26 62	do Oct 25, 62.
McKnight, Carroll A.	11 A	Aug 18 62	Dis'dOct 27, 64. Deserted Co H 13 reg.
Mack, Orson M.	8 F	Mar 15 64	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Nelson, Orrin	4 G	Feb 18 62	Died soon after exchanged. Prisoner.
Nelson, Edmond H.	8 E	Dec 7 61	Discharged Feb 20, 63. Lost Limb.
Nelson, Geo. H.	2 D	Dec 12 62	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Nichols, Don P.	4 D	Aug 17 61	Deserted April 19, 62.
Pierce, Ezekiel	13 H	Aug 19 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Powers, David	2 D	Dec 12 63	Mustered out May 13, 65.
Richard, Eli	13 H	July 19 62	Musician; died Feb 26, 63.
Richard, Henry	2 D	Dec 12 63	Corp.; mustered out July 5, 65.
Stowe, Theodore	13 H	Aug 19 62	Sergt.; Mustered out July 21. 67.
Trow, Loren D.	3 H	June 1 61	Mustered out at Montp'r. Inv. Corps.
Thomas, Wm. W.	11 I	Nov 23 63	do Dec 31, 64.
Tucker, Harvey D.	11 A	Aug 7 62	Discharged Feb 15, 64.
Trow, Geo. C.	2 H	Sept 18 61	Mustered out Sept 10, 64.
Vaughn, Isaac C.	2 Bat.	Nov 19 61	Corp.; discharged Oct 26, 62.
Voodry, Geo. B.	2 F	May 20 61	do Mustered out Jan 29, 64.
Voodry, Henry C.	3 K	Feb 8 62	do Killed Oct 19, 64, at Cedar Creek
Voodry, Josephus	3 G	June 1 61	Discharged Sept 20, 62.
Vaughn, Alvin P.	9 I	June 18 62	1st Sergt., 1st Lieut.; Resig'd May 2,65
Wells, Irvin N.	U S M C	June 22 63	Discharged Sept 2, 63.
Wheeler, Wm. C.	11 I	May 27 63	do April 13, 64.
Witham, Thomas	2 K	Dec 19 67	Prisoner and died at Florence, S. C.
Willey, Ransom A.	11 I	July 25 62	Mustered out Jan 24, 65.
Wells, Wm. R.	11 I	Aug 1 62	do do do
White, Geo. A.	2 H	Aug 20 61	Killed at Frederick'gh May 12, 64.
Weeks, Chas. E.	6 H	July 11 63	Mustered out June 26, 65.
Wheeler, John Q.	C Cav.	Oct 7 61	do Nov 18, 64.
Witham, Moses	9 I	June 18 62	Deserted June 15, 63.
Whitney, Curtis B.	11 I	Aug 30 64	Mustered out June 25, 65.
Way, Jacob	8 A	Aug 26 64	Deserted Oct 8, 64.
Witham, Aaron	9 I	May 28 62	Mustered out June 13, 65.

PAID COMMUTATION.—Geo. C. Bemis, Augustus A. Bliss, Edwin Bruce, Roland B. Bruce, Alonzo A. Clark, Samuel Daniels, John A. Goodell, Ira G. Jewell, Stephen Leavitt, Martin Lyford, Corliss G. Osgood, Benjamin F. Rideout, Willard Stragué, True A. Town, Vergil B. Webster, Sidney O. Wells, George White, Augustus O. Wilber.

This town not only furnished more men than required to fill its quota without any public meetings to stimulate enlistments, and without paying any of the large bounties which most of the towns in the State were compelled to, but furnished several men for Hardwick, Cabot Marshfield, Calais, East Montpelier, Elmore and a few other towns. We claim for Woodbury an excellent and honorable war record. I think it will be found that there were more men went to the war from here than any town in the State with the same number of inhabitants. I have not recorded any more on this list which we are not entitled to, and none but what at the time of their enlistment were residents of our town.

By the request of Hon. F. C. Putnam, I have given this list. O. D. T.

JOSHUA M. DANA,

was born Dec. 12, 1805, at West Lebanon, N. H.; he was the grandson of William Dana, one of the first settlers of Lebanon, and son of Wm. Dana, Jr. He lived at Lebanon till he was about 12 years old; then his father moved to Montpelier, where he lived a few years, and after moved to Calais. He spent most of the time in Montpelier and Calais, for several years. About 1856, he bought land in Woodbury and began clearing it; built a house, barn etc. In September, 1858, he was married to Miss C. C. Bennett, daughter of Mr

Nicholas Bennett of East Montpelier, and went to Woodbury for a permanent home, where he resided until his death, July 3, 1878.

His widow and son, Charles H. Dana, are still living on the farm he cleared for their home. He was an honest man, a good citizen, and beloved by his friends.

His remains were interred in the "Cutler burying ground," at East Montpelier.

H. M. D.

[He was a somewhat extensive contributor for the Montpelier papers. In the *Watchman* I find papers on farming, in the *Argus and Patriot*, "Early Incidents in the history of Lebanon," (N. H.)—"An Indian Scare," etc.,—so traditionally good and well told, we regret the history of both Calais and Woodbury had not been written up while he was alive to have assisted. Woodbury is 15 miles from Montpelier; Mr. Dana would come out a-foot to his sister's here, and return again on foot to the last year of his life. On one of these visits, Thanksgiving, 1876, his sister, Miss Hannah M. Dana, who lives in the first cottage under the cliff, Elm Street, gave him a gold pen he was to use in writing to her, and he writes: "Jan. first, eighteen hundred seventy-six." We glean from to keep a picture, of this old and quaint Washington County writer's Woodbury home, as drawn by himself.]

(When he got home.)

The boy had been good
And fed all the stock,
Had brought in all the wood,
And wound up the clock.

Three cows that are good,
Three heifers the same—
Three steers to draw wood,
And four calves that are tame;

Two sheep we can boast,
Two leaders, with others behind;
To bake, boil, or roast,
Or for wool they 'r the kind.

And then Charley's hens
The corn they devour;
Makes them look like fat Cochins—
Fit to eat any hour!

* * * * * * *

Threescore and ten!
Only think of my age,
In the tramps I have been
I shall no more engage.

JOSHUA M. DANA.

WORCESTER.

BY CHARLES C. ABBOTT.

This town in the N. W. of Washington Co., lat. 44° 24′, long. 4° 25′, is bounded N. and W. by Elmore and Stowe, in Lamoille Co., S. by Middlesex, and E. by Calais. Who were the first white men that visited the town is unknown. The French and Indians passing from Canada to the older settlements on the Connecticut river, are said to have had their trail through this town, but have left no record of their names or of the place where.

The town, with its present name and limits, was chartered June 8, 1763, by Gov. Wentworth of N. H., to grantees: Joshua Mason, Thomas Burgee, Robert Burgee, John Davidson, Robert Davidson, Samuel Halstead, Joshua Halstead, Wm. Davidson, Benjamin Betts, Samuel Betts, Abraham Betts, Ichabod Betts, John Betts, Grant Striker, Henry Dickinson, Anthony Baker, Joshua Hutchins, Samuel Dodge, Job Bacon, Wm. Gibbons, Wm. Pusey, James Gibbons, Wm. Ashbridge, David Bacon, Manning Bull, Thomas Shroves, Joseph De Camp, Lambert De Camp, John Hand, Robert Stanbury, Joshua Underhill, Samuel De Camp, John Nefus, Josiah Stanbury, Moses Little, Wm. Trundenborough, Ephraim Cutler, John De Camp, Ebenezer Cutler, Joseph Young, David Cutler, David DeCamp, Daniel Marsh, Isaac Burger, Jacób Noe, Isaac Noe, Jr., John Turner, George Woods, John Gifford, Benjamin Ogden, Crowley Barrow, Thomas Young, Wm. Mitchel, Charles Wiggins, John Hofnall, John Cockle, Henry Franklin, Hon. James Nevin, Nathaniel Barrell, Esq., Joseph Newmarsh, Esq., Col. Samuel Barr, and Maj. Joseph Blanchard. The charter was for 6 miles square, to be divided into 69 rights, or lots of 4 divisions each. The 1st division 1 acre, the 2d div. 3 acres, the 3d div. 38 acres, the 4th 7 acres. The 1 acre lots were laid out in the center of the town and are comprised in the farm now owned by Wm. H. Kellogg; the 7 acre lots, around this one, mostly on the west; the 38 acre lots on the west side of the town, adjoining Stowe. The

Governor's right in the S. W. corner, and the 300 acre lots comprised the rest of the town. There is now no record of any meeting of the original grantees to be found, nor any conveyances from them; and there was much litigation in regard to land titles in the early history of the town. Much of the land is now held under titles from "tax collectors," having been sold for taxes.

The surface of the town is very uneven, and the western part is intersected by the eastern range of the Green Mountains. There are four principal peaks in this town, from which are extensive and very fine views of the surrounding country and villages, especially from Mount Hunger, in the S. W. part of the township, the summit of which is rocky and almost entirely devoid of vegetation, and permits an unobstructed prospect in all directions. [For its history, see Middlesex, 229–231.]

The meadows on the North Branch, and on the larger brooks, are fertile and easy of cultivation. The uplands are well adapted to stock raising and dairy purposes, to which a large share of the farmers give their attention.

The town is watered by the North Branch, a mill stream from Elmore, flowing southerly through the length of the town, emptying into the Winooski in Montpelier. There are also large brooks, some of which serve for mill purposes; the largest, Minister brook, was named from its mouth being in the lot granted to the first settled minister. But one natural pond is in the town limits, Worcester pond, near the eastern line and "Eagle Ledge" road. It contains some 8 acres, and has furnished many pickerel and trout to the settlers. The streams all furnished at an early day an abundance of trout, and are still the yearly resort of the disciples of "Izaak Walton" from neighboring towns, who eagerly explore every stream where a "speckled beauty" is supposed to lurk. A deep pool, that is worn in the rock by action of a waterfall, in a rocky ravine just above the house of Thomas Reed, has long been a favorite resort for trying to ensnare some of the large trout which make the pool their home. Now and the one is captured, but generally the war fish is not lured from its lurking place, an the fisher, sometimes spending hours i his labor, leaves the spot with his baske as light as when he came; but perhap thinking himself repaid for his visit by view of the wild and beautiful scenery the place.

Gold has been found in some localitie more especially in the bed of Ministe brook. A few years since a stock con pany was formed under a State charte called the Minister Brook Mining Con pany, and the bed of the brook and lan bordering on it were leased. Other con panies have at intervals "prospected" th brook since, with just what results is n generally known.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlers of the town were Joh Ridlon and George Martin, who came fro Kennebec, Me., in 1797, and commence a settlement on the 1-acre lot, laid out i the center of the town on "Hampshi hill." They erected a house of split bas wood logs, and cleared some 10 or 1 acres. It is said they soon left, and th farm where they first commenced was n permanently settled until several yea after. They must have come back agai soon and settled on the Branch, whe L. M. Hutchinson now lives, as both tr dition and the land records indicate the lived there in 1803, and made the fir permanent settlement there.

Ridlon was elected to the Constitution Convention in 1814, and perhaps died i this town. It is not certain what becam of Martin. The oldest inhabitants hav no knowledge of him. We find in 180 John Ridlon conveyed a portion of th land to Ansel Bates, by whom it was afte ward conveyed to Cyrus Brigham, wh lived on it many years. The records sho Martin in connection with Ridlon, an Benjamin Saunders held an interest in th place, as a quit-claim deed from John Fa of Burlington, to Samuel B. Stone, wh lived here in 1805, dated Feb. 7, 180 specifies, "Mr. Stone is to indemnify sai

Fay against all claim which said Ridley, Geo. Martin and Benjamin Saunders may have in the land by reason of a former deed of the same." Ridlon's name is on the record, as also Ridler and Ridley. It must be that the first land records were lost or burned with the town records, as these deeds referred to are not found on the record now in the town clerk's office. There must have been several families in town in 1800, as "Deming's Catalogue" gives 25 inhabitants that year.

Matthias Ridlon, son of John, owned a lot of land soon after this in the eastern part of the town, where Elias Bascom afterward settled. He probably did not live on it, but with his father; in 1812, they lived where Henry E. Hunt now lives. Matthias enlisted in the war of 1812, and died at home soon after he came from the army; Guy, son of Carpus Clark, also enlisted in that war and died in the army.

The town was in 1797 an evergreen forest, interspersed with hard timber on the lower lands. But openings soon appeared, as other settlers followed close after Ridlon and Martin.

The town was organized Mar. 3, 1803. Duncan Young with his family, himself, wife, 2 daughters, 2 sons, Daniel and John, came from Calais in 1802, and settled on right No. 13, where S. M. Seaver now lives, but stayed only two or three years, and removed to Montpelier. His oldest son, David, was a resident of this town in after years, and was the father of J. M. and P. D. Young, who yet live here, and Mrs. Martin C. Brown. From 1802 to '12, we find from the land records, residents: Henry Goodale, James Green from Waterbury, Carpus Clark, Elisha B. Green, (who built the first saw-mill on the present site of H. T. Clark's mill,) Daniel Colby, Uriah Stone, and Amasa Brown.

John Young, son of Duncan, was the first town clerk; James Green, representative in 1808; other town officers unknown, as the town records before 1816 (when it lost its organization,) were deposited for safe keeping at Burlington, where they were burned. The land records go back to 1803; from them and tradition we have gathered this period of our history.

The first deed on record is from Joseph and William Hutchins to John Shurtleff, all of Montpelier, in the County of Caledonia, June 4, 1803, claiming the right of John Turner (original proprietor,) which embraced the 300-acre lot No. 14, on the branch, adjoining Middlesex line. A few years after the same was sold tor taxes, and Cyrus Brigham bought the part where L. M. Hutchinson now lives. At the date of the first deed, Worcester was in Chittenden Co.; at the time of the tax sale in Jefferson Co.; the first deed on record to a resident, is from Ebenr. Rice of Montpelier, to John Young, July 8, 1803, conveying a part of the land now the farm of S. M. Seaver. In 1805, a large number of rights were sold for a tax by the Legislature to build roads and bridges, and 25 rights unredeemed, were conveyed by the collector, Charles Bulkley, to the highest bidder, to be sold in the same way in 1809, and 1812. The land records the first 10 years are largely made up of these "tax sales." In 1813, public notice was given of a land tax by Carpus Clark, 1st constable; in 1811, his name is on the record as justice of the peace, and of Carpus Clark, John Ridlon and Elisha Green, as commissioners to lay out a road tax, and in 1812 Carpus Clark and Daniel Colby were selectmen, appears from record of a lease of the minister land by them to Elisha B. Green for $5 annual rent till a minister should be settled. (See lists of town officers.) These with the town clerks are all the officers we can trace to 1821.

Most of the settlers, without much means, who came because land was cheap, till they could make a clearing and raise a crop, had to make "many a shift" for the bare necessaries of life. Some left, and but few came in to take their places. However, those who remained paved somewhat the way for those who should come after, and kept up their courage with hopes of better times till 1812 to 16, when they had to encounter several cold summers, frosts cutting off their crops and discouraging the bravest hearts, till the summer of 1816

came, so cold as some who were children then, say, "as to freeze their steer's horns off." There were frosts every month through that summer. That season, utterly discouraged, most of the inhabitants left the town. No town meeting was held, and Worcester lost its organization.

In 1818, there was but one family, that of Amasa Brown, Esq., left in town. It was a standing jest for some years, that Mr. Brown threw his family on the town at this time, for their support. Wild game was plenty, deer abundant, bears frequently seen; the latter have strayed this way in later years; they have been "wary bears," it is not known that more than two or three were ever killed here. Three moose were shot here in the early days; one, where the Methodist meeting-house stands, by Micah Hatch of Middlesex, which was sent to Boston Museum, where its skin probably remains to this day. Another was killed on the old Templeton farm, and one on the Thomas Reed farm.

A once large, deserted beaver settlement was seen a few years ago, on the meadow now covered by the mill-pond of Moses P. Wheeler.

On the first road, from Middlesex Center over "Hampshire Hill" to Elmore, and known then as the smugglers' road, was the clearing on the one acre lots, and the first basswood log-house, used by the smugglers of those days as a rendezvous for their cattle and horses. In 1812, there was no other road through the town, and but a pathway had been marked and cut from Montpelier, penetrating the southern part of the town near the branch; comfortable roads were reserved for later times, and milling done at Montpelier, or in some of the older settlements south of us. The town contained neither store or tavern during its first organization.

Mr. Brown having, perhaps, more means than his neighbors, remained in town, himself and wife and 4 sons and 7 daughters. His sons were Milton, Amasa, Jr., Cyrus and Martin Chittenden, the last receiving his name from having been born on the same day that Martin Chittenden was elected governor, Oct. 21, 1813. His birth, also, is the first recorded in tow and he is still living here.

Milton Brown was the first constal under the second organization, a justice the peace many years, town representati 7 years, a councillor in 1835, and superi tendent of the Vermont State Prison years.

In 1850, he removed to Montpelie was admitted to the Washington Coun Bar, and died July 3, 1852. Amasa, t second son, studied theology at Newto Mass., Theo. Sem., and is a Baptist mi ister, residing at Newton, N. H. Cyru the other son, is a lawyer and resides this town, being the only member of t bar ever residing here.

One of the daughters married Oliv Watson, May 29, 1817, the first record marriage in town. Judge Edwin C. Watso of Hartford, and Dr. Oliver L. Watson, West Topsham, are their sons, born Worcester. Mr. Watson and wife c ebrated their golden wedding.

Between 1818 and 1820, Wm. Arbuckl Thayer Townsend, Job Hill and Jes Flint came into the town. Mr. Arbuck lived in a small log house on Ama Brown's land. Mr. Townsend settled the hill on the "Closson" farm, whe Wm. Bruce, Jr., now lives; Job Hill, the place where Leonard Hamblet live In the fall of 1820, Allen Vail prepared place for his family; also Thomas Ree Jr., from Londonderry. Mr. Reed move his family to Middlesex early in 1820, Mr. Benjamin Baldwin's, Mrs. Reed father, who lived near Christopher Putnam's present residence. Mr. B. ha at this time built a saw-mill where Pu nam's mill now is, the second in tow Reckoning from the time Mr. Reed con menced work on his farm, his was th third or fourth family here.

One or two others must have come th same year, but I have not learned wh they were. Mr. Vail had 2 sons and daughters. He settled where H. A. Har cock now lives, but soon on the next l north, and built a saw-mill where M Putnam's "Worcester" mill stands. M Reed built on the farm on which himse

and wife still live, it being nearly 58 years since. They must be by far the most permanent residents of the town. During the next 3 years the population increased quite fast, and some commenced building frame-houses. The lumber for the first ones was sawed at the mill of Mr. Baldwin, in Middlesex, by which it seems the first mill built where Clark's mill now is must have fallen into disuse, but mills were soon put in operation here. At the close of 1821, there were three frame-houses—Thayer Townsend's, the first on the hill near Calais line, where he first settled, Dodge Hayward's, on the Dea. Poor place, where Cyrus Brown now lives, and Thomas Reed's, where he still resides.

Others who came to town from 1820 to '23 or '24, were David Poor, Capt. Artemas Richardson and wife, Franklin Johnson, Oramel L. Smith, Cyrus Crocker, J. P. B. Ladd, Jonas and Nathan Abbott, Ebenezer S. Kellogg and wife, Joel H. Templeton and family, Eleazer Hutchinson and family, from Norwich; Dea. Matthias Folsom and wife and David Folsom and Amos Rice and wife, from Dover, Vt.; Leonard Hamblet, from Dracut, Mass., found mentioned in the town records, with others whose names we have not learned. All named were prominent citizens and have died in town, except Jonas Abbott, who is still living, and Mr. Kellogg, who died the present year (1871), in Hanover, N. H.

We have now come to where we have the town records for a guide. March 14, 1821, a call for a meeting of the legal voters was made by Joseph Wing, justice of the peace of Montpelier; held at the dwelling-house of Amasa Brown, March 28, 1821, Allen Vail moderator, and Amasa Brown town clerk; who was sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of said office in the presence of the meeting by Joseph Wing, Esq. Allen Vail, Amasa Brown, Job Hill, were chosen selectmen; Allen Vail, treasurer; Milton Brown, first constable and collector of taxes; Allen Vail, Amasa Brown, Jesse Flint, listers; Job Hill, grand juror; Jesse Flint, highway surveyor; Abraham V. Smith, Wm. Arbuckle, Jesse Flint, fence viewers; Amasa Brown, pound keeper.

Voted, that Mr. Brown's barn be considered as the Pound; made choice of Job Hill, sealer of weights and measures; Hezekiah Mills, hay ward; Oliver Watson, committee to settle with the treasurer; Abraham V. Smith, school trustee.

We cannot forbear pausing to wonder if Mr. Watson found the duties of his office very burdensome? As there was no overseer of the poor chosen at that meeting, Apr. 20, another meeting was held, at which it was

Voted, to raise 8 mills on the dollar on the list to defray the necessary expenses of the town; and to form the town into one school district; and raise one cent on the dollar of the list for the support of schools for the year ensuing; and to have a highway tax assessed on the list, to be made the year ensuing, and that 9 hours be considered as a day's work.

Worcester was ahead of the ten-hour law.

There are those still living in town who attended the first school, in the winter of 1821 and 22, Allen L. Vail, Cyrus and Martin C. Brown, Mrs. Olive Brown Johnson, and perhaps one or two others, who remember that school in the old log-house on the Hutchinson farm, near Mr. Phineas A. Kemp's present residence. Job Hill was the teacher, and the school was much larger in proportion to the number of families than are the present schools. The next school was taught by Betsey Cutler, in a log dwelling-house near where S. M. Seaver now lives. The first school-house was built about this time, of logs, near the late Samuel Andrews' house.

From 1823, the increase of population was more rapid than it had been the two or three years preceding. The openings in the forest became more numerous; the fields of grass, grain and potatoes more widely extended; the cattle and sheep increased, and the first comers could begin to realize some of the hopes which had sustained them through years of privation.

In 1823, a road was surveyed and worked up the Branch through the town, so as to be passable. Its survey was by Jesse Elmon and Danforth Stiles, a committee authorized by the Legislature of 1822, the

first road recorded in town. Others soon began to branch off. Up Minister brook, up the brook towards Calais, on to the hills where the settlers had built their dwellings, on Hampshire hill; and new dwellings were built, and from what can be learned of the older citizens, it would seem that the social nature of the early inhabitants was better cultivated and developed than it is at the present day. Neighborly visits were prized in proportion to the difficulties in making them. People seemed more dependent on each other for those necessaries to make life pleasant. Meetings also were better attended, and generally much more highly prized than now; and much of the restraints of social intercourse, under which the people of this day labor, was then unknown. All were poor; and all were ready and willing to help each other.

From the second organization of the town until 1835, town meetings were held at Amasa Brown's (afterwards at Milton Brown's) house, except two in 1823, which were held, by vote of the town, in Mr. Brown's shop. At a meeting called for the purpose, held Mar. 26, 1834, it was

Voted, that town meetings in future be held at the Plaistered School-house, nigh Milton Brown's in said Worcester.

The next and subsequent meetings were held at that place. (Dis. No. 2,) until 1841; a vote being taken in March, 1840, to hold them hereafter in the school-house in district No. 1. That house was at the "corner," and stood on the spot where Ferris Leonard's house was lately burned. The old school-house now stands nearly opposite the present town clerk's office, and is used for a blacksmith shop. When the first meeting-house was built, a hall was built in the basement, which the town bought for a town hall; and Jan. 26, 1846, it was

"*Voted*, That town meetings hereafter shall be held at the new town house in Worcester," which was built in 1845, and since that time town meetings have been held in the spacious town hall under the Congregational meeting-house.

SCHOOLS.

We have no records of before the seco organization. After that, the people once gave the subject their earnest atte tion. It was

"*Voted*, in April, 1821, to have one scho district"; March, 1823, to divide the to into three school districts; and Marc 1824, a committee of three was appoint to re-district the town, and the same d the town was divided into four school d tricts:

District No. 1: Eleazer Hutchinson, D vid Poor, J. P. B. Ladd, Artemas Ric ardson, ——— Hammet, (probably Le ard Hamblet) J. Hubbard, O. L. Smi Oliver Watson, Hezekiah Mills, —— Pc ter, Wm. Arbuckle, W. Foster, J. Hi Jonas Abbott.

District No. 2: A. Rice, Amasa Brow J. Robinson, Allen Vail, Eben. S. Ke logg, Ophir Leonard, John Clark, Fran lin Johnson, Ashley Collins, A. V. Smit

District No. 3: ——— Benson. A. Brown, ——— Hinkson, (probably Wm. Thomas Reed, Jr., Tristram Worthen.

District No. 4.—Jesse Flint, Matthi Folsom, Samuel Upham, J. Griffin, I Clough, Nathan Abbott, Wm. Bennet A. Bennett, Flint Gove, Frizzle Perri David Folsom. The report was signed b Amasa Brown for committee.

The first record of number of familie and scholars was made March, 1829, an returned by the district clerks were: Di trict No. 1, 13 families, 33 scholars; di trict No. 2, 9 families, 22 scholars; di trict 3, 6 families, 18 scholars; district 4 15 families, 41 scholars; not in limits c any district, 1 family and 4 scholars; total 44 families and 118 scholars.

At the present time there are 9 district and one fractional, belonging to a Mid dlesex district. The last returns wer Apr. 1, 1878; families, 191; scholars, 271

There are 9 school-houses in town, i which are schools from 10 to 12 weeks summer and winter.

POUNDS.

The town has owned two Pounds. The first, a log one, built according to a vote o the town, 1822, "That a pound be buil

Just w
we do
the
ery man turning out the 15th of June
xt." It was located on the east side of
he road, on the meadow south of Henry
. Hunt's barn. The story is told that
his pound after awhile got out of repair
nd the gate fallen down, so there was
ree ingress and egress; and the cattle of
he neighborbood, taking advantage of
he situation, found a warm yard in which
hey could lie. In course of time, the
round within the enclosure became en-
iched, and Mr. C., who lived near by,
hinking it would bear good corn, plough-
d up the enclosure, planted it and fenced
an
the gateway. The corn grew, and
m
ere was a prospect of a big yield; but
is hopes were destined to be blasted.
When it was just right to roast, somebody
supposed to be the "hatters") harvested
t in the night, leaving Mr. C. nothing for
his pains.

The second was built in 1836, the town appropriating $30. It was walled with stone, hewed timbers on the top; a little south of the first, on the other side of the road, near the "town brook." It was used occasionally, as was the first, to get up quarrels and lawsuits among the neighbors until about 1850; the stone of which it was made was used to repair the highway.

Since that time, various barnyards have been constituted pounds from year to year, by vote of the town, but no case of impounding an animal has occurred for many years.

March 2, 1847, the town was called on to vote license or no license, and in that year and three following years, the vote stood: 1847, license, 55, no license, 29; 1848, yea, 58, nay, 40; 1849, yea, 28, nay, 3; 1850, yea 51, nay, 38.

At a meeting of the selectmen of Worcester, Mar. 15, 1851,

Voted, to license Henry B. Brown to sell pure alcohol, brandy and wine, for the time of one year from this date, under the following restrictions, viz.: 1st, the said Brown shall at all times keep a just and accurate account of all purchases and sales. 2d, to sell only as a medicine. 3d, to sell none to be drank in or about the store. 4th, allowed to sell to none who are in the habit of using it as a beverage, without a certificate from a physician. Edwin C. Watson, Abel Whitney, Horace Carpenter, selectmen.

At a meeting of the board of selectmen of Worcester, Mar. 19, 1852,

Voted, to grant Cyrus Brown license to keep a public inn and sell therein victuals, all kinds of fruits, small beer and cider for the term of one year from this date. Franklin Johnson, Samuel P. Alexander, Joseph Ford, selectmen.

Tithingmen were occasionally chosen at the early town meetings, David Poor in 1822, but they soon appear to have gone out of fashion.

The first, or old burying-ground was across the road from the present one. There is no record of the old ground. The second one was laid out under a vote of the town passed in March, 1831; 1 acre; surveyed by Milton Brown. The first bodies buried in it were those removed from the old ground.

In 1873, the town purchased about 3½ acres of P. A. Kemp, Esq., for $300, enclosing the old ground on three sides, which was surveyed and laid in lots and driveways by James K. Tobey, Esq., of Calais. It contains in all 303 lots, and the whole together makes a commodious and beautiful cemetery, of which the town may justly be proud.

March, 1831, the town voted not to tax Abner Dugar for the time being, he being blind.

Before the farms were cleared, lumbering and shingle-making were much in vogue, but the land, as soon as cleared and planted, produced large crops of potatoes; so it used to be said, with the Worcester people, lumber, shingles and potatoes were considered as "legal tender." Since the early saw-mills were built, there have been several in operation during the whole time. The old "up and down" saws have all given place to the improved "circular" mills, of which the town now has five, with several others just over the border.

Immense quantities of logs are cut in Worcester every year, which are sawed, planed and matched for market. At first

there was an abundance of pine trees, which have disappeared, and spruce, hemlock and several kinds of hard wood now furnish the material for lumber.

It is related of some of the earlier inhabitants, when the town was in large part owned by non-residents, they were in the habit of buying of the proprietors, for a trifle, the pine trees which had fallen down on their lands, and getting them manufactured into lumber, or making shingles for sale. To make the business more profitable, it is said that some felled such fine trees as they wished to buy, and suffering them to lie a year or two, included them in the windfalls, and sometimes did not even wait for the trees to grow old before hauling them to mill. At one period, a large portion of the lands were held by Alex. Ladd, who lived in New Hampshire, and titles being uncertain, other parties sought to acquire a right in the same lands by "squatting," which led to much litigation in regard to the possession. A large portion of the inhabitants were at one time engaged for one party or the other in their endeavors to hold the land. The controversy culminated in what is known as the lumber war.

As the story is told by those conversant with the matter, some parties had bought the pine trees on a portion of the disputed territory in the north part of the town, and commenced to cut and draw. The agents for the other parties claiming the lands, set to work to prevent this. They felled trees across the roads, cut up the logs, and used all means, except personal violence, in their power to hinder the work. One man is said to have ruined a nice ax in cutting out the iron pins of a sled during the darkness of the night, and as the excitement increased, the friends of either party came to their assistance, until quite a company was arrayed on either side. They held the ground night and day for several days, and there was much hard words and loud talk. But during the whole excitement, it is said, there was only one clinch, and in that struggle, the man who came uppermost in the fall was compelled to call lustily to his friends to "take that man off from him," while himself wa[s] at the top. The first party succeede[d] getting out a portion of their logs, [a] the dispute was eventually settled by [t] courts. The lumbering job was, howe[ver] done at a loss in a pecuniary view to th[ose] engaged in it.

Mr. Ladd, by his agent, Judge Loo[mis] of Montpelier, had put one Gilman [Par]menter on to the lot of land in the S[outh] corner of the town, where James M. G[ould] now lives, to hold possession agains[t] Mr. Spear, who also claimed it. [The] Parmenter built a log shanty, and mo[ved] in before he had put the roof on it. [One] day, when Mr. Parmenter was gone fr[om] home, leaving his wife to keep possessi[on], some of Mr. Spear's agents attempted [to] get possession by climbing into the [un]closure, but Mrs. Parmenter, comprehe[nd]ing the responsibility resting on her, w[as] equal to the emergency. Hastily plac[ed] a ladder against the wall, she seized [the] tea-kettle, which was full of boiling wat[er], and with this weapon ascended the ladd[er] and made such good use of it, that t[he] intruders were compelled to hastily [re]treat, leaving the plucky woman in p[os]session of the premises. The matter [of] title to this, as well as the aforemention[ed] lands, was finally settled by the courts [in] Mr. Ladd's favor.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

When the town was new and fur-bearin[g] animals plenty, a hat manufactory w[as] established, and the business of ha[t] making carried on several years. Th[e] building was on the farm now owned an[d] occupied by George D. Tewksbury. Ha[t] making was carried on several years b[y] Edmund Blood, who came from Bolto[n], Mass., went into the heart of the wilde[r]ness, off from any road, put up a factor[y], boarding-house, and other necessary bu[ild]ings, gathered his help, some say from [5] to 100, and went to work making hats fo[r] the gentry. The road at this time wa[s] over the river west from the building[s]. Judging from the stories told, we think his hands employed were a great elemen[t] in the social part of community and in town-meetings.

Just what year Mr. Blood came here, we do not know, but find he purchased the land in 1828. He died previous to Apr. 1831, as we find by the records, and the hat business was not continued long afterwards. The old hat factory was taken down in 1849 by A. L. Vail, and the materials used in the erection of a dwelling house in the village. Mr. Andrew A. Sweet, of Montpelier, could probably tell the story of the hat business better than any other man living.

Tanning was carried on several years. In 1849, Ebenezer Frizzell came from Berlin, and bought of John Clark the mill and water privilege where H. T. Clark's mill now stands, and built a tannery. Edwin C. Watson was associated with Mr. Frizzell a short time in the business, which they afterward sold to Simon Wheeler, of Plainfield. During quite a number of years, Mr. Wheeler and Nathan W. Frye, from Woburn, Mass., carried on the business, employing several hands. About 1861, the tannery was burned, and was never rebuilt.

The knitting business was a source of considerable income to many families for several years. It was commenced by Mrs. Artemas Richardson, and when she moved away, was continued by Mrs. Frances E. Celley, chiefly for the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, and kept many women and children industrious, returning an income of several thousands of dollars.

Exporting raspberries was for a few seasons carried on quite extensively. From 1866 to about '74, it was an income to the women and children. From 2 to 8 tons per season were shipped from here to the Boston market, mostly by Templeton & Vail, merchants, for 4 to 6 cents per lb.

There are (1878) in town some 170 dwelling-houses, 2 meeting-houses, 1 store, 1 hotel, the Worcester House, 5 saw-mills, 3 blacksmith-shops, 1 grist-mill, 9 school-houses, 1 post-office, a town clerk's office and town hall. There are also a "Grand Army Post," a "Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry," and a "Lodge of Good Templars." The village has some forty dwelling-houses.

POST OFFICE.

for statistics, we are indebted to Hon. Charles Lyman, formerly of Montpelier, and for many years chief of the dead letter department of the P. O. Department, Washington. An office was established here Jan. 5, 1828. The inhabitants had before procured, what little mail matter they received, at Montpelier.

Amos Rice was appointed first postmaster, Jan. 5, 1828; Amos Rice, Jr., Mar. 5, 1828; Rufus Reed, Jr., Jan. 31, 1831; Samuel Andrews, Nov. 2, 1832; Jonas Abbott, April 1, 1847; Oliver A. Stone, Sept. 18, 1853; Thaddeus B. Ladd, Aug. 25, 1854; Charles C. Abbott, April 13, 1861, who is the present incumbent—1879.

John Rice, son of Amos Rice, was the first mail carrier; and it has been stated that at the first he carried the mail in his hat—now there are some 300 copies of newspapers and magazines taken in town. After a good road was worked through the town to Elmore, the mail was carried through here to the towns north; and subsequently the route from Montpelier and the south, to St. Albans, was through this town, and continued so until the Central Vt. R. R. was built. We now have a daily mail (Sunday excepted,) by stage from Montpelier to and from Morrisville.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Young, 1803, 4; Samuel B. Stone, 1805; Carpus Clark, 1806–10, also 1812 and part 1813; Cyrus Brigham, 1811; part 1813, all 1814–15; none 1816 to 20; Amasa Brown, 1821, 2d organization; Artemas Richardson, 1822; Ebenezer S. Kellogg, 1823, 4, 5; Ophir Leonard, 1826, 7, 8; Nathan Adams, 1829, 30; Amos Rice, 1831–40, 1842–46, 15 years; Daniel Adams, 1841; Samuel Andrews, 1847–54; Thaddeus B. Ladd, 1855–60; Job E. Macomber, 1861–64, part 1865; Charles C. Abbott, since Nov. 4, 1865, deceased in 1881.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

James Green, 1808; Carpus Clark, 1809–11, 13; Elisha B. Green, 1812; Cyrus Brigham, 1814, 15; none, 1816–22; Allen Vail, 1822, 3; Amos Rice, 1824; Samuel Hubbard, 1825; none, 1826; Nathan Adams, 1827, 8; Milton Brown, 1829–32,

34, 37, 50; Daniel Adams, 1833; Joel Newton, 1835, 6; Jacob Cushman, 1838, 9; Farris Leonard, 1840, 1; Moses Folsom, 1842, 3; none, 1844, 5; Allen L. Vail, 1846, 72, 73; none, 1847; George W. Leavitt, 1848; Nathaniel A. Kelley, 1851, 2; Phineas A. Kemp, 1853, 69–72; none, 1854; Rodney Jones, 1855; Chauncey Hunt, 1856, 7; Horatio Templeton, 1858, 9; Thomas Hutchinson, 1860, 61; Edwin C. Watson, 1862, 3; Job E. Macomber, 1864, 5; Mark P. Ladd, 1866; Heman A. Hancock, 1867, 8; none, 1874, 5; Horace P. Darling, 1876, 7; Augustus A. Bliss, 1878, 9.

There have been many exciting contests over the election of representative; but probably only one "contested" in the Legislature, which was in 1814 or 1815. The story of that is thus told: Early in the season a careful canvass, probably not made public at the time, showed that there were just 9 voters in town. At freeman's meeting two candidates were presented, Cyrus Brigham and Amasa Brown. A short time previous to the first Tuesday in September, however, two brothers named Goodell had signified their intention of going West, and actually did leave the town, as was supposed by some for good. They were strong Brigham men, and their absence was viewed with much complacency by Mr. Brown and his friends. Freeman's meeting day came, the voting commenced, and the appearances were that Mr. Brown would win; until, unexpectedly to some, the Messrs. Goodell appeared on the scene, having come from Stowe, over the mountain through the forest, and offered their votes. The constable, who was a "Brown man," refused to receive their votes, however, claiming as they had left town they were not legal voters. Mr. Brigham took their votes and put them in his pocket. Counting them, Mr. Brigham had 5 votes and Mr. Brown 4. If they were rejected, Mr. Brown had a majority. Both men made their appearance at the Legislature when it convened, and the matter was left to that body for a decision. Mr. Brigham held his seat.

PHYSICIANS.

The first resident physician was Dr. JAMES S. SKINNER. Just when he came we do not know; probably about 1830. The records show he bought a place there Jan. 1833, he was married to Julia Ann daughter of Allen Vail, Esq., and soo after removed to Michigan, where he sti resides. He was succeeded by Dr. IRA R. ROOD, who had lived here several year before studying medicine. Dr. Rood mar ried Jane, daughter of Samuel and Jan Andrews, Sept. 7, 1834. He practiced hi profession here until 1846, when he re moved to Wisconsin and died there. Dr. BUCKLEY O. TYLER was the next, comin in 1848 or '9. During the interval be tween Dr. Rood and Dr. Tyler the peopl were obliged to go to Montpelier for physician, as they also had been previou to Dr. Skinner's coming to town.

Dr. THADDEUS B. LADD bought ou Dr. Tyler in 1851. He was born in town being a son of J. P. B. Ladd, and grad uated at Woodstock in 1850, in the same class with Dr. George Nichols, present Secretary of State.

Dr. Ladd was a man of excellent judg ment, and bid fair to rise to eminence i his chosen profession during the few year of his active labor. In 1854, a spinal di ficulty developed itself, and for seven lon years he was a great sufferer from tha disease, which brought him to his grave He was postmaster and town clerk sever years; was born Aug. 9, 1826; marrie Harriet N., daughter of Rev. Carey Rus sell, December 5, 1850, and died Decem ber 13, 1861.

LUCIAN VAIL ABBOTT, son of Deacon Jonas Abbott, was born May 24, 1832. A 19, he commenced the study of medi with Dr. Ladd, and graduated at Woodstock, June, 1854, with the highest honor of his class. He did not live to practic his profession, consumption claiming hi as a victim. He died May 26, 1855.

Dr. JOB E. MACOMBER, a graduate o Castleton, commenced here in 1856, an practiced 10 years in this town. He wa born in East Montpelier; married Marse L., youngest daughter of J. P. B. Ladd

une 12, 1858; removed to Montpelier in 866, where he still resides.

Dr. OLIVER L. WATSON, son of Oliver Vatson, born in this town May 1, 1828, ucceeded Dr. Macomber, continuing only art of a year, when he sold out to Dr. Harris. Dr. Watson married Nancy L., laughter of Leonard Darling, Aug. 18, 852. He now resides in West Topsham.

Dr. N. M. HARRIS was a son of Daniel Harris, one of the first settlers of the east art of this town, and was born in Calais, oming to this town with his father when uite young. He married Mary E. Frink, f Milford, Mass., and they are now (1879) iving on the same place where his father irst settled in town. In 1876, he sold his ractice to Dr. CHAUNCEY N. HUNT, who s the now practicing physician. Dr. Hunt s a son of Chauncey Hunt; born in this own Apr. 17, 1851; graduated at Burling- on, 1875, and was married to Jennie F., laughter of A. S. Emery, Sept. 28, 1875. Dr. Watson and Dr. Harris both also graduated at Burlington.

NEIGHBORHOODS.

Hampshire Hill, so called, being mostly ettled from New Hampshire—many from Acworth and Alstead. It is the geograph- cal center of the town, at the foot of the nountain range, and comprises school listrict No. 8, with a few families in No. 2. The first beginning was made on the south nd by Artemas Richardson, F. Johnson nd E. S. Kellogg. Before 1830, the New Hampshire people came, and the hill was ettled as far north as it ever has been. oel Newton, John Brigham, Wm. H. and ohn H. Cooper, Daniel A. and David L. Frost, Daniel Adams, Aaron Kemp, Joseph Evans, Ophir Leonard, Nath'l. S. Morley, Alex. Dingwall and Horace H. Collier, nd perhaps others we do not remember, were the first to make permanent homes on the hill; substantial, honored citizens. A few of their descendants still live on the places their fathers cleared.

"MINISTER BROOK," now school dis- rict No. 4, was early settled from various ocalities. O. L. Smith, Cyrus Crocker, Jonas Abbott, Matthias Folsom, Daniel nd Richard Colby, Samuel Upham, Ed- ward and John Clough, Joel H. Temple- ton, Abraham, Ephraim and Jesse Abbott, Luther Hunt and others were among its early settlers.

WEST HILL, district No. 7, had David Folsom, B. F. Stone, William and Samuel Hall and others. The east part of the town from Putnam's Mills to Calais, and so north, had for early settlers: Gilmore Parmenter, Caleb Ormsby, Elias Bascom, Asa Fisher, Gload Dugar, Thayer Towns- hend, Benj. Lathrop, Daniel Harris, J. P. B. Ladd, Jacob Baldwin and others.

Wm. Hinkson and Tristram Worthen, with their families of 6 children each, set- tled in the extreme north part of the town. There were probably many among the early inhabitants whose names we have not learned. Those who came before Amasa Brown, from 1797, and left before 1818 or '19, as far as we know, never re- turned. Mrs. Olive Brown Johnson, a daughter of Amasa Brown, who came here with her father in 1812, has given the writer some information in regard to those who came here during the first or- ganization, and where they were located previous to their leaving town. Accord- ing to her recollection, Cyrus Brigham then lived on the Whitney farm, where L. M. Hutchinson now lives, a man named Farnsworth on the Leonard Hamblet place, Daniel Colby where Mr. Seaver now re- sides. The Dea. Poor place was then called the Lyon place, but no one lived there. Two families by the name of Green (Elisha and James, probably) lived on the place where P. A. Kemp now lives, Carpus Clark on a part of the Brown farm now owned by Chauncey Hunt, John Ridlon where Henry E. Hunt resides, and Henry Goodell on Mr. H. A. Hancock's farm, and in 1818–'19, Mr. Brown's family had no neighbors nearer than the Stiles' place in Middlesex, where C. L. Hunt now lives.

Ohio was being opened up to settlers, and the good stories coming from there induced those discouraged here to seek that more favored region. Nearly all mentioned as living here at that time em- igrated to Ohio.

Mr. Brown was born in Templeton, Mass., Apr. 23, 1770; about 1792, was married to Sybil Stoddard, of Winchendon, Mass.; born June 20, 1772. Feb. 1807, they removed from Massachusetts to Montpelier, residing there until April, 1812, when they came to Worcester, and settled on the place where they continued as long as they lived. When they settled here, a clearing of some 10 or 12 acres had been made and a log-house built. The house had one glass window only at this time, and stood where the ell part of the present house stands.

Mr. Brown purchased his place of Elisha B. Green. There were then no bridges across the river between Montpelier and Worcester, and as the road then went, it crossed the river twice near where Leonard Hamblet lives, so people had to cross on the ice in winter and ford the stream in the summer. Mrs. Johnson says, when she was about 9 years of age, in March, 1815, her father went to Montpelier with a horse and sleigh, taking her with him. After transacting his business, he started to return home, and it being a thawing time, the river had become swollen so the water ran over the ice at the crossings. They made the first crossing, but when they came to the second, the water was running so deeply and swiftly above the ice it seemed impossible to cross. Mr. Brown told his little danghter he saw no way except to commend themselves to the care of God and make the attempt. It was just as unsafe to try to return, and telling her to cling tight to the sleigh, he went up the stream as far as possible and plunged in. The current was so strong, the sleigh was carried down below the horse, which compelled him to keep his head nearly up the stream, the water filling the sleigh. When they reached the other shore they were some rods farther down the stream than where they entered it. When again on firm ground, Mr. Brown stopped and thanked God that they had been preserved, and then proceeded homeward.

When Mr. Brown was left by all his neighbors in full possession of the town, he took advantage of the situation to improve his own pecuniary interests. He had at this time a few sheep, a yoke of oxen and three cows. Having the whole range of the cleared land on which to keep his stock, he went to Montpelier and hired four or five more cows, for which he paid $4 per year each beside their keeping, and together with his own turned them on the town. He found a ready sale for all his butter among the families in Montpelier at 13 c. per pound; fed the milk to his hogs raising pork for sale, and so prospered in worldly affairs, turning the misfortunes of his less enduring neighbors to his own benefit. In 1818 or 19, Mrs. Brown's father died in Massachusetts, and Mr Brown was sent for to help in settling the estate. He made the journey on horse back, of which he said, when traveling through New Hampshire, he stopped over night at a tavern where quite a company was collected. During the evening as the different persons were engaged in telling stories in regard to their several localities Mr. Brown sat and listened without saying anything, until some one of the company turned to him with the remark, that he believed they had all told where they belonged but him. He replied that he lived in Worcester, Vermont. Oh! said the other, I have heard of Worcester. I have heard that all the inhabitants of that town except a Mr. Brown left the place, and that he has thrown his family on the town. The story you have heard is true, said Mr B. My name is Brown, and there is no other family living in Worcester but my own. As Mr. Brown's place was about half way from Montpelier to Elmore, he had frequent applications from travellers for refreshments. These applications became so numerous, that in 1815 or 16 according to the recollections of Mrs Johnson, he concluded to open a tavern and entertain travellers. Accordingly, to give notice to the public, he put up "sign," and opened the first tavern ever kept in Worcester. His sign was a smooth board, on which he marked in large letters with *red chalk*, "Good Cider For Sale Here," and he nailed it up in front of his log house. Travellers were entertained

s log tavern until 1824 or 25, when he lt a large two-story house, the one now nding, for a tavern.

n February, 1817, Benjamin Upton and e of Bakersfield, came to visit Mr. own's family, Mrs. U. being Mr. B.'s er. It was an almost unbroken forest ween Elmore and Worcester, the road ely passable with teams; most of the vel being on horseback. Mr. Upton l wife arrived at Mr. Olmstead's in El- re, near noon, where they stopped to resh themselves and horse, and inquire out the road. They were told that they uld probably go through without trouble, d started about 3 o'clock, P. M. The d was quite good for a mile or two, ere some of the inhabitants had been wing wood, but they soon came where re was no track, and it became impos- le to proceed except by Mr. Upton's ading down the snow ahead, and then ding on the horse, making very slow gress. As night approached, Mr. Up- and his horse became weary; the pros- t of getting through the woods that ht grew less and less. They thought y had got about half way. Mr. Upton l his wife he saw no way but to leave with the team, while he would go ough to Mr. Brown's for help to break road. She consented, and her hus- d wrapped her up as well as he could, ng off his overcoat and putting it on , and wrapping a bed-quilt they had a sleigh robe about her, he bade her d night and started. He reached Mr. wn's about midnight, almost completely austed; aroused them, and made known situation. Mr. Brown, his two boys, Oliver Watson, who soon after mar- Mr. Brown's daughter, started out. y turned out the oxen and some young e, put a boy on the horse, and pro- led to break a path, driving the oxen oked, and the young cattle before them, oy and horse bringing up the rear. ut daylight, Mr. Brown, who was ahead, e in sight of the horse and sleigh with Upton sitting upright as Mr. Upton left her the night before. He spoke er but received no answer; again, no response; becoming alarmed, went up close to the sleigh, and put his hand on her shoulder, calling her by name. This started her up. She was asleep; she was told help was at hand. She had slept most of the night. Finding they were only a little way in the woods, they took the team back to Mr. Olmstead's, so Mr. Brown and Mrs. Upton returned there, she staying until the next day, the interval being spent by Mr. Brown's folks in breaking out the road. Early next morning, Mr. B. and his sister again started from Elmore, and about 3 o'clock P. M., arrived at Mr. Brown's house, finding Mr. Upton recovered from his exhaustion and glad to receive his wife safe again. They doubtless remembered their visit that winter to Worcester as long as they lived.

Mr. Brown and wife both died comparatively young, on the same place on which they first settled. She died March 6, 1826, aged 54 years, and he June 1, 1827, aged 57.

FRANKLIN JOHNSON,

born in Leominster, Mass., 1797, came from there Apr., 1820, in company with Capt. Artemus Richardson and Amos Merriam; and the three together purchased the 300 acre lot, No. 31, situated on the south end of Hampshire hill, and reaching Minister brook. They divided the right, Mr. Merriam taking the north, known afterwards as the "Adams farm," Mr. Richardson the middle lot, known as the Farris Leonard farm, and Mr. Johnson the south lot, where he continued to reside until his death. That spring, they each chopped 5 acres on his lot. In June, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Merriam returned to Massachusetts, and left Mr. Johnson to see to the land. He stayed through the summer, and burned the choppings on all three places; then worked at clearing his own, and building him a log shanty. Just before "Thanksgiving," he returned to Massachusetts and spent the winter. In April, 1821, he came back to Worcester. Mr. J. started Fast day, and arrived in W. Fast day also, being just one week on the road. When he left Leominster, the farmers were plowing and sowing their fields; when he

arrived in Worcester, the snow was 4 feet deep. As soon as the snow was gone, he commenced work on his land, and also built him a larger log-house. Mr. Richardson came back soon after Mr. Johnson, bringing his wife with him, but Mr. Merriam did not return, having sold his land to Ebenezer S. Kellogg of Brookfield. Mr. Johnson said, when building his house that summer, he got in a great hurry to complete it, and when shingling thought he would not stop for Sunday, as there were no neighbors near enough to be disturbed. In the morning, he went to work, and laid 10 or 12 shingles, but said "such echoes as the hammer awoke I never heard. It seemed as if the sound must be heard all over town; and I concluded to wait until Monday before I shingled any more." During this summer, Mr. Kellogg worked on his land, and as his family were in Brookfield, he stayed with Mr. Johnson. Mr. J. was courting Pamelia Brown, and would sometimes be gone evenings, leaving Mr. K. to keep house alone, and he being naturally timid, did not like this arrangement. One Sunday night, Mr. Johnson went to Mr. Brown's, leaving Mr. Kellogg alone. About 10 o'clock, Johnson hearing a loud hallooing in the woods, went out to see what was the matter. Mr. K. soon emerged above the house, swinging a fire brand. He had heard a bear about the shanty, and was not going to stay there alone. Mr. Johnson said when he first came to Worcester, the trout were so plenty he could catch enough in the brook in ten minutes any day to make a good meal. He cleared up his land, made improvements in building, raised up his family, and ended his days there. He married Pamelia Brown, Sept. 8, 1822, who died Jan. 23, 1834; and he married 2d, Jan. 4, 1835, Olive Brown, a sister of his first wife, who is still living on the same farm. Mr. Johnson united with the Congregational church in 1826. He bore his share in the toils of the new settlement, and in the town business; was a good neighbor and citizen, and died respected by his townsmen, Dec. 8, 1868, aged 71 years.

ORAMEL L. SMITH,

a brother of Col. Harvey Smith of Thetford, and uncle to Hon. O. H. Smith of Montpelier, was born in 1783, where, I am unable to state, but he lived in Thetford while quite young, the writer's father and Mr. Smith being boys together there. He was married at Thetford to Polly, daughter of Thaddeus Ladd, who had a large family, mostly girls.

The story is told, that when some two or three of Mr. Ladd's girls had been married, Mrs. Smith being among the number, a neighbor, who was not on very good terms with Mr. Smith and one or two other men who had married the Ladd girls, made the remark that he thought the devil had a grudge against Mr. Ladd and was paying him in sons-in-law. Mr. Smith and his wife came to Worcester in 1822 or 23, and commenced a settlement on the Minister brook, west of the "corner," and lived and died there. They had 3 girls, the two oldest, Mary and Jemima, born in Thetford, the youngest, Frances, in Worcester. The eldest died unmarried, Jemima married Herman Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived with them at the time of their death. The youngest was the wife of Capt. Edward Hall of the 8th Vt. Regt., wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct., '64, who died of his wounds at Winchester a few days after. The daughters are all now dead.

Uncle Lyman, as Mr. Smith was familiarly called, was an active man in his day and somewhat given to the use of intoxicating drink; his naturally irritable disposition was made more irritable, and he had very much trouble with his neighbors; for a series of years was almost constantly involved in law-suits. Probably he was plaintiff or defendant in more law cases than many others together in town; and almost always was on the losing side. He was harassed by creditors almost constantly. It is said he concluded after awhile he could not afford to quarrel so much, and was more peaceably inclined in his later years.

Mr. Hutchinson's place joined his on the north, Mr. H. having another lot a mile or

so south they were clearing, and to cross Mr. Smith's farm to reach the south lot, Mr. S. had a log-bridge across the brook south of his house; Mr. Hutchinson's folks availed themselves of it going to and from work. Uncle Lyman, not feeling friendly at that time, forbade their passing over the bridge. One morning old Mr. Hutchinson and one of the boys started for the south lot to work, intending to cross the bridge; but Mr. Smith came hurriedly out as the others were crossing, and succeeded in pitching the elder Mr. H. into the brook. A lawsuit resulted, in which Uncle Lyman was beat as usual. During his later years, he gave up his business cares to his children, and lived more quiet. Mrs. Smith, the opposite of her husband, was a kind neighbor and excellent nurse, and often was called up by her neighbors in sickness; and in those years when there was no physician in town, she practiced midwifery, and even after a regular physician had located here, she was called upon for that service. Both Mr. S. and wife died at the age of 71; he in 1854, she in 1858.

JOHN AND DODGE HAYWARD,

formerly of Thetford, commenced a settlement on Minister brook in 1821, where Joel H. Templeton afterwards lived and died; but Dodge soon after went to the Dea. Poor place, and both soon left the town.

OLIVER WATSON,

born in 1786, came here from Montpelier; was a joiner by trade, and an extra workman, making that his life business. He married Esther, oldest daughter of Amasa Brown, May 29, 1817; this is the first recorded marriage in town. Their oldest son represented the town and was assistant judge of the County court 2 years. Mr. W. was for many years very deaf. He died in 1870, at 84 years. His widow went to live with her son, Judge E. C. Watson of Hartford, and died there, but was brought to Worcester for burial.

JESSE FLINT,

of Montpelier, bought a lot here in 1815, but I do not know that he came here to live before 1820 or 21. He lived for a short time in a log-house, or shop, which had been used for a comb shop, near S. M. Seaver's present residence, until he could build a shanty on his own land. His land was on the hill where F. C. Harriman now lives. Mr. Flint was prominent in town matters, but probably moved away about 1830, (as we find by the land records, he sold his farm then) and went to Middlesex to reside. He has children now living there. At the time of Mr. Flint's settlement, he cut a road through the woods from the Branch road, commencing near where William Maxham now lives, going up the hill by W. P. Gould's, and so on, probably where the road now goes, to his log-house on the hill. Mr. Jacob Baldwin, who then lived with his father, Benjamin Baldwin, near "Putnam's mill" in Middlesex, and who now lives in the State of Illinois, in a recent letter says, "In June, 1822, in company with Silas Baldwin, I went up to the place where Joel Templeton died. The branch road did not go where it now does, but farther west, and up a very steep hill, and came into the present road a little north from the Maxham road. Flint had begun up there, and cut a road from the foot of the hill west across the flat, up the hill by where J. P. B. Ladd began afterwards; and on to his place at the end of the road. He was the first man on the hill; had his pick, and settled on the poorest farm there. From Flint's, we went by marked trees to Jesse Abbott's, (where Harrington now lives) and down to the brook where John and Dodge (Hayward) had begun, and Joel H. Templeton afterwards lived and died. There was no road in there, only one from Mr. Amasa Brown's log-house, west up by where Artemas Richardson had begun. Mr. Franklin Johnson went up the same road to his place, on which he had built a log-house."

Richard and Daniel Colby, Mr. B. says, had come in and cut down a small piece, built a small shanty, planted a few potatoes, and were lazying round, smoking their pipes; had killed an owl or two. They probably did not stay many years; "lazying round" did not procure a very good living in those times.

Samuel Upham from Brookfield, bought the place where the Haywards commenced, and moved there in 1823. He was a blacksmith, built a shop on his place, and did what work he could get. Some think this was the first blacksmith shop in town. Mr. Upham moved away in 1825, having sold his place to Joel H. Templeton. Judge Zenas Upham of Brookfield is a son of Samuel Upham.

THE ABBOTTS.

During the early years there were on Minister brook and west of it seven men named Abbott. Jesse, Abraham, Ephraim, Asa and Titus, five brothers; Nathan and Jonas, also brothers, and cousins of the former. Jesse, Abraham and Ephraim Abbott married three sisters, named Buzzell. There were nine of the Buzzell girls, and beside those who married the Abbotts, two married Levi and Silas Pratt, two brothers; two, also, David and Calvin Pratt, brothers, and cousins to Levi and Silas; one married James Philbrick and one Major Goodwin.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON,

with his father and brothers came from Norwich, and settled near the mouth of Minister brook, where he continued to reside until 1867, when he removed to the place where his son, L. M. Hutchinson, now lives. Mr. H. by industry and economy made for himself and family a good home. He was for years a member of the Congregational church, but in some of the church's action in regard to certain members—being dissatisfied with the course taken, he withdrew for a time from the meetings; for this he was dropped from the church roll. He afterwards came back and became an active supporter himself with it again as a member of the church, though never connecting. July 2, 1835, he was united in marriage to Almira Sumner, and together they traveled life's pathway 41 years. Mr. Hutchinson was a man of great energy and perseverance in carrying out his plans, and as his views of town matters did not always coincide with others, there would sometimes come a struggle, which did not always tend to promote friendly feeling. He bore his share of public burdens, and performed all his duties faithfully; was representative 2 years. Mr. Hutchinson died Oct. 4, 1876, age 64, and his wife Sept. 30, 1877, age 60.

The northeast part of the town was settled last. An effort was often made for a road through that part of the town from Moses P. Wheeler's mill, north through the eastern part of Elmore to Wolcott village. A petition was made for a court's committee; the result only a large bill of costs for the petitioners to pay. The road was opposed by the central and western part of both Elmore and Worcester on account of the expense, and it would divert travel from the old county road. But about 1860 another petition to the court obtained a committee to examine the premises again, and the road known as the Eagle Ledge road was made, which opened the way for many settlers in that part of the town, and some good farms have been cleared; and a more easy access to large tracts of timber lands, and a considerable portion of the inhabitants in that section depend on the lumber business for their livelihood. "Wheeler's mill" in Worcester, and "Slayton's," just in Elmore, annually cut out large quantities of lumber.

A NIGHT'S EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. Alma P. Howieson, wife of James Howieson, who lived in this section, relates to us: "In the spring of 1864, myself and family came to Vermont first, where we had one family of relations, a brother of my husband, living in Worcester. We came to this place, and purchased a piece of wild land, and commenced a farm, intending to settle permanently, but 2 year's later my husband's brother, a "millwright," hired with a company in New York to go south and build a mill in Georgia. He went, and came North for more efficient laborers; and with others took my husband and three sons, leaving me to look after things at home; I had two little girls and my eldest son's wife with two small children, in my family. My men folks left the 11th of Oct. One week after, my little

8-year old girl fell and broke her arm, which kept me pretty closely confined some time; but I had a short web of flannel I wanted to get wove, and had heard of a woman in Calais, living near Mr. Snow's, who was a weaver; so thought to go over and get my work done. The weather had been rough, but cleared, leaving about 2 inches of snow on the ground. It was the 4th of Dec.; the sun shone pleasantly for that time of year. I took my youngest little girl with me and started by a cut across the woods into Calais, to Mr. Elias Snow's place, intending to make a short visit there and return in the evening by the road; it was 3 miles round; but "over the hill," only ¾ths of a mile. Having been this way several times, I had no difficulty in finding my way, besides a slight path, now mostly blotted out with leaves, there was a line spotted through on the trees, any one at all versed in wood craft, could follow. I left home about 10 o'clock, A. M., telling my daughter-in-law I would be back before dark; she was timid and did not like to stay alone. I had a pleasant walk through the woods, accompanied by my "house-dog" and large black cat, which persisted in following, in spite of my efforts to scold him back. He followed until I came into Mr. Snow's clearing, when he retreated into the sugar-house at the edge of the woods. I found the old people well, and arranged with them to get their neighbor to do my work, and after resting awhile was about to return, but the old people proposed I should remain until 3 o'clock, when the boys would be back from their work, and one of them would go and help me up the hill with my little one. As the hill was steep and long, I was willing to accept their offer. The kind old lady filled a three-quart pail with milk to take to the little folks at home. Thinking I would have time to get home after 3 o'clock, I was willing to wait, but it had been thawing all day, and when the sky overspread with clouds and a drizzling rain commenced, conscious it would be dark early, I did not dare wait longer for the boys, and taking the pail in one hand and the little one in my arms, I set out for home. I had not climbed more than half way up the hill before the rain changed to sleet, and the wind rising drove the storm sharply into my face. Taking off my vail I tied it over my little one's face, and hugging her close, toiled up the steep hill in the storm, which increased every moment. On the summit I rested against a tree to regain strength. My path was entirely effaced by the thaw and storm; but I found the spotted line, and soon started as the night was fast closing in. Pressing forward, I thought in a few minutes to be clear of the woods, but after proceeding quite a distance came to a tree directly across my path; and looking about, I had missed the way. I went back to where I first found the line, and setting down the pail of milk, which had become burdensome, made another trial to follow the marked trees; it was getting too dark for that, and I took as straight a course as I could, hoping to come into the clearing somewhere, knowing I could then find my way in the darkness, even. The storm now ceased suddenly as it had commenced, but the wind increased to a perfect hurricane, blowing down trees, the limbs falling in showers about me in a manner I never before witnessed, nor since; and this with the coming darkness increased my anxiety to get clear of the woods. I urged myself on, I rushed through the underbrush, over the trunks of old fallen trees, tearing my clothes, and lacerating my hands hands and face, on and on in my endeavors to gain the clearing. From the inclemency of the weather at this season, I supposed I must perish if I remained in the woods such a night; but at last I sank exhausted on the trunk of a fallen tree, crying aloud, lost! lost! without a ray of hope, hearing, which my little girl, Carrie, commenced to cry to go home; which once more aroused me, I must not give up. Carrie needed my care; the little sick girl at home needed me; their father and brothers 1500 miles away; and my daughter-in-law who could not speak one word of English, she too, depended on me. I must make one more effort to preserve my life, if possible. I took in the situation.

It was a matter of endurance; could I bear up under the strain of walking all night, and carrying that child in my arms without getting tired out, and freezing to death? I must make the trial. In the dim twilight I could see a little ways around me. I selected "a beat." My first care was for my little one, and taking of a flannel under-skirt, I wrapped it carefully around her. The wind lulled and went moaning away over the hills; the rain again descended in torrents. It was a perfect down-pour. I was soon drenched to the skin, although I had a double woolen shawl and a worsted hood on. Sometimes I would sit down for a little while on a moss-covered log at one end of my beat, but would commence to grow chilly, which warned me to be moving. Let me tell you whence my strength came: I had invoked the aid of my Heavenly Father to support me through this trying ordeal, and quick as thought the answer came, "Be not dismayed; Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end." Before I had been all excitement; not afraid of wild beasts, or anything the woods contained, but of the cold and fatigue the long night held in store. Now this vanished; my nerves became steady; my strength seemed renewed; I walked my lonely beat with as firm a tread as any sentinel could while guarding his army against the foe. The rain continued what seemed a very long time; though it ceased about midnight; then it grew still colder and commenced snowing, and my little dog gave vent to to his anger or distrust by barking vehemently. I tried to quiet him, seating myself for a moment on my log seat, with my babe on my lap, one hand hanging beside me; a fuzzy head thrust up against my hand frightened me. I attempted to rise, but the animal pounced upon my lap pressing its wet back against my face. The night dark as Eurebus, I could see nothing, but immediately knew my cat, which followed me. He stopped about an hour longer; then left for home. The weary night came to a close at last. I could see in what direction to go, and steering straight for Worcester mountains, knowing it would bring me to some clearing where I could shape my course. I had just fairly come out of the woods when I was met by one of my nephews, who took the little girl. I attempted to follow him to a house near by; my strength failed me and I had to be supported by another person. My will-power deserted me as human aid came to my rescue. But about noon, I was able to walk home, and soon recovered from my hard night's work. My son's wife finding I did not come, at 8 o'clock lighted her lantern and leaving her children asleep, told the sick girl she was going to find mother. She went to my brother's, and made them understand I was in the woods. My brother was away from home, but two of the boys took a lantern and started for Mr. Snow's to see if I had left there. But the trees falling so fast and their lantern having been blown out, they beat a hasty retreat, telling my son's wife they would go in the morning. She returned to her children, and spent the night in weeping, expecting, as she often tells me, I should be found dead in the woods. My brother's wife sent one of her boys "as soon as peep of day," to use her words, to Mr. Snow's; who, finding the pail of milk, knew I must be lost, and gave the alarm, and before I got clear of the woods the whole neighborhood were out hunting for me.

I was 47 years old that month, and the child I carried in my arms for over 14 hours, was 2½ years old that day; but that child was the magnet that held me to life. To this day I look back with a shudder to that dismal vigil in the woods, and thank my Father in Heaven, who gave me strength to bear up and save my own life and that of my child.

CASUALTIES.

For some of these we are indebted to a "Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Simon C. Abbott;" published in 1858 by the town.

A youth named Martin was drowned at an early day, while attempting to cross the river, on the farm where L. M. Hutchinson now lives. He was probably a son of George Martin, one of the first settlers

who lived there. This death is thought to be the first in town. It is quite likely he was buried on the high knoll west of Mr. Hutchinson's house, as were some others, there being some graves to be seen there, when Mr. Abel Whitney lived there.

A son of S. P. Alexander, of 6 years, was drowned Sept. 1849, on the farm of S. M. Seaver. His father being at work over the river, his boy set out to go in search of him, and when missed by the family, search was made, and he was found in the river.

George C. Hancock, son of Crismon Hancock, was drowned in the "Branch," July 31, 1857, aged 14.

Charles Hall, a son of Samuel Hall, was drowned in "Minister Brook," July, 186–, by the washing away of a bridge on which he was standing, caused by a sudden rise of the water during a thunder-storm.

Moses Rood, 3d, son of Moses Rood, Jr., formerly of Barre, Jan. 27, 1829, had his thigh fractured by the fall of a tree. Feb. 2, mortification ensued, rendering amputation necessary, under which he died.

Asel Bradstreet, a child of 2 years of J. P. B. Ladd, was scalded by the overturning of a kettle of hot water upon him, and lived three weeks after the accident.

Jedediah P. B. Ladd, the father, received his death-blow by falling from a bridge near his residence. He was crowded off by an ox-team he was driving over the bridge while repairing it, and fell 22 feet, striking upon a solid rock. His thigh was badly fractured, and he sustained internal injuries of so serious a nature, though assistance was at once rendered and medical aid procured, and it was hoped he might recover, after lingering in great pain until the third day, surrounded by his weeping family, death closed his mortal career. Mr. Ladd came to Worcester about 1823, with Jonas Abbott, from Thetford. He married Eliza Baldwin, daughter of Benjamin Baldwin, and a sister of Mrs. Thomas Reed. Mr. Ladd was a brother of Mrs. O. L. Smith, and first settled on the hill near Jesse Flint's, and where Willis P. Gould now lives, making the first clearing there about 1825. He removed to the eastern part of the town, and commenced anew again on the place where Ira W. Brown now lives; from there, removed in 1833 to the place first settled by Allen Vail, Esq., where he resided at the time of his death. The wife of the writer of this is a daughter of Mr. Ladd. He died Sept. 19, 1844, at 42 years of age.

Sept. 19, 1833, Elisha Hutchinson, son of Eleazer, a citizen of Worcester, was killed in Montpelier by a stone thrown from a blast on the site of the State House; age 33 years.

James, son of Thomas Reed, a boy of 14, was killed June 30, 1844, while peeling hemlock bark with his father and brother on the farm. A tree which had been peeled started to slide down the hill, and caught the boy between itself and another log, crushing out his life on the spot.

Lewis Wright died Oct. 14, 1868, aged 63. He fell in a barn on which he was at work, on the S. M. Seaver place. He was an upright Christian man, much respected by all who knew him.

Joel H. Templeton was thrown from his wagon when near his home, and received injuries from which he died in about a week, Sept. 18, 1852, aged 62. He came to Worcester from East Montpelier in 1825, and was a prominent man in town affairs for many years. He was the father of Horatio Templeton, Esq., his widow, Mrs. Abigail Templeton, still residing in town, upwards of 80 years of age (1871).

Isaac Spofford, while wrestling, had a bone fractured in his neck, which caused paralysis below the point of fracture, and resulted in his death. He lived 30 days after the accident, unable to move himself, and died Aug. 25, 1851, aged 30 years.

Jan. 21, 1876, Joel O. Durfey, son of Rev. Milo Durfey, while drawing logs and rolling them on the bank of the river near Edmund Utton's, was caught under a log and crushed to death.

At an early day, a man and his wife named Culver, traveling through the town, stopped on Clapp hill to feed their horses. The man went to the back side of the

wagon for some grain, the horses becoming frightened, ran violently down the hill, and the woman was thrown out and her neck broken.

Levi Worthen, son of Tristram Worthen, one of the first settlers in the north part of the town, went to York State hunting deer. One day he was out with a companion in the forest, and in their wanderings became separated. His companion saw him through the bushes, and, mistaking him for a deer, fired, and Mr. Worthen was killed. His body was brought to Worcester for burial.

1865, a child of B. F. Johnson was scalded by sitting down in a pail of hot water.

Oct. 14, 1868, Lewis Wright, while at work on a barn for Mr. D. H. Massey, fell some 8 or 10 feet to the ground, striking on his head, and causing his death in four or five days, aged 63 years.

Alonzo Jones, Jr., accidentally shot himself while out hunting, and died Oct. 25, 1854, a day or two after the accident, aged 16 years.

MURDERS.

About 1862 or '63, a young married woman named Loomis was murdered on the Eagle Ledge road, her body being found in the woods a little way from the house of her husband's brother. Circumstances led to the arrest of this man, Austin Loomis, and also of Royal Carr, a neighbor. After a long and tedious trial, Mr. Loomis was acquitted, and Mr. Carr convicted of manslaughter, and was sentenced to the state prison for 10 years. After serving about 9 years, he was released, having gained one year by good conduct in the prison. In December of the present year (1878) Carr was again arrested for the murder of a half-breed Indian, Wm. W. Murcommock, in the edge of Calais, with whom he was hunting, and is now lodged in jail at Montpelier awaiting his trial for that offence. [Since executed at Windsor, Apr. 29, 1881.]

Apr. 24, 1867, Patrick Fitzgibbons, a resident of this town, was stabbed and instantly killed in Montpelier by some unknown person.

SUICIDES.

The following persons, citizens of this town, have committed suicide by hanging: Ophir Leonard, Mar. 1841, aged 68 years; David Foster, Dec. 1849, aged 69; Mark P. Ladd, Aug. 1867, aged 50 (died in Richmond); Russell Coller, Dec. 1866, aged 40 (in Calais); Samuel Kelley, Apr. 1871, aged 78; M. Newell Kent, Oct. 1876, aged 37.

OLD PEOPLE.

Mr. Howe Wheeler and his wife Ama moved into this town from Calais, and died here; he, Feb. 18, 1870, aged 92 years, 1 month, 19 days; she, Mar. 3, 1870, aged 91 years, 7 months, 10 days. They had been married over 70 years. The oldest person now living in town is Mrs. Esther Hamblet, widow of Jonathan Hamblet, and mother of Leonard and Edward M., who now live in this town. She came with her husband from Dracut, Mass., about 1823, and has lived here since that time. [Has since died, aged 96 years and 3 days.] Of those in this town 80 years of age and over at the time of their death, were:

Caleb Barnum, 80 yrs, died Mar. 1, 1843.
Lemuel Blanchard, 92, Sept. 3, 1855.
Mehitable Spear, 83, Aug. 9, 1846.
Jonathan Hamblet, 86, March 3, 1859.
Allen Vail, 80, May 22, 1860.
Peter Seaver, 81, June 23, 1860.
Aaron Kemp, 80, Oct. 2, 1864.
Martha Rice, 87, Aug. 12, 1865.
Gload Dugar, 90, Oct. 16, 1865.
Norah Butler, 80, Dec. 12, 1867.
Howe Wheeler, 92, Feb. 18, 1870.
Ama Wheeler, 91, March 3, 1870.
Oliver Watson, 84, Sept. 1870.
Thomas McCurdy, 81, May 18, 1870.
Lydia Richardson, 92, June, 1871.
Daniel Abbott, 82, March 27, 1872.
Stephen Harrington, 80, Sept. 7, 1873.
Philip Hardy, 87, Jan. 30, 1874.
John Brigham, 82, June 29, 1875.
George Gould, 85, July, 1876.
Silas Fifield, 87, Dec. 14, 1876.

Oct. 7, 1868, the wife of Martin Costello gave birth to three children, two boys and a girl. All lived until Apr. 18, 1869, when the girl died.

CENSUS.—1800, 25; 1810, 41; 1820, 44; 1830, 432; 1840, 587; 1850, 702; 1860, 685; 1870, 775.

BEARS

have been seen in town even within a few years, yet it is not known that more than two or three were ever killed. Since the writer moved here (in 1849) there have been several "bear hunts," but bruin has always come out ahead of the hunters. Some stories of them have been handed down. John M. Young, now living here, a nephew of the hero of the story, relates: John Young, the first town clerk, while living in this town, where Mr. Seaver now lives, who had a nice pig in a log-pen near his house, one day, working in his clearing near, heard an outcry from his pig-pen, and hastening to see what was up, found a large bear within after his porker. Not choosing to lose his winter meat, he charged the intruder with a heavy lever, with which he had been at work, when the bear put himself on his haunches in the most approved attitude of self defence, and when Mr. Young, a very muscular, powerful man, delivered a blow aimed at his head, by a dexterous swing of his paw, caught the weapon, and hurled it some distance away; and then thinking "discretion is the better part of valor," beat a hasty retreat to the woods, and Mr. Young saved his pig.

On the present premises of Henry E. Hunt, in the early day, when neighbors were few and the man away from home, a bear came one time to survey the place. The first the family knew of his presence, he placed his fore-paws on the window sill and thrust his nose in to see what was inside. The woman and children were badly frightened, but bruin, after leisurely surveying the room, withdrew, doing no other damage.

Mr. N. S. Morley, who settled on Hampshire Hill in 1829 or 30, watched with his neighbors several nights for a large bear that visited his cornfield, and at last shot him.

Mr. Jacob Baldwin, in the account of his visit on Minister Brook in June, 1822, said: "The Haywards (John and Dodge) had begun there and chopped a piece the year before and built a log shanty. When they burned their chopping, they also burned their house. When I was there, their pork barrel and sugar barrel stood in the small brook which runs by the place. They had put up some posts, laid on some poles and covered it with bark, and had a fire against a log to cook by. They had a straw bed on a bedstead, and three of us slept on the bed. John slept on the soft side of a spruce board on the ground before the fire. One night a bear came along, and one of the dogs put after him; the other did not dare leave the shanty, but barked so we could not sleep. The old hound was out most all night after the bear."

CHURCHES.

Who preached the first sermon in town is not now known. Rev. James Hobart and Rev. Chester Wright, of Montpelier, held meetings here at an early date. Mr. Hobart told the later inhabitants that he preached the funeral sermon of the Martin boy who was drowned soon after the town was settled.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was formed in 1824. The original members were: Ebenezer S. Kellogg and wife Roxana, Wm. T. Hutchinson, Mary Hutchinson, Jonas Abbott, Allen Vail, David Poor and wife Abigail, Artemas Richardson and wife Eliza S., Amos Rice and wife Martha.

The church was organized by Rev. Jas. Hobart, and he was by a vote of the church chosen moderator, holding that place for several years afterwards. The first meeting after organizing was Feb. 29, 1824, when Artemas Richardson and Eliza Richardson were baptized by Mr. Hobart. From this time Rev. Mr. Hobart, and Rev. Chester Wright, of Montpelier, preached for the church occasionally, as also did Rev. Geo. Freeman, Rev. Mr. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Wheelock, whose names we find on the records to 1839, and when there was no minister, some one of the brothers would read a sermon.

Additions were made to the church from

time to time, Jan. 8, 1832, 30 uniting with it. The articles of faith and covenant were revised in 1831, and again in 1848. Rev. John Foster was settled as first pastor Nov. 13, 1839. Ordaining council, Rev. A. Hazen, Berlin; Rev. P. Taylor, Waitsfield; Rev. B. W. Smith, 1st church, Montpelier; Rev. S. Kellogg, 2d church, Montpelier; Rev. J. F. Stone, Waterbury; Rev. S. Delano, Sec. Vt. D. M. Society; A Hazen, moderator; J. F. Stone, scribe. While the settlement of Mr. Foster was negotiated, the subject of temperance arose, and the church came near being divided. Mr. Foster refused to be settled unless the church would declare in favor of temperance, and a council was called Oct. 31, 1839, to organize a temperance church. The council met Nov. 6, and investigating the matter, gave the church some good advice, recommending it to declare itself a strict temperance church, and deciding the petition asking to be organized again that way, ought not to be granted. The church adopted the recommendation, and Mr. Foster was ordained.

He was required to quit-claim to the town for the use of schools the lot of land set to the first settled minister, which had long before this been leased by the town, and was improved land. A large minority of the church, still dissatisfied in regard to the temperance matter, kept agitating it, and trouble ensued. Mr. Foster sent in his resignation as pastor, and a council met March 18, 1840, which voted unanimously, "That unless by 9 o'clock tomorrow morning a number of the church sufficient to sustain the pastor shall be found prepared to take such ground in relation to those subjects upon which the church is divided, as shall in the judgment of the council render it practicable for the pastor to continue his labors in this place with the prospect of usefulness and comfort, the following shall be the result:" This was, that the pastoral relation should be dissolved. The church voted to meet, and did meet; next morning, 21 of the male members united in an agreement "to stand by the pastor," and declared their adhesion to the principles upon the subject of temperance expressed in the recommendation of the council of Nov. 6, 1839, two before having voted to rescind the temperance resolution. Since that time the church has been a temperance church. Mr. Foster withdrew his resignation, and continued pastor until from ill health he resigned; dismissed by a council, July 6, 1841. Until 1844, the church was without a regular minister, but continued to hold "reading" meetings.

In 1844, Rev. Carey Russell came from Hartford, and preached here, except one year, until 1852, and a meeting-house was built, the location of which again divided the church, and a large number left its communion; were cut off, and a bitter feeling was engendered, which did not wholly subside for years. Council after council was called to settle difficulties and advise on the location of the house.

The records of this period are largely made up of the doings of these councils. The church voted, June 28, 1844, "to build a house of worship," and a subscription was started. July 6, "voted to locate the house on the west side of the road near the burying-ground." The meetings were held at this time in the school-house in district No. 2, just north of the present Methodist meeting-house. From this time there appears to have been continual strife, until at length the matter was for a time compromised by the Methodists, by the erection of a union house at the "Corner," March 25, 1846, when the church "voted to hold their meetings in the meeting-house so much of the time as the Congregationalists own in said house, not to exceed one-half of the time."

Those members living in the northerly part of the town, however, feeling their interests were not properly regarded, soon asked for a council, the recommendation of which was, "That the church secure a house to be controlled exclusively by themselves, which led to their buying out other parties in the union house. Still those in the north part of the town were no better off, and several withdrew from the meetings, and united with others in forming a Methodist church. Some years later, mu-

tual confessions were made, they were restored to the church, and took letters to the Methodist church, thus establishing ecclesiastical relations between the churches.

After buying the meeting-house, the church and society were heavily in debt, and Feb. 28, 1848, they "voted that Rev. C. Russell should visit other churches and solicit aid in paying for the church," which he did, and procured $291.97, and the house was paid for, and the church have since occupied it as a place of public worship.

Rev. C. M. Winch commenced preaching for the church Mar. 3, 1853, and was ordained pastor June 28, and dismissed Sept. 26, 1861, since which the ministers have been: Rev. J. F. Stone, part of one year; Rev. David Perry, 40 years; Rev. A. F. Shattuck, 1 year; Rev. Mason Moore, 1 year; Rev. Wm. Schofield, third pastor, from June 1873 to May 1876; ordained Feb. 24, 1874; dismissed May 2, 1876; Rev. R. D. Metcalf, 1½ year; and since Jan. 1878, Rev. P. H. Carpenter, who united by letter from the Methodist church in this town. Jan. 21, 1879, a council convened, and Rev. Mr. Carpenter was installed pastor of the church, he being the fourth pastor. Besides these stated ministers, students from theological seminaries have supplied this church under the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, which has always helped sustain preaching here. The society have had two bells in their meeting-house, both procured by subscription. The first, through Dea. C. C. Closson, cost $125; broken, about 1865; the present one from the foundry of Jones & Co., Troy, N. Y.; weight, 646 lbs.; cost, $287.00. Hon. T. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, and Capt. A. Richardson's family, of Brooklyn, N. Y., contributed to procure with some in Montpelier.

Original members, 12; admitted by profession since ——, 145; by letter, 61; whole No. 218; dismissed by letter, 97; died, 52; excommunicated, 28; dropped, 3; restored on confession, 12; present no. 50; non-residents, 22; Dec. 1878, resident members, 28.

NOTICES OF DEACONS AND ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

Deacons.—Ebenezer S. Kellogg, chosen Feb. 28, 1824; Allen Vail, David Poor, Mar. 9, 1826; David Poor, Nathan Adams, Jonas Abbott, Oct. 7, 1835; Charles C. Closson, July 5, 1851; Samuel Andrews, April 23, 1871; Ebenezer R. Kellogg, Sept. 6, 1872.

EBENEZER S. KELLOGG

came from Brookfield in the spring of 1822, and bought the place of Amos Merriam, on Hampshire hill, now occupied by Mr. Lawrence. He sold here and bought on Minister brook, where he cleared up a farm and raised a large family of children, some of which are yet living in town.

About 1859, he sold his second farm and removed to the village, and kept a hotel for awhile. He lived in Worcester until 1868, when he went to Hanover, N. H., to live with his youngest son, Ebenezer R. Kellogg, where he died in 1872. Mrs. Roxana Reed Kellogg, his widow, still lives there with her son.

DEA. ALLEN VAIL,

says his obituary, "died in Worcester, May 22, 1860, aged 81 years. He was born in Lynn, Conn., 1779; moved with his father to Pomfret, Vt., in 1782, where he lived much respected till 1821, when he came to Worcester with a large family. There were only five families in town when he came here, and up to this time there had been no religious meetings on the Sabbath here, or district school. He immediately conferred with some two or three others, and they commenced meetings on the Sabbath, in the barn of Amasa Brown, in the spring of 1822, by singing, prayer, and reading of sermons, and the people all turned out to meetings in the winter, coming in with their families on ox teams. In early childhood, the deacon had a faithful and pious mother, and in 1807, was led to seek his soul's salvation. As an officer in the church, he never refused to bear his own burdens nor the burdens of the church. No matter the weather or his business, he was always ready to serve the church business or devotion. He was repeatedly sent by the citizens of the town, also, as their

representative to the Legislature. He remained a model member of this church up to May 30, 1847, when he removed his relation to the church in Montpelier, of which he was an honored member at his death."

He lived in Montpelier from 1847 until just previous to his death, he came back to Worcester to the residence of his eldest son, Allen, where he died.

ALLEN L. VAIL, his eldest son, has been representative of his town, also a constable 26 consecutive years; and one of his daughters married Dr. Skinner, the first physician here, and now lives in Michigan.

DAVID POOR

and his wife Abigail, came from Berlin and settled in this town in 1822, first occupying the same farm on which he lived for many years afterward. His land comprised the greater part of the territory on which the village now stands, and which he sold in small parcels as were wanted for building lots. He was one of the first deacons of the Congregational church, and, except a few years when he returned to Berlin to live, 1832 till the spring of 1835, continued in the office until his death in 1863, age 65. Dea. Poor was a man of firm religious principles, honest in his dealings with his neighbors, and gave liberally of his substance for the support of his church and charitable purposes. Dea. Poor had two wives; he married second, Miss Clara Carpenter, who died in 1865.

DEA. JONAS ABBOTT,

born in Henniker, N. H., Feb. 11, 1802, removed with his father to Thetford, Vt., in 1803; lived there until of age, and became interested in religion under the preaching of Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., pastor there. He came to Worcester with J. P. B. Ladd early in 1823, and settled on the Minister brook about one mile from the "Corner." He resided on his farm until 1844, when he moved to the "Corner," kept a small store, and did shoemaking many years. In his later years he was more engaged in mercantile business, in which he failed. Jan. 16, 1826, he married Minerva E. Vail, daughter of Allen Vail, Esq., who is yet living. Dea. Abbott died Apr. 5, 1875, aged 73.

DEA. NATHAN ADAMS

came here in 1824, from Alstead, N. H.; bought his land of E. S. Kellogg, and was one of the first permanent settlers on Hampshire Hill. He removed from town, near 1844, to the "West."

DEA. CHARLES C. CLOSSON,

born in Thetford, Oct. 15, 1799, when a young man went to Northfield and cleared a farm, and acquired a considerable property. In March, 1848, he moved here on to the Closson farm, living there until 1867, and was one of the largest paying members of the church for many years. He was one of a family of 13 children, 12 of whom lived to have families of their own, and all but one, members of Congregational churches, that one being a deacon of a Baptist church. One sister, wife of Daniel Abbott, and the writer's mother, lived in this town many years, and died here.

Dea. Closson had three wives; his first, a Miss Davis, of Fairlee; the second, Marcia Gurley, of Berlin; the third, Mrs. Harriet Dunham, of Northfield, who still survives him. In 1867, he removed to a place he bought of E. C. Watson, near Clark's mill; lived there some 4 years, and then where S. M. Seaver now lives, where he died Mar. 10, 1872, aged 72.

DEA. SAMUEL ANDREWS,

born in New Hampshire about 1797, married Jane Blanchard in 1818, and resided in New Boston, N. H., till he came here. He first lived on the brook between A. P. Slayton's mill and Wm. P. Moore's present residence about 3 years, when he bought Rufus Reed's place near the village, and went to blacksmithing, and was many years the only blacksmith in town; but for the last 20 years of his life, labored when able on his small farm. He was postmaster and town clerk several years; also a justice of the peace. Conscientious in all his dealings, firm in what he believed to be right, constant in all his duties both to the public and to the church, of which he was a member from 1832 to his death,

Oct. 8, 1878, at 81 years. He and his wife lived together upwards of 60 years.

DEA. EBENEZER R. KELLOGG,

born in this town Dec. 31, 1830, son of E. S. Kellogg, now resides at Hanover, N. H.

WILLIAM T. HUTCHINSON

came with his father from Norwich about 1822 or '23, and settled on the farm where Phineas A. Kemp now lives. He removed to the West about 1846. Artemas Richardson and wife, Eliza S., came from Leominster, Mass., and made a settlement on Hampshire Hill, on the Farris Leonard farm, in 1821. Mr. R. came the year before and located his land, and chopped a few acres, returning to Massachusetts to spend the winter. He was born Feb. 1790; was a combmaker by trade, and worked at that business many years. When quite young, he was chosen captain in the militia, and was ever known in this town as "Captain" Richardson. He was one of the first abolitionists in the community, and never swerved for office; thus was not so often on the winning side in political matters as some of his neighbors of the dominant parties, but lived to see his principles adopted by the nation. He was a genial companion, and loved to tell a good story, although it was not always of his own triumph. Mrs. Richardson carried on the knitting and crocheting business several years, making a large amount of work for the women and children in this and neighboring towns. She has been one of the most active and consistent members of the church. She and Mrs. Kellogg are the only survivors of the original members. Mr. Richardson died here in 1865, aged 75. Mrs. R. lives with her children in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amos and Martha Rice came from Dover about 1823. He purchased some land, which he cleared, and by the hard labor of many years, made into one of the best farms in town. He died here, and his son-in-law, Crismon Hancock, resided here many years. Mr. Rice was town clerk, justice of the peace, the first postmaster, etc. He died Oct. 20, 1854, at 75 years. Mrs. Rice died Aug. 12, 1865, aged 87.

A FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized June 15, 1826, by Elders Ziba Woodworth and Josiah Weatherly.

First members.—David Folsom, Matthias Folsom, Wm. Bennett, Lydia Bennett, Polly Smith, Jesse Abbott, Sarah Abbott, Levi Pratt, Edward Clough, Jr., Wm. Arbuckle, Polly Arbuckle, Abraham Abbott, Abigail Abbott, Ruth Clough, 2d, Abigail Bussell, Nathan Abbott, Eliza Folsom, Ruth Clough, Fanny Flint, Clarissa Peck, Lucy Clough, Mehitable Folsom, Barney Sanders, Betsey Sanders, Ephraim Abbott, Susan Abbott, Jane Hunt, Catharine Abbott, Rachel Pratt. Matthias Flint was deacon, and Wm. Bennett church clerk; and meetings were held in Jesse Flint's house and O. L. Smith's house, and also in the school-house in Dis. No. 4, which was then on the farm now owned by Horatio Templeton. Mr. Woodworth and a Mr. Chatterton from Middlesex, preached for them some, and May, 29, 1840, Elder Moses Folsom became their pastor, during which time grevious differences arose; the church preferred charges against their pastor, "for consenting to conversation upon subjects unprofitable" before a committee from the Congregational church. Elder Folsom was dismissed June 3, 1846. After him, Rev. Lucius F. Harris was pastor for 2 years, or until 1848. "Sister Ruth Clough" was the first person added to this church after its organization, July 9. Its whole number of members was 93. It lost its organization soon after Elder Harris ended his ministrations; and but one now of its members is living in town, and who has not united with any other church, Mrs. Elizabeth Folsom, widow of Dea. Folsom, who lives with her son-in-law, Horatio Templeton, and is upwards of 80; and it cannot be now easily known, the records do not know, where the organization was. According to the recollections of some, it was in the old block school-house. Meetings were held there, also at the house of Oramel L. Smith, whose wife was one of its first members; also were held in the Templeton school-house, and at other private houses on Minister brook.

DEA. MATTHIAS FOLSOM,

born in Gilmanton, N. H., Oct. 4, 1791. In 1792, removed with his parents to Tunbridge, Vt., and lived there until 31 years of age, when he came to Worcester, Oct., 1822. He was in the war of 1812–15, and near its close came home to Tunbridge, where he was married to Elizabeth Stevens, Feb. 5, 1815. He moved with his family into a small shanty on the farm of Jesse Flint, till he could make a home for them, where he had bought on the Minister brook, where he lived till he removed to a place near the village, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a man faithful in the discharge of all his religious obligations.

He had a habit of using quaint, or odd expressions, which were sometimes very amusing to those who heard them. It is said he was one winter hired to teach school, and on commencing his school, the opening address was, "Boys and girls, I have come to keep school. Silver and gold have I none, but I have an abundance of learning, and such as I have give I thee," and as he was in earnest, he probably succeeded in imparting to his puplis of his "abundance."

He was an active member of the church while its meetings were sustained; and when they were discontinued he became a constant attendant of the Congregational church, not only on the Sabbath, but at the prayer-meetings also, helped by his presence and prayers; and thus continued as long as his health permitted. His last sickness was short, and his end peaceful. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

A PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH

was organized in 1832, but soon became extinct. Rev. Mark P. Ladd, for many years a resident of the town, was a minister of that denomination, and combined farming and preaching in his life.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

in Worcester was formed from 1841–'46. The names of the first members I have not been able to ascertain. The society was formed Mar. 17, 1848. The meeting at which it was organized was held at the school-house in district No. 2, and was signed by A. M. Kelley, Crismon Hancock, Amos Rice, Leonard Hamblet, Daniel A. Frost, John Clark, David Hancock, Alex. Dingwall, 2d, John Brigham, Alex. Dingwall, 1st, Abel Whitney, Aaron Kemp, Milton Brown, David L. Frost, William H. Cooper, Farris Leonard.

At the annual meeting, Jan. 28, 1847, it was "voted to instruct the committee to hire preaching after the expiration of Rev. Mr. Guernsey's time" (Mr. Guernsey died Mar. 17, 1847), and to hold the meetings at the usual place. After Mr. Guernsey's death, Rev. Sumner Tarbell was hired, and preached some 2 years.

Mar. 1848, a church society was formed, with the powers and privilege by chap. 81, of the Revised Statutes of Vermont, officers of which were: Milton Brown, president; Wm. H. Cooper, secretary; John Clark, collector; Abel Whitney, John Brigham, Crismon Hancock, trustees; John Brigham, Milton Brown, Abel Whitney, standing committee.

Several meetings were held previous to March, 1850, to devise ways to finish paying for the meeting-house and furnishing the same, which was finally accomplished. The church has continued to hold its meetings in this house since its completion.

The names of those admitted in full in 1848 were: Wm. H. Cooper, Abigail L. Cooper, Aaron Kemp, Dolly Kemp, Betsey Kemp, Elvira A. Frost, John Brigham and Eunice Brigham. There have been several revivals in this church since its formation, and many have been added to it. It now has 98 members. Many have gone out from this, as well as from the other churches, to other places, and especially to the West. Rev. Sumner Tarbell closed his labors with this church in the spring of 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. Harvey Webster, who labored here two years. Since, the ministers have been: Lorenzo B. Pettengill, 1 year; Daniel A. Mack, 1 year; Aaron Ball, 1 year and part of another; Joseph House, 2 years and part of another; Freedom Hill, 1 year;

Ira Lebarron, 1 year; Geo. F. Wells, 1 year; Reuben W. Harlow, 2 years; C. P. Taplin, 2 years; James S. Spinney, 2 years; A. Z. Wade, 2 years; P. H. Carpenter, 3 years; Dyer Willis, 1 year; James S. Spinney, second time, 2 years; Geo. L. Wells, 3 years; J. M. Rich, present pastor.

JOHN BRIGHAM

was born at Alstead, N. H., Apr. 1793, and came to Worcester when a young man, being one of the first permanent settlers on Hampshire Hill. His wife was Eunice (Clark) Hutchinson, to whom he was married July 22, 1835, by Rev. Chester Wright, of Montpelier. After their marriage, they always resided on the "Hill," and Mr. B. cleared up a farm, bearing all the toils and privations incident to new settlements. They were members of the Congregational church many years. Withdrawing from that in consequence of internal difficulties in it, they were among the founders of the Methodist church, and were of its most constant and active members. Mrs. Brigham died in Worcester, Mass., Mar. 13, 1860, where she had gone to visit a daughter. Mr. Brigham died at his home in this town, June 29, 1875, coming to his grave "In a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

The Methodist society have a good metal bell on their meeting-house, and also own a parsonage.

SIMON C. ABBOTT,

the compiler of "A Record of the Births and Deaths in Worcester," published in pamphlet by the town, was born in Thetford, May 28, 1826, and from his youth evinced a fondness for study. At twenty, he entered a printing-office, and was in that business till compelled by sickness to relinquish it. J. W. Wheelock, then of the *Freeman*, in a notice of him after his death, says:

He was by trade a printer; served his apprenticeship in the office of the old *Family Gazette*, at Bradford; worked at several places in this State and Massachusetts, spending those intervals of time in which feeble health unfitted him for labor, at his home in Worcester. No serious alarm was felt concerning him until last summer (1857), when he returned from Massachusetts, to die at home. The seeds of disease, long since sown, had ripened into consumption. He was a young man of more than ordinary intellectual attainments, possessed of an uncommonly retentive memory, and books and papers were his constant companions. His contributions to the press ever evinced sound common sense, and a deep research into the thoughts of others. His character was unsullied, and so mild and urbane in his disposition, it is doubted whether he had an enemy in the whole world.

MILITARY.

In its early militia affairs, Worcester and Middlesex were combined, there not being enough men of military age in this town to form a full company. Eliab Ripley and Wm. H. Cooper, of this town, and Christopher C. Putnam, Esq., of Middlesex, were elected captains. The June trainings were held alternately in each town about 30 years ago (now over 40). Several cases of delinquencies in equipments having been reported by the captain to the judge advocate, William Upham, Esq., a young lawyer then of Montpelier, accompanied by Justice Ware, came to Worcester to investigate the matter. The delinquents were summoned to appear before the justice at the inn of Milton Brown, at which place the court was to be held. They accordingly appeared, with Homer W. Heaton, Esq., and Milton Brown, Esq., as counsel, and when the court was opened, a jury was asked for by the defendants, and of course granted. Two panels of jury were summoned, and for some three days they sat, calling one case after another. When one case was given to the jury, the other panel was called, until all the 17 cases were disposed of. Defendants and spectators seemed to consider the whole matter as a source of fun, and the juries did not pay very strict heed to the charges of the justice, and were frequently sent out to change their verdict. Judge Ware was also annoyed by the noise made by the spectators, many of whom were boys; and once when he called to the officer to still the noise, that functionary proceeded to the open window, and gravely commanded a flock of geese under-

neath the window to stop their noise, as they were disturbing the court. The trials were finally ended, all the defendants except one being declared innocent of the charges against them. Judge Ware said he was going into another town to see what they would do there, but he had one compliment to leave for the people of Worcester, which was, that they had managed this thing the d——d'st of anything he ever saw.

SOLDIERS' RECORD.

This town was not settled at the time of the Revolutionary War, and no soldiers went from this town to the War of 1812; but some who enlisted and served in it have been for many years residents. Samuel Andrews, now living here, served in the army one year at the first of the war, and again enlisted during the war. Samuel Kelley, Matthias Folsom, Joel H. Templeton, Jasper Stoddard are such, and perhaps others of whom we have not known. All of them are dead except Mr. Stoddard.

WORCESTER SOLDIERS OF 1861–'65.

Alonzo P. Benson, 11 I, sergeant; wd. at Winchester; discharged.
Charles L. Benson, 11 I; 2d lieut.; must. out June, 65.
Jefferson T. Benson, 8 A; trans. Vet. Res. Corps, June, 64.
Lucius M. Benson, 8 A; died in Louisiana, July 31, 62.
Madison J. Benson, 17 E.; corp.; sergt.; wounded; discharged.
Nelson E. Benson, 6 H; discharged.
Wm. H. Burroughs, 11 I; died Feb. 20, 64.
Robert Royce, 11 I, mus. out May, 65.
Geo. W. Brigham, 6 F, mus. out Oct., 64.
Silas H. Brigham, 11 I, mus. out July, 65.
Francis E. Buck, 6 H, disch. June, 65.
Albert C. Crain, 1st Co. Front. Cav., blacksmith; mus. out June, 65,
Ichabod D. Cheeney, 1st Regt Cav., trans. vet. res. corps, April, 64.
Isaac F. Clark, 11 I, artificer.
Chester Carr, 11 I, deserted.
George B. Clogston, 6 H, disch. July, 62.
Henry C. Clogston, 8 E, disch. July, 62.
Aaron K. Cooper, 8 A, lieut.; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 64.
Geo. C. Corbin, 11 I, disch. Apr. 64; died.
Wm. A. Cooper, 13 C, sergt.; lieut.; mus. out July, 63.
James S. Caswell, 13 C, mus. out July, 63.
Geo. W. Collier, 6 F, drafted; mus. out June, 65.
John C. Davis, 6 H.
Alex. Dingwall, Jr., 13 C.
Orrin Daley, 6 F, drafted; wd at Winchester; discharged.
Daniel Dingwall, 3d Vt. Bat.; must out June, 65.
Edward P. Folsom, 6 H, corp.
Milan L. Frost, 13 C, died in Virginia, Mar. 6, 63.
John George, 8 E, discharged.
Levi George, 8 E, do.
Nathan H. Gushea, 11 I, mus. out June, 65.
Rufus L. George, 2d Co. Front. Cav., dis. June, 65.
Chauncey E. Harris, 3 sergt.; wd in hand; discharged, —— 61.
Charles Hall, 8 E.
Edward Hall, 8th regt. E, capt.; died at Winchenden, Va., of wds rec'd at Cedar Creek, Oct. 28, 64.
Martin G. Hamblet, 3 K; des. Jan. 27, 62.
Wm. B. Hancock, 6 H; corp.; wd at Lee's Mills; discharged.
Simeon Hatch, 6 H.; mus. out June, 65.
Lucius W. Hayford, 6 H.; trans. to Inv. Corps; discharged.
Edward Hinkson, 11 I, pro. corp.; mus. out, 65.
Edwin Hinkson, 11 I, died March 28, 63.
William Hinkson, 5 D, disch. Oct., 62.
Mark Hinkson, Regular Army.
Lyman B. Hinkson, 13 H; mus. out July, 63.
Calvin C. Hinkson, 11 L, S S.; killed near Cold Harbor, May 21, 64.
Clark J. Holmes, 11 I, deserted.
Roger Hovey, 8 A.; pro. corp.; re-en; wounded; mus. out 65.
Lemuel M. Hutchinson, 8 A.; Capt. Co. E, when mustered out 65.
Crismon Hancock, 11 I; mus. out July, 65.
Wm. H. Howieson, 11 I; pro. corp; Q. M.; mus. out Aug., 65.
Seaver Howard, 17 D.
Nelson M. Harris, 1st Front. Cav.; must. out June, 65.
Gilbert Hill, drafted; paid commutation.

Truman P. Kellogg, 8 E; lieut.; died at New Orleans.
Julius P. Kellogg, 8 E, disch'd June, 65.
Kneeland Kelton, 2 F; prisoner in Richmond; exch'd; mus. out Oct. 23, 64.
William Kelton, 2 F; killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.
John A. Kelton, 2 F; discharged.
Melvin P. Kent, 8 A; pro. corp.; re-en.
Edward E. Miles, 3d Vt. Bat.; mus. out June 65.
Marshall B. Miles, 3 Bat.; wagoner; mus. out July, 64.
Robert Needham, 11 I, mus. out June, 65.
Geo. H. Poor, 8 E; died of wds in La., Sept. 29, 62.
David B. Poor, 2d Bat.; mus. out July 65.
Julius L. Poor, 8 E; wd at Cedar Creek; mus. out, 65.
Samuel Pratt, 13 C; mus. out July, 63.
Calvin W. Richardson, 13 C; mus. out July, 63.
Plummer H. Richardson, 13 C; mus. out July, 63.
Alonzo L. Richardson, 6 E; drafted; wd; mus. out June, 65.
Franklin A. Sanford, 8 E; wd Apr. 63; trans. vet. corps.
Andrew J. Slayton, 13 H; disch.
Thomas J. Slayton, 13 H, do.
Theodore Slayton, 8 E; died in La.
Charles Smith, 8 E; discharged.
Robinson Templeton, 11 I; lieut.; pro. capt.; then major, May 23, 65.
James A. Templeton, 1st Cav. C; mus. out Aug. 65.
John S. Templeton, 13 C; disch.
Horatio M. Templeton, paid commutation.
Franklin J. Taylor, 13 C; re-en. lost a leg before Petersburg, and discharged.
John W. Utton, 6 H; discharged.
Edmund Utton, 6 H; wd at Lee Mills; discharged.
Sidney A. Watson, 11 I; disch. July, 65.
Walter F. Waterman, 6 F; mus. out Oct. 28, 64.
Charles A. Watson, 13 C; wounded.
Oliver Wheelock, 9 I; mus. out June, 65.
Albert J. Wheelock, 6 B; drafted; mus. out June, 65.
Bradbury W. York, 1st Front. Cav.; mus. out June, 65.
James S. Nelson, [illegible] mus. out June, 65.
John R. Wilson, [illegible], pro. corp., Jan. 64; lieut., Dec. 64; mus. out June, 65.

Amount of bounties paid by the town to soldiers, $5,175.00; 13 men, $25 each; 12 men, 300 each; 2 men, $600 each.

THY WILL BE DONE.

BY MRS. E. D. GRAY.

[Mrs. Gray is a daughter of the late Ebenezer S. Kellogg; born in this town, June 9, 1840. She has been afflicted by a rheumatic difficulty which has made her nearly helpless for some years.]

O! Thou, before whose chastening rod I bow,
May I a humble suppliant come before thy throne,
And may these lessons, sent in pitying love,
Teach me to say, Thy will, not mine, be done.

The way seems dark, and rough and long,
And I would gladly lay this burden down;
This weary frame would seek a refuge in the grave;
Help me to say, Thy will, not mine, be done.

Clouds in my path have risen one by one,
And like a shroud have wrapped me in their gloom;
I've looked, aye, looked in vain, for one that's silver lined—
Oh! can I say, Thy will, not mine, be done?

Yes, trusting, my appointed time I'll wait,
Patient until the summons calls me home;
Ready to do, or suffer, as Thou seest best,
And saying, not my will, but thine, be done.

We give the following notice of our historian, by his pastor, somewhat condensed:

CHARLES C. ABBOTT

was born in Thetford, July 27, 1831, and died in Worcester, Feb. 18, 1881, in his 50th year. He was son of Daniel and Hannah (Closson) Abbott, the 5th in a family of 7 children, but two of whom survive. He came to Worcester with his father's family in 1848; in 1852, married Miss Marcia E. Ladd, who, with 7 children, survives him. He was for 25 years a great sufferer from spinal and rheumatic complaint much of the time, not being able to go about without the aid of a crutch and cane; but notwithstanding his bodily affliction, had a clear, well-disciplined mind, which fitted him for usefulness, and was noted for thorough integrity in all business affairs, and held many offices in town; was postmaster his last 20 years of life, and town clerk 15 years, to the great satisfaction of the people, and was a member of the Congregational church 25 years, in whom the Christian graces were developed in a marked degree. For some years before his death, one could not long

be in his presence without feeling they were in the presence of a godly man, rich in humility of spirit and patience in affliction; and in all the trials and cares to which his business life exposed him, he was charitable to all, and adopted a system of benevolence, giving the tenth of his small income for the support of the Gospel and for benevolent purposes. It was his theory that the Lord could make ninety cents go as far as a dollar, and he rested in the promises of the Gospel with great peace of mind. Truly, "The memory of the just is blessed." P. H. CARPENTER.

TOWN OFFICERS 1879–'81.

Clerk, Treasurer, Postmaster.—Charles C. Abbott, 1879–'80; Rev. P. H. Carpenter, town clerk, 1881; H. D. Vail, treasurer, and postmistress, Maria E. Abbott.

Selectmen.—1879, J. A. Kelton, D. H. Massey, Aden Miles; 1880, '81, M. M. Harris, F. E. Templeton, L. M. Hutchinson.

Constable.—A. A. Bliss, 1879; H. Templeton, 1880, '81.

Overseer of Poor and Town Agent.—E. M. Hamblet, 1879–'81.

Superintendent of Schools.—Rev. P. H. Carpenter, 1879, '80, and H. W. Collier, 1881.

Merchant.—H. D. Vail.

Clergy.—Congregational, Rev. P. H. Carpenter; Methodist, Rev. J. M. Rich, 1879, Rev. A. W. Ford, 1880, '81.

[Francis Wooster, with E. L. Hall, an old California miner, commenced gold mining in Worcester in 1875, on a small stream called Minister Brook, and took about $700 worth of gold from this mine, enough to pay their expenses, besides building a 1000 feet of sluice-boxes and in other ways preparing for 1876. During the past winter they have formed a company for carrying on their work more extensively, and will employ a large number of hands. They have leased nine farms lying on the same stream, for ten years.

—*Watchman*, 1875.

We would like for our general supplement volume a complete history of Worcester gold mining, Winooski river pearls, etc.—ED.

WORCESTER item in the papers during the war:

Charles Kent has sent ten sons and sons in-law into the army. One of them fell bravely fighting at Petersburg, one of them died in hospital, one is in Sloan hospital, and the rest are now at the front. What father can boast of more patriotic sons?]

ADDITIONAL ITEM FOR WOODBURY.

Hon. F. C. Putuam furnishes the following from the town records:

CALEDONIA CO., ss.
Woodbury, Oct. 5th, 1809.

The respondent, David Carr, son of Joseph and Mary Carr, now in court, pleads guilty to the indictment: It is, therefore, ordered and adjudged that he be taken forthwith to a suitable place, and there be tied up and receive ten stripes on his naked back, and pay costs of prosecution; and that he be recorded in the town records a *thief*. And it was done on the same day and date above mentioned.

Attest, WM. WEST, Town Clerk.

[JOSEPH MOORE, died in Woodbury, July 10, 1877, aged 82 years. He was a soldier of 1812, serving through the war, three years, and was the only man in Woodbury that ever drew a pension for services in this war. He married in 1815, Sally, daughter of Benjamin Ainsworth.

LAMBERT SPRAGUE, died in this town, July 8, 1864, aged 83 years.

THOMAS BRADISH, Jan. 17, 1865, aged 71.

EDWIN MCCLOUD, a recruit under the last call from the town of Woodbury, died in the hospital at Brattleboro Jan. 13, 1864, aged 17 years.

Died at the Base Hospital, 18th army Corps, Point of Rocks, Va., Nov. 27, 1865, of typhoid fever, JOHN ORLANDO MORSE, a member of Co. I, 9th Regt. Vt. Vols., son of Ira and Huldah Morse of Woodbury, aged 18 years and 6 months.

Died at U. S. General Hospital, Wilmington, N. C., ORRIN NELSON, Co. G, 4th Vt. Reg., formerly of Woodbury, aged 18 years.

D. D. WITHAM, of Woodbury, was instantly killed by a tree he was falling, Sept. 19, 1857, aged 33; left a wife and two children.]

COUNTY PAPERS AND ITEMS.

Waterbury Appendix Third.

EZRA BUTLER'S ORDINATION.

At an ecclesiastical council held at Waterbury Feb. 18, 1801, at the request of the church of Bolton, by their letters missive for the purpose of counseling or assisting them in setting apart Brother Ezra Butler to the work of the ministry.

Churches present · Monkton, Elder Isaac Sawyer, Ashbel Fuller, Asa Moore; Cornwall, Elder Ephraim Sawyer; Amos Marsh; Westford, Elder Thomas Brown, Libbeus Burdick; Fairfax, Elder Joseph Call.

Opened by prayer.

1. Chose Elder E. Sawyer, Moderator.
2. Chose Elder Call, Scribe.
3. Invited and received brethren into Council, viz: Samuel Webster, Reuben Smith, Hubbard Burdick and John Hoyt.
4. Examined into the state of and standing of the Church, together with the reasons of their desiring Brother Butler to be set apart; having received satisfactory answers proceeded,
5. To call on Brother Butler to relate the reasons of his hope, second his call to the ministry, thirdly his ideas of doctrine and church discipline; after deliberate cosultation,
6. Voted a good degree of satisfaction, and conclude it duty to proceed to ordain; the order of the day as follows: Elder Ephraim Sawyer to preach the sermon; Elder Isaac Sawyer to make the ordaining prayer; Elder Call to give the charge; Elder Brown to give the right hand of fellowship.

EPHRAIM SAWYER, *Moderator*,
JOSEPH CALL, *Clerk*.

This was the first ordination of any minister in Waterbury. He was also the first convert, [see his biography previous] and Elder Call preached the first sermon in this town.

PECK FAMILY.

In another part of this Waterbury history there is honorable mention of Gen. John Peck, but nothing of his family. A man so prominent and popular might be expected to have family relations of whom the reader may be pleased to know something, though it be but little. Mrs. Peck, whose maiden name was Anna Benedict, was worthy any man's affectionate esteem, and this was mutually cherished beyond a doubt. She was no less a remarkable woman than [illegible] was remarkable as a man and citizen. [illegible]d one daughter, who died quite young [illegible]eir oldest son, Lucius B., who was born in Waterbury, Nov. 17, 1802, was widely known in the maturity of manhood throughout the State as an eminent lawyer, advocate and member of Congress. He was mainly educated and his character formed in this his native town. He was known here as a boy, sober, thoughtful as a youth, rarely engaging in the sports and usual vivacious activities of boyhood. This sedate, composed and contemplative manner of deportment adhered to him through life. There was next to nothing of playful activity and wide awakefulness which characterized his only brother, Cassius. Their temperaments were widely different, as their destinies in life. Their purpose and pursuits different as fame and wealth. If eminence at the bar was the aim of one, the visions of wealth were that of the other. Cassius was 4 years younger than Lucius; established himself in the retail dry goods trade in the city of New York about 1831, and after a few years' business, died. His death was sudden, and what is remarkable, this was the case of the deaths of all the family, none of them living to old [illegible]ge. Mr. and Mrs. Peck both died a little over 50 years, Lucius, 64, and Cassius, not much over 30 years.

RICHARD KNEELAND,

who was favorably known to our residents in the second and third decades of the century, in early life lived in Boston, where he learned his trade of joiner by the long apprenticeship then necessary to entitle to a trade reputation, when a trade was something of a service. Mr. Kneeland reared a family of some 8 or 10 children. Two of the sons have represented other towns in the Legislature, one, we believe, the youngest, received a collegiate and medical education, but lived to practice his profession only a few years, dying young. The oldest daughter, a very estimable woman, never married, but at least three we can recollect were well married, and two are now living, also two sons. Mr. Knee-

land lived to the age of 90, and died in this town, 1867. He was always called squire, was a man of extensive reading, and had a peculiar cast of mind, and was peculiar in his religious views.

OLIVER ROOD.

Cotemporary with Squire Kneeland was Oliver Cromwell Rood, a man of remarkable physical energy and executive talent in matters he engaged in. He married a daughter of George Kennan, elsewhere mentioned in this history. Mr. Rood had perhaps a half dozen children, several of whom we remember as good scholars in the old schooldays of our youth. Mr. Rood had a rather varied fortune in life, and one habit, almost universally prevalent in his day, he lived to overcome, much to the comfort of his later years. His children, so far as recollected, became respectable in life. One of them, George, came to an untimely death, as before noted.

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FROM MRS. JULIA WALLACE HUTCHINS.

TO A ROBIN BUILDING ON A PORTICO OF A CHAPEL.

Bird of the air, why comest thou here
With thy wild and timid heart,
Thy nest to build, and thy young to rear,
With the sculpture-work of art?

The orchard tree is with blossoms white,
'Twere a fragrant spot to rest;
And the locust leaves from the passers' sight
Would shelter thy radiant breast.

The willows, bending low to screen
The flash of a thousand rills,
And the matted boughs of the evergreen
Are forever on our hills.

The maple leaves are broad and bright,
And they yield a grateful shade;
Then why on this sunlit wall so white
Is thy love-wrought dwelling made?

I know to me it is not clear
Who shall thy instinct scan,
But I smile to see thou hast no fear
Of the lordly creature—man.

When the peal of the Sabbath bell
Calls human hearts to prayer,
Thou hoverest still o'er thy chosen cell,
Though gathering steps are there.

Bird of the spring, thou hast sought our fane,
But darker wings than thine
Are waving where time hath left a sting
On altar, and tomb and shrine.

For the bittern calls from the stagnant marsh
Where once ran a sparkling flood,
And the owl and the raven, with voices harsh,
Where the ancient idols stood.

But ours is a brighter faith than theirs,
Who knelt at the idol shrine;
And our matin hymns should swell with praise,
Bird of the air, like thine.

A blessing on these hallowed walls
Where thou hast sought to rest;
May peace be shed like the dew that falls
On Hermon's mountain crest.

Should worldly thought on our worship jar,
Or cares disturb our bliss;
Should pride arise with its blight to mar,
May we remember this—

Earth had a Heavenly Wanderer once,
And pensively He said,
The birds of the air had nests,
"But He not where to lay His head."

From the *Vermont Watchman*, with items from his daughter, Mrs. Henry:

REV. ANDREW ROYCE, was born in Marlow, N. H., June 2, 1805. At the age of 27, was admitted to the bar, but soon gave up the practice of law, studied theology and was ordained as an evangelist, Nov. 23, 1836. He preached first at Williamstown, Vt. He was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Barre, Feb. 22, 1841, where he remained 16 years, eminently successful, and receiving into the church 104 members by profession and 28 by letter, and as a citizen was identified in all movements for the popular good.

Through his untiring efforts the Academy in Barre was erected, and the subsequent prosperity of the village is owing in a great measure to the flourishing school of which he may truly be called the founder. But his arduous and unceasing labors proved too heavy; in 1858, he had a stroke of paralysis, and had to suspend his labor for some months; partially recovered, he commenced to labor in Shelburne and Ferrisburgh for a time, and then undertook the charge of the small parish at Greensboro, laboring there less than 2 years, when being attacked with paralysis, he removed to Waterbury and spent the last few months of his life. He died in this village Oct. 15, 1864, just entering upon his 60th year; when many look forward to vigorous action, he has passed away.

But his life work was well done, though finished at an earlier hour than those that labor less heartily; and he has left behind him a good name and useful life as a lasting monument in the hearts of the many

who knew and loved him. He left a widow and 8 children; but two of the daughters died the following year.

WINOOSKI RIVER FALLS IN WATERBURY.

A description of the same from *The Rural Magazine or Vermont Repository*, Vol. I, page 199, of Samuel Williams, of Rutland, January, 1795. See also description from Zadock Thompson's Gazetteer, p. 825.

Observations made on the Falls of Onion River, at Waterbury, commonly called Button Falls, May 12, 1793, by the Hon. S. Hitchcock and Col. Davis.

The river above the falls is about 15 rods wide, and flows along very pleasant banks on both sides. On these banks are large intervales. In a very short distance the river contracts or narrows to about 20 feet. For about 6 or 7 rods the whole of the water falls with great velocity along the rocks, in romantic meanderings, into a kind of basin formed by rocks on every side. The falls in this distance are about 10 or 12 feet. From the basin the water disappears, and flows under the rocks to the distance of about 60 feet, and then gushes out with great violence. From the head of the falls to the bottom is about 16 rods, on each side of which the channel is bounded by a solid rock, and appears to have been worn out of the rock by the water. This channel is from 40 to 50 feet in width. The height of the bank on the south side, computed from low water, is about 150 feet; on the north side it was estimated at about 90. The falls along the channel are about 25 or 30 feet.

In some part of the falls, where the water in high floods has worn over the rocks, are seen large basins curiously formed in the solid rocks, of 10 or 12 feet in depth, and of three or four feet in diameter. The height of the waters, from the appearance of the timber lodged on the sides of the rocks, must formerly have been 50 feet higher than what it now is. At the bottom of the falls the river immediately widens to about 25 or 30 rods, and flows gently on in a beautiful stream.

DR. CHARLES C. ARMS

was the third son of Jesse Arms, an early settler of Duxbury, one of the foremost men of that town, as Dea. Ira Arms, the eldest son, was after him for many years. A part of the time of his practice here he was a partner with Dr. Drew, his brother-in-law. He attained a high reputation as a skillful surgeon. He built the house now occupied by Dr. Washburne, which some 30 years ago or more was considered one of the best in the village. [See page 869.]

Correction for page 868: My recollection of Mr. Bryan's coming into town is it was between the years 1815 and 20, more definitely perhaps, 1816 to 1818. I have no recollection from what town in America he came to this place, but presume he had been but a short time in the country when he came to Waterbury. He immediately opened a tailor's shop, and a Miss Scagel, of a Methodist family, whom he afterwards married, worked in the shop, either as apprentice or assistant. Many years after, when he had been married and settled on a farm near the center of the town, and had given up his trade or partially so, he introduced Mr. O'Conner, a tailor from Burlington, to business in this village, O'Conner then being a young man. He did a good business at his trade many years, and finally died in the place. Some time not distant from O'Conner's coming, either before or after, I have no definite dates, an Irishman and Catholic, by the name of Clarke, came to town next; these were the first three Catholics of whom I have recollection as residents. After these, and especially after the building the railroad commenced, they came in large numbers. Father O'Calligan, the priest, visited these families occasionally, probably more than 40 years ago. And it was said that he gave Clarke a cow, or money to buy one, as he was in very destitute circumstances. R. B.

[Since the foregoing was in type we have the following information from a son of Patrick Bryan, the only representative of the family living now in Waterbury: "My father was born in London, and learned his trade there. His parents were Irish, as his name indicates. He came from London to Quebec, and from there directly to Waterbury about 1814 or '15. His family were 6 sons and two daughters. The daughters, in succession, married the same

man, a son of one of the large Atkins families. Neither of them lived more than a few years after marriage." "I did not particularly inquire after the brothers (says my informant, who reports to me from the son at Waterbury), but my impression is, two of them went West and one to Canada, perhaps 15 to 20 years ago, and one of them died here a few years since. The father and mother and one or two, if not all of the children who have died here, were buried in Burlington. Mr. Bryan did not remain at the village long. He soon purchased and moved to a farm near the Centre. Many years ago his house was a resort for Irishmen, and Catholic meetings were held there; but after the coming of Mr. O'Connor to the village, meetings were held at his house part of the time. I think none of the O'Connor boys were enlisted in the war from this town, but they very likely may have been in the war, having enlisted for other towns.]

CASUALTIES CONTINUED.

Among which may be reckoned the singular occurrence at the liquor agency several years ago. Two intoxicated men demanded liquor, and threatened the agent who was in feeble health. It became necessary to call the aid of a neighbor to remove the principal offender. Though this was done with the least possible violence, the man died in a few minutes, as if in a fit. Great excitement followed among the man's friends; and finally the man who had the offender in hand at the time of his death, demanded the disinterment of his body, and that a post mortem examination should be had. The result proved the man free of any blame for rough handling the deceased.

THE MEAKER MURDER.

About 2 years ago, Apr. 27, 1880, a most cruel murder was perpetuated in Waterbury, though none concerned in the crime, nor the victim, were residents of this town. It was planned in Duxbury, at the home of criminals, but executed in our town. In the arrangements, some originality of invention is seen, but it involves too many details and too much exposure to observation, to make it easy of concealment.

Little Alice Meaker, the victim, was, if we remember aright, a half-sister of Mr. Meaker, an orphan, or half orphan, and a pauper in another town, the overseer of which had agreed to pay a certain sum in money to Meaker to take Alice to support during her minority. Mrs. Meaker disliked, or had become tired of the child, and planned to get rid of her by a cruel crime. She and her son got a team at Mr. Bates' stable in Waterbury, and a supply of poison of Mr. Carpenter, a druggist here. The Meaker mother and son, and Alice, left Waterbury village between 9 and 10 in the evening, to go some 5 or 6 miles up Waterbury River, and on their way administered the poison. probably finding compulsion necessary.

If particulars are here omitted, the reader may imagine how they proceeded and some of the incidents of that awful ride. By some means, the child came to her death, was concealed in a hole in the ground partly filled with water, dug probably by road makers, and being ready made, was taken by the Meakers. The disappearance of the child immediately raised suspicion in the neighborhood; the result was Sheriff Atherton succeeded in drawing out from young Meaker the fate of the child, and the disclosure of the place of concealment, which was verified by Atherton and Meaker going to the place and finding the body, and their taking it to Meaker's house, the young man telling his mother he had told the story, to the consternation of the mother. The result is they are now under sentence of death, from which they can have little hope of escape.

Errata.—Page 850, middle of 2d column, 25 years ago should read 1821, and same paragraph, after merchant, should read merchant of Chicago; near the top same column, Rev. Dr. Warren should be Rev. Mr.; and at the foot of the Moody column, page 860, should have been added CALVIN B. MOODY, youngest son of George, is a graduate of Middlebury college, and now a Congregational minister. R. B.

PAPER FOR MORETOWN.

FROM GEORGE BULKLEY.

The first town meeting in Moretown was held Mar. 22, 1792, and Seth Munson was elected town clerk; in 1794, Joseph Haseltine; 1796, John Burdick; 1797, Joseph Haseltine; 1800, Wright Spalding; 1801, Roswell Smith; 1805, Abner Child; 1816, Theophilus Bixby; 1818, Paul Mason; 1822, Ebenezer Johnson; 1832, Lester Kingsley; 1881, James Haylett.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The first Freeman's meeting was Sept. 2, 1794, and Lester Moseley was elected representative; 1795, 8, 11, Joseph Haseltine; 1796, 1803, Wright Spalding; 1801, 2, Seth Munson; 1805, 14, 33, Cephas Carpenter; 1809, Seth Munson; 1815, 16, Seth Munson; 1820, Rufus Clapp; 1821, 22, Paul Mason; 1823, 28, 29, John Foster; 1824, 5, Barnabas Mayo; 1826, 27, David Belding; 1830, Harvey W. Carpenter; 1831, Stephen Pierce; 1832, 44, Calvin Clark; 1834, 5, Wm. Harris; 1836, 7, 9, Ira Carpenter; 1838, Joseph Sawyer; 1840, 41, Lester Kingsley; 1842, 43, M. B. Taplin; 1845, Daniel Harris; 1846, Barnabas Mayo; 1847, Richard H. Kimball; 1848, D. P. Carpenter; 1849, 50, Dennis Child; 1851, 2, Uriah Howe; 1853, Leonard R. Foster; 1854, Osgood Evans; 1855, Joseph N. Savage; 1856, Henry Kneeland; 1857, 8, John C. Clark; 1859, 60, Carter Haskins; 1861, 70, Lorenzo D. Hills; 1862, 3, Austin G. Prentiss; 1864, Geo. Bulkley; 1865, 6, Hiram Hathaway; 1867, 8, Freeman Parker; 1869, Benj. A. Holmes; 1872, James Stewart; 1874, 6, Goin B. Evans; 1878, George Howes; 1880, Russell Sawyer.

As far back as my memory extends, Ira Carpenter was post master, then Dr. Kingsley, then Nathan R. Spaulding, then Geo. M. Fletcher.

CORNELIA J. CHILD, (page 609,) was the daughter of Eber Carpenter Child, who died in Moretown a few years since, aged 76. Cornelia is the wife of Allen C. Baker, and has 6 children. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are school teachers, and now reside in Alabama. *Mrs. Celia R. Baxter.*

PETER JOHONNOTT AND FAMILY, BARRE.

BY R. R. CROSBY.

Peter, Sr., born at Boston, Mass., July 20, 1772, died at Richmond, Ill. (Solon village), Aug. 29, 1865. He was a volunteer from Barre to the Battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 1814; residence, Barre; married first, at Suffield, Oct. 20, 1796, Ruth Sheldon, b. in Suffield, Conn., Dec. 31, 1778; died at Barre, Oct. 31, 1807; second, married, at Barre, June 26, 1808, Sarah Wheaton, b. in Leicester, Mass., Apr. 27, 1775; died at Barre, Aug. 29, 1854; children:

Peter Johonnott, Jr., b. at Suffield, Conn., Mar. 6, 1798, died at Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 29, 1867; married Mar. 13, 1825, Nancy Blanchard, b. at Barre, Feb. 23, 1802, d. at Montpelier, July 4, 1872; children:

Albert Johonnott, b. Jan. 18, 1826; residence, Montpelier; married, May 31, 1853, Mary J. Parker, b. in Plainfield, N. H., Aug. 29, 1827; children:

Arthur Peter Johonnott, b. in Barre, Feb. 27, 1854, married at Montpelier, 1879, Cora King, b. at East Montpelier; d. April 17, 1881; 1 child, b. April, 1881.

Ellen M. Johonnott, b. in Barre, Oct. 20, 1855; married, at Montpelier, George Kellogg, b. in Boston, Mass.; 1 child, b. in Montpelier

Emily Johonnott, b. in Barre, Oct. 27, 1827; residence, Richmond, Ill. Aaron M. Pettengill (her husband), b. in Barre, June 10, 1825; married at Barre, Apr. 10, 1850; their daughter, Ada N. Pettengill, b. in Barre, May 4, 1851, married Roswell H. Peck at Richmond, Ill., Dec. 12, 1876; residence, Montpelier; children: Julia Emily, b. May 5, 1879, Wm. Martin, b. Dec. 14, 1880.

Ellen M. Johonnott, b. in Barre, July 20, 1829, d. Apr. 20, 1830; Martha Johonnott, b. in Barre, June 4, 1831, residence Montpelier; Fred Johonnott, b. in Barre, Jan. 15, 1835, residence Burlington; Harriet Glover (his wife), born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 20, 1842, married at Barre, May 17, 1865; 3 children: Fred, Frank, Martha.

Ruth Johonnott, b. in Suffield, Conn., Jan. 27, 1801, d. at Richmond, Ill., Mar.

20, 1874; m. July 30, 1837, at Saugetuck, Mich., to John C. Wooster, b. in Oxford, Conn., Aug. 2, 1809; d. at Solon, Ill., Sept. 23, 1877.

Asa Johonnott, b. in Barre, Sept. 11, 1802, married Harriet M. Chesley, at Boston, Mass., Apr. 1836; residence, Richmond, Ill; Mary Fuller, his 2d wife, widow of Loyal Wilson, b. Dec. 5, 1813, in New Hampshire, married Jan. 16, 1851; children: Rensselaer, b. in Richmond, Ill., Dec. 5, 1851, married Clara Turner; Byron, b. in Richmond, June 29, 1854, d. Apr. 4, 1856; Frank, b. in Richmond, July 27, 1857.

Edwin Sheldon Johonnott, b. in Barre, Mar. 5, 1805, d. in Richmond, Ill., Aug. 10, 1847; married, at West Hartford, Conn., Marietta Steele Crosby, b. Jan. 12, 1811; died at Grant, Ill., Jan. 6, 1841; married, Feb. 15, 1831; children: Robert, b. in Burlington, Nov. 2, 1833; residence, Richmond, Ill.; wife, Frances A. Rice, b. in Fall River, Mass., June 16, 1841, married at Bliven's Mills, Ill., Mar. 15, 1859; residence, Richmond, Ill.; children: Marietta S., b. at Bliven's Mills, June 15, 1860; Louise R., b. May 12, 1862; Gertrude Crosby, b. Mar. 19, 1864; Henry Wooster, b. Oct. 1, 1866; Louis Bliven, b. Feb. 26, 1873; Frances Katharine, b. Apr. 1, 1875; Helen Josephine, b. Jan. 4, 1878.

Gertrude Crosby Johonnott, b. in Saugatuck, Mich., Apr. 16, 1836, married Sanford Fillmore Bennett, b. in Eden, N. Y., June 21, 1836; residence at Richmond, Ill.; married Mar. 15, 1860, at Richmond; He is a physician, the author of "Sweet Bye and Bye;" children: Edwin Richardson, b. in Elkhorn, Wis., July 39, 1861; Robert Crosby, b. May. 21, 1866; May Ruth, b. May 16, 1869.

Edwin Sheldon Johonnott, Jr, b. Dec. 29, 1838, at Grant, Ill., married, Aug. 16, 1866, Laura Frances Brown, b. in London, Eng., Mar. 2, 1847; residence, Richmond, Ill.; children: Edwin Sheldon, b. in Richmond, Nov. 9, 1868; Eben Crosby, b. Apr. 16, 1870; Ruth Mary, b. Apr. 16, 1872; Wm. Bradford, Sept. 11, 1873.

Leonard Johonnott, son of Peter, Sr., b. in Barre, Aug. 5, 1809; residence, Burlington; married at Lyndeborough, N. H., Oct. 13, 1841, Harriet Felicia Page, b. in Burlington, Dec. 3, 1817, dau. of Colonel Lemuel and Clarissa (Whitney) Page; children all born in Burlington.

Lemuel Page Johonnott, b. Dec. 20, 1842, married Emma Barnes, of Burlington; children, all born in Burlington: Mary Harriet, b. Feb. 1868; Laura, b. Jan. 17, 1870; Maud Louisa, Leonard J.

Henry Whitney Johonnott, b. Aug. 26, 1844, d. Feb. 11, 1849.

Horace Lane Johonnott, b. Nov. 26, 1846, married Emily Wheaton. b. in Barre, June, 1876.

Sarah Johonnott, b. in Burlington, Aug. 20, 1848, married Fred Bowles, formerly of Burlington, now of Chicago; died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 29, 1876; left one dau. Jennie; and an infant child of a few weeks was brought home with her in the same casket; buried at Burlington.

Henry Whitney Johonnott, b. Sept. 12, 1850, resides in Philadelphia.

Albert Johonnott, son of Peter, Sr., b. in Barre, Mar. 24, 1812, d. May 2, 1813.

Louisa Johonnott, b. at Barre, Sept. 13, 1814; residence, Richmond, Ill.; married, at Barre, Oct. 16, 1836, Rensselaer R. Crosby, b. Jan. 8, 1809, at West Hartford, Ct.; residence, Richmond, Ill.

Sarah Maria Johonnott, b. in Barre, July 20, 1817, died in Burlington, Mar. 9, 1853; married at Barre, June 25, 1845, Thomas Jefferson Blanchard, b. Apr. 19, 1818, at Barre; his son, Albert, b. in Burlington, May 7, 1846, d. Sept. 6, 1877, in Barre.

Mary Ann Johonnott, b. in Barre, Dec. 14, 1820, married, Dec. 4, 1853, Andrew Bourne, b. in Redfield, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1820; residence, Woodstock, McHenry Co., Ill.; children: Harry Peter, b. in Richmond, Ill., Jan. 8, 1856; Willis Reuben, b. Nov. 28, 1857, d. May 1, 1881, at Kenosha, Wis., by accident.

EARLY PATENTS.—*The Mirror of the Patent Office in the United States*, quarterly, vol. 1, No. 1, that gives the patents

taken out in 1827, gives 22 states represented, Vermont standing the 10th in the largest number, viz.: 10 patents in the State in 1827, and total to 1828, 18 patents on record in the patent office at Washington, of which four were taken in Addison Co., five in Windham Co., three in Washington Co., two in Windsor Co., etc.: "Building bridges, patent for, to Napthalia Bishop, Barre, Vt., Jan. 11, 1819;" "Cotton, etc., machine for spinning. G. Brewster, G. Trumbull and J. Matthews, Barre, Vt., Jan. 16, 1812;" "Cheese-press, J. Bigelow, Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 25, 1816."

THE WHEAT AND THE TARES.

Composed upwards of fifty years ago by Rev. Wm. Farwell, of Barre, a Universalist clergyman of some distinction at that time, and who was a pupil of the pioneer of that faith, the Rev. John Murray. The copy was made by a son of the writer of the verses, Col. Lemuel Farwell, of Barre, who died many years ago in that town. They were written by him from memory, and given to Edmund Doty, of Montpelier, in 1821, from whose daughter I received them 20 years ago. They are purely of Vermont origin, originally intended for a hymn, and though I have not heard the tune for a great number of years, it is as familiar to my ear as any in the *Psaltery*.—[*Vermont Record* of 20 years since.]

'Twas on the green banks of Euphrates's stream
Jehovah, omniscient, all-wise and supreme,
First stationed our Father in Eden's green bower,
And *Eve*, his companion, a delicate flower;
He sow'd their young bosoms with seed in their youth,
With reason, benevolence, virtue and truth, [sown,
And on the same ground where the choice wheat was
The tare by the tongue of the serpent was thrown.

'Tis plain to be seen thus the heart is the ground
Where truth and deception are both to be found;
These are the two seeds which the human heart bears,
And all that is meant by *the Wheat and the Tares*.
The servants of old saw not in their day,
How God his great goodness to man would convey;
They saw not the depth of that wonderous Plan
Which wisdom hath drawn for the welfare of man.

The servant saw tares with the wheat bearing fruit,
Said, Let us go pull up each Tare by the root;—
The mild voice of wisdom said, no, forbear,
Lest that, by so doing, the wheat you impair:
Let both grow together till ripe in the field,
That man may partake of the *fruits* they both yield.
That by their *effects* he may well ascertain [pain.
That truth yields him pleasure, while falsehood yields

Man early imbibed false notions of God;
Supposed him a tyrant, and vengeful his rod;
The hand of tradition, e'er since man begun
Hath borne the delusion from father to son:
The Father of Mercy His bosom unfurled,
Sent Christ to bear witness of Him to the world;
Invested with virtue and wisdom to prove
That God is eternal, unchangeable love.

The Jews disbelieved and quickly began
To seek the sweet life of that innocent Man;
Condemned him unjustly to hang on the tree,
And bear the keen anguish of death's agony;
The earth was convulsed, her bosom distressed,
The Heavens in mourning appeared to be dress'd
The Stars and *palama*, and Sol's rolling flame,
All sank from beholding the death of the Lamb.

His healing the sick, his raising the dead,
His feeding the hungry with meat, drink and bread,
His casting out devils, restoring the blind,
All prove Him who sent him a Friend to mankind,
The love that inspired him, whilst he was on Earth,
Was stronger, ten thousand times stronger than death;
Love prompted to finish the task that was given,
Raised from the dead to the mansions of heaven.

By this we discover that mankind shall have
A lasting existence beyond the cold grave;
Removed from a state of corruption like this,
To dwell in perfection's soft bosom of bliss,—
The Old Dispensation pass'd off and the New
Unveiled a scene of bright glory to view;
The banner, bright banner, of truth was unfurled,
The Ensign of Peace and good will to the World.

The harvest appeared, the fields were all white,
The reapers came forth at the first dawn of Light;
The reapers are those whom our God doth inspire,
To gather up falsehood and burn it with fire:
The Spirit of Truth is the sickle so keen,
The luminous flame is the fiire which we mean;
The temple of friendship and love is the place
For the mind, when refined, of the whole human race.

[We have but a few papers more in hand as yet for this town. We have requested a full second chapter for Barre, especially in regard to the early settlers, and think to have it for the supplementary part of our next volume; and there will also be space in the supplement for matters of interest in other towns of this County, not yet included; and every party who may have such facts or papers to contribute are invited to send them in, either through their town historian, or directly to the editor in the course of the next few months. We have arranged our papers beyond for this volume. We can only now fill a few more pages: but anon, if, as we look for, we are helped to complete our record for the Gazetteer, we will have the history of the Barre circuit and the Methodist church promised by Rev. J. R. Bartlett; and papers for other towns.]

BERLIN.—A song found in the carpet-bag of the late Maj. R. B. Crandall. It is a piece of more than usual merit, and the premonition of his own death in the last verse, must be touching to all the friends of this gallant and accomplished officer:

THE WHITE-CROSS BANNER.

BY MAJ. R. B. CRANDALL,

Huzza for the Banner that bears the White Cross!
Huzza for the Flag ever foremost in fight!
On the storm-tide of battle it ever shall toss,
Till the foes who oppose it are scattered in flight.

The soldiers who follow the Banner of Light
Are true in devotion and strangers to fear;
For God and for Country, for Union and Right,
They will fight to the last, and then die with a cheer.

Oh! many's the time in the good days of yore
When the Cross, all resplendent in glory, hath shone,
But never since Christ it to Calvary bore,
Hath it emblemed a cause more true than our own.

Young sister, art thou, O, Banner, war-born,
To our country's proud ensign, the cherished star-flag;
Our affection for both is only less warm
Than the hate that we feel for the South's dastard rag.

Brigade of Vermont, dost remember the day
When on Marye's stern heights, through smoke and the gloom,
How the Cross, on its bright field of blue, flashed its way—
Our hope amid death, but to traitors a doom.

Brave sons of New York, and ye strong men of Maine,
How many a dying eye has been turned
From your ranks to that flag which, through glory and pain,
You followed, tho' lightnings of death 'round you blazed.

Oh! patriot hearts, that have throbbed by our side,
As we've followed that flag on fierce fields full a score!
Oh! glorious hearts, that have bled and then died,
Your comrades are bearing that flag as of yore.

Oh! cause, that is worthy of lives such as these,
Oh! cause, that is worthy of all we can give,
We swear to uphold thee; tho' rivers and seas
Shall pour from our veins, the Republic shall live.

Then anew gird your loins, shake out to the sun
The bonnie blue flag, the White Cross adorning;
Sound the clarions of war, be the battle begun,
And the night of our land shall be changed into morning.

But, oh! if I fall in a cause so sublime,
I shall join the brave souls that already have bled;
Tell parents and friends to let the bells chime
In slow, plaintive strains for her sons that are dead.
Brandy Station, Mar. 7, 1864.

[The battle-flag of the 2d division, 6th corps, the field is of blue, with a white cross in the center.]

[The Song was set to music by N. L. Phillips of Barre, some 16 or 18 yrs. since. Mr. Phillips, noticed in Montpelier history, page 591, is a musical composer; has written several songs and ballads, no notice of whom in Barre, this volume, is one of the omissions there to be yet redeemed.]

CABOT.—The following legacies have been left to the Congregational church in this town for the support of preaching and incidental expenses: 1866, Nathaniel Coburn, $500; 1867, John R. Putnam, $100, Dea. Edward G. Haines, $200, A. P. Perry, $400, Ira Fisher, $600.

CALAIS POEMS.

INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF VERMONT.

Written, and sung by J. M. DANA, a long time resident of this town, before the Freemen of Calais, Sept. 1, 1840.

AIR:—"We'll settle on the Banks of the Ohio."

When our fathers left their native climes and came among these hills,
They were pleased with these green mountains with the vallies and the rills;
They began to settle here, a hundred years ago or more,
Yes, Fort Dummer sure was built in seventeen hundred and twenty four.
In seventeen hundred and twenty four,
Fort Dummer was the door;
Vermont was not then known in seventeen hundred and twenty four.

To these hills so green and pretty, New Hampshire laid a claim;
And she made large grants of land to the settlers of the same,
But New York conceiving she had the better right to sell,
Began contending with New Hampshire, and the issue is to tell.
Yes, the story is to tell—
How the savages did yell—
And how many lives they took where we peaceably now dwell.

To the English crown the parties referred the case for time,
Decision formed York East unto the Connecticut line
But New York was still dissatisfied and called out her men—
And the future State turned out under ETHAN ALLEN then,
Under Ethan Allen then,
They would face the Lion's den;
The green mountain boys were noted for their strength and courage then.

I, Ethan Allen, ask of you Ticonderoga's Fort,
'By what authority your claim,' to him was the retort;
'In the name of the *Great Jehovah* and of Congress' I am sent,
We surrender then to you and our massacre prevent,
Yes, our massacre prevent.
Not because our powder 's spent,
But because of those green-mountain boys that Congress has you sent.

In seventeen hundred eighty, three hundred persons mostly blacked
Commenced the work of plunder and Royalton attacked.—
They killed all their cattle, with all their sheep and hogs,
Burnt buildings and made captives,—Oh, what cruel, saucy dogs!
Yes ,what cruel saucy dogs,
Vermont has no such rogues,
But we met the same at Plattsburgh and they 're all beneath the sods.

They had no form of government among the hills of yore,
But the hard fists of the yankees which their foes could never bear;
In seventeen hundred seventy seven their first convention cut
An independent government, and made their first debut,
Yes, they made their first debut,
Called New Connecticut,
And sometimes it's called Vermont from the green hills and the hut.

The green mountain State Vermont had four claims upon it now,
Massachusetts and New Hampshire said she must unto them bow;
New York also said then her claim should not abate,
But Vermonters said unto New York we think you'd better wait,—
Yes, we think you'd better wait
And secure a better fate,
Than to meet old Ethan Allen here, for then 'twill be too late.

'He's the bravest of the brave,—he asks nothing but the right,
And if refused his honest claim, he's ready then to fight;'
While thus he aided government,green-mountain boys were true,
They were fighting some at Guilford and at Bennington for you,—
Yes, at Bennington from you
The British soldiers flew,
These green mountain boys there beat them, and 700 of them slew.

In seventeen hundred eighty, an attempt was made to bring
Vermonters to the British rule and subject to the king,
While Allen, joined with Warner, negociated well,
How these heroes cheated Briton then remains as yet to tell,—
But I'm now about to tell
When my Lord Cornwallis fell,
These hill-boys thought their home-made laws would suit them quite as well.

Have you ever seen the man who drew his goods himself by hand,
From Montpelier into Calais and the first beginning planned,
He still resides in town much respected by us all,
His name Abijah Wheelock the first settler we call,—
The first settler we call,
But this is not quite all,—
An honest man we think he is as any since the fall.

His wife came in on snow-shoes eleven miles or more,
The snow from two to three feet deep, and some say even four,
With an infant in her arms and some other luggage too,
A task which few young women now in town have strength to do,
No, they have not strength to do
What their mothers did pursue
In the good old fashioned days of yore which time takes our view.

In seventeen hundred eighty nine new Vermont agreed to pay,
Thirty thousand dollars cash from New York to get away;
She became an independent State, our Union then began,
She was voted such by Congress seventeen hundred ninety one—
In seventeen hundred ninety one,
With Chittenden her son,
Vermont assumed her place in seventeen hundred ninety one.

In seventeen hundred and ninety one the roads were very poor,
Thro' the woods on foot we traveled with our marked trees on before,
But when winters's snows came on, say four feet or more it fell,
Such music with the deer we had as no one now can tell,—
No there's no one now can tell,
How the hounds would scream and yell,
When they drove their game up to us and at our feet it fell.

Vermont's first inhabitants a hardy set of men,
Hewed the lofty maples down with some fighting now and then;
Their wives would use the sickle and the rake when in the field,
And the husbands oftentimes to the women had to yield,—
Yes, the husbands had to yield.
(Not for work done in the field,)
But the number of the skeins of yarn their wives quite often reeled.

In the good old days of pumpkin pies and checkered aprons too,
The farmers wore their home-spun coats, and linen frocks would do,
The women made their cloth so stout 'twas not called poor or thin,
And 'twas really entertaining, to see them card and spin,—
Yes, to see them card and spin,
Mid their weaving, warping din,
O! the times gone by have charmed me, so I wish they'd come again.

Great Britain's on our north, yet we never mean to fear,
On the East a sister State known as Granite New Hampshire,
On the South is Massachusetts and New York is on the West,
But of all the States around her Vermont is still the best,—
Yes, Vermont is still the best,
For in evergreen she's drest,
Like the country maid with milk, green becomes us much the best.

Sir Geo. Prevost at Plattsburgh, tho' in a sister state,
Said Vermont has sent her boys to fight, defeat is sure our fate,

To his fourteen thousand men he said we leave this
ground of Platts,
Don't you see them Vermont boys have come with
green sprigs in their hats,—
With green sprigs in their hats,
They 're ready for combats,
I had rather fight the devil than these Vermont demo-
crats.

Commodore Downie now came up for battle but in
vain,
McDonough whipped him well on our little Lake
Champlain,
He made for home 'tis hoped and has not again been
seen,
Since the eleventh of September, eighteen hundred
and fourteen,—
In eighteen hundred and fourteen,
A treaty made between,
Stop'd our fighting on the water and our merchantmen
are seen.

The many ponds in Vermont are well stored with fish,
You can take the salmon trout or the pickerel if you
wish,
Should you prefer the scaly perch, the sucker or the
dace,
You can take a back-load of them out almost at any
place,—
Yes, almost at any place,
If you've the fishing grace
If not you may not have a bite 'twill alter some the
case.

Our farmers cultivate the soil not as they did of old,
For then they could not get such plows as in Vermont
are sold,
The hoe, the horse-rake, spring-steel fork, the scythe,
the snath, the ax,
We have, and when we use them well a good round
price we tax,—
Yes, a good round price we tax,
For to none we turn our backs,
In the chopping, mowing, pitching line, we're speaking
now of facts.

Just one word more we wish to say should you pass
thro' the State,
You'll find these tough Vermonters work both early,
sure and late,
But if one calls to see our friends from distance or near
home,
The best they have enough of it—you're welcome when
you come.
Yes, you're welcome when you come,
We're not disposed to gum,
We'll take some good old cider now—my friend, won t
you have some?

The happiest people in the world on Vermont hills
are found,
Their charity begins at home, extends to all around,
[Should fortune smile or even frown or trouble ere
confront,]
On these green hills there is a balm you'll find it in
Vermont,
You'll find it in Vermont,
The green mountain state Vermont,
Spontaneously it grows among the green hills of Ver-
mont.

[See Woodbury, pp. 882, 883.]

MEMORIAL.

BY MRS. IRENE D. DWINELL.

An elegy on the death of Sergeant WYMAN R. BURNAP, who died of wounds re-received in battle, Sept. 21, 1864.

To free our country from the tyrant's thrall,
We mourn to-day a patriot brave;
To lift from off her face that dark'ning pall,
Has made for him that soldier's grave.

Full oft that voice in "gone-by" days
Has thrilled the sense to concord sweet;
Those brightened hours, in after lays,
The soldier's tent no more may greet.

To thee, dear Lord, the costly sacrifice,
We yield our brother, child and friend;
Where "dust to dust" now sleeping lies,
Let holy angels guard and tend.

East Calais, Jan. 1, 1865.

ABIJAH WHEELOCK,

[BY JULIUS S. WHEELOCK, OF BERLIN.]

was born in Charlton, Mass., in 1764. He was a son of David Wheelock, who was one of the original proprietors of Calais. He gave his son Abijah a deed of lot No. 1, in the second division of the township of Calais, dated Charlton, Mass., April 17, 1788. David Wheelock was a son of Benjamin, son of Benjamin, son of Ralph, who was born in Wales County, Salop, in 1600; was educated at Cambridge University, where he took his degrees in 1626 and 31; came to this country in 1637; first located at Watertown, Mass., but removed in 1638 to that part of Dedham which became Medfield. He represented Dedham in 1639 and 40; was made clerk of the court in 1642, in place of Edward Allyen, deceased; was the first representative of Medfield, in 1653, 63, 4, and 6; was the father of Benjamin, Samuel, Record, Experience, Gersham and Eleazer, and perhaps others. He died Jan. 11, 1684.

Eleazer was the father of the 2d Ralph, born in 1682, who was the father of Rev. Eleazar, founder and first president of Dartmouth college. Ralph Wheelock was the father of the race of that name in this country, as there is no record of any other one coming to this country between 1620 and 1693, when emigration to New England stopped, when William and Mary ascended to the throne of England.

MISS ELLEN O. PECK,

"daughter of the late Addison Peck, of East Montpelier, has become an industrious contributor to the 'Cottage Hearth,' Boston, 'New England Journal of Education,' 'Mrs. Slade's Magazine' and 'Good Times.' Among her press articles may be named 'The Early Home of Governor Peck,' and of her poems, her poetical address read before the alumni of the Vermont Methodist Seminary, 1876." We hope to receive "The Early Home of Gov. Peck," etc., with other papers from East Montpelier, for the general supplement.—ED.

SEPTEMBER SUNSET.

BY MISS MARY E. DAVIS.

Lo! the evening spreads her banners
In the far and radiant west,
Where the crimson feet of sunset
Linger on the mountain's crest;
While the sun, that shining monarch,
Of the fast departing day,
Gathers up his robe of glory
While he passes thus away.

Back upon the sky of azure
Steals a bright and rosy hue,
Fringing all those clouds of purple,
Sailing through the boundless blue;
And far east, where blushing morning
Breaks the silver glow of night,
Even there the snow-white cloudlets
Catch the melting, trembling light.

While o'er plain and wood majestic,
Touched with Autumn's "mellow beam,"
And the hills, still bright with verdure,
Rising 'mid the vales serene.
. . . . . .
As I watch the radiance glowing
All around my cherished home,
Thoughts of wonder, thoughts adoring,
Thrilling o'er my spirit come.
O! if earth may wear such beauty—
Earth so stained with crime and sin,
What must be that glorious City,
Where no sin can enter in.

Miss Davis was born in Plainfield, this county, but now, and has for many years past resided at East Montpelier, and we reserved, when we compiled the paper for the Montpeliers, a notice of her and her poetical volume, except the brief notice in Mr. Gilman's bibliography for Montpelier, for Plainfield, which in making up Plainfield we overlooked till too late, but for a closing note. The above lines, sent to us some years since by the author, are all that we now have in hand of her writings.—ED.

UNDER THE APPLE BOUGHS.

BY EDNA M. SNOWS.

He lies 'neath the spreading apple boughs,
My little brother Jim;
No care from the busy world around
Casts its shadow over him.
The golden sheen of his tangled curls
'Mid the clover blossoms gleams;
He is floating out, on the tide of sleep,
To the happy sea of dreams.

Dreaming there, with his bare, brown feet
Kissed by the August sun;
I think of the brave and earnest paths
Our little boy may run—
Toilsome and rough to the idle throng
Who shrink from the summer's heat;
Of noble toil for those who tread
With true and patient feet.

I know there are snares for heedless steps
In the luring haunts of sin;
There's fruit so fair to the passing gaze,
But ashes and dust within.
And I kiss the sleeper's trustful lips,
With a swift and silent prayer
That the God of his childhood's love and faith
Be his leader everywhere.

—*From "The Little Corporal."*

—

EMERY G. JUDKINS, M. D.,

[FROM OBITUARY BY S. A. SABIN.]

Died in Waitsfield, June 29, of diphtheria, after a sickness of but 5 days, aged 33. He was born in Unity, N. H., received his early education in this town, was appointed at 19 to the United States Coast Survey, and served one year under Capt. Cram. He studied medicine with Dr. Nathaniel Tolls, of this town, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1852, one of the first in his class. He immediately received an appointment in the Hospital at Blackwell's Island, where he remained one year, when he returned to this town, and entered upon the practice of his profession; in 1861, was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and served in that capacity until the spring of 1862, when he removed to Waitsfield, where he had an extensive practice and many friends, and will be remembered by many. Having known Dr. Judkins from early youth, and having been for several years most intimately connected, the writer feels by his death he has lost a valuable friend, and the medical profession an honorable member. He leaves a young wife.

MEMORIES.

BY MRS. LAURA BRIGHAM BOYCE.

From our historian of Fayston to her sister, Mrs. Sarah Brigham Mansfield, our historian of Roxbury, on the occasion of her silver wedding, celebrated at Roxbury a few years since. Mrs. Boyce and Mrs. Mansfield being the only two sister historians in the Gazetteer, we will thus give to them the compliment of the closing column in this County.

Are you thinking to-night, O sister mine,
Of the years so long ago?
Of the visions that danced in your merry head
As we lay at night in the trundle bed?
Of the tales we told as we sank to rest,
With our heads upon our pillow pressed?
In such rest as children know:

Are you thinking to-night, O sister mine,
Of the old white rock on the lea?
Where we "kept house" in the summer days,—
Went "visiting" with such old, old ways,
One would have deemed we were grand-dames sure,
With faces drawn in such look demure,
While eyes danced in hidden glee.

Are you thinking to-night, O sister mine,
Of the orchard, and its spring,
With its sparkling water pure and cold?
The mossy green that its banks enfold,
And the "spring tree" bending o'er it too,
As if its shadow it loved to view,
Like a vain and girlish thing.

Are you thinking to-night, O sister mine,
Of the happy autumn days?
When we gathered apples in merry glee
From the spreading boughs of the white "full tree,"
'Neath the old "stoop-tree" that bent so low,
And that was Sarah's tree, you know;
While only a little ways

Above it stood our "Mother's tree";
The white "full tree" is living to-day,
And "Mother's tree" will blossom in May?
But where are now that merry band,
Who gathered fruit with dextrous hand,
And laughed in their childish glee?

Scattered and sundered far and wide!
Broad lakes and prairies lie between,
Those wanderers and the mountains green,
And in the churchyard 'neath the hill
Others are lying pale and still
In their cold graves side by side.

And now of all that merry crew
We three, alas! are left here alone;
And we so staid and sober have grown,
That we scarce remember the wild ways
We had in our childhood's olden days,
Nor half of the pranks we knew.

Ah well! time flies! proverbial of truth;
And twenty-five years have borne away
Some friends who loved us in youth's bright day;
Summer is ne'er what the springtime seemed—
The hopes we cherished, the dreams we dreamed,
Are gone with our vanished youth.

We are growing old, O sister mine!
There are lines of care on cheek and brow,
And children who call us mother now
Are more like the selves we used to be
Twenty-five years ago, than you or me
As we are to-day in look or sign.

How the time goes on! but yesterday
As it seems to me since you were wed—
'Tis twenty-five years! where have they fled?
We have hardly marked them in their flight,
Yet by this festive scene to-night
We know they have passed away.

And so the years must still go on,
And may your years that lie before
Have joy and love and peace in store;
May Heaven's rich blessings on you rest,
And all your coming years be blest
Till your last year is done.

REV. WILLIAM SCALES,

died in Lyndon, Jan. 24, 1864, aged 58 years, 3 months and 27 days. He was a son of William and Rebecca (Smith) Scales, and was born in Lebanon, N. H., Sept. 28, 1805. In early life he removed to Cabot, and was there brought up. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1832, and immediately entered the Seminary at Andover, but in 1835, he left, on account of ill health, and spent about two years principally in teaching; then returning to the Seminary, he was graduated in 1837.

His first settlement was at Lyndon, where he wns ordained pastor Dec. 27, 1837. Rev. Chester Wright of Hardwick, preached the sermon. He was dismissed June 16, 1841, and went immediately to Rochester, where, after two years of service as stated supply, he was installed July 12, 1843. Rev. James Meacham of New Haven, who had been his classmate at Middlebury, preached the sermon. From this pastorate he was dismissed Aug. 3, 1847. He then became stated supply of the Congregational Church in Brownington, being at the same time preceptor of the academy at that place. Here he remained 4 years. In the fall of 1851, he removed to Conneaut, Ohio, and there remained, sometimes teaching and sometimes preaching, till May, 1855, when he returned to Lyndon, and became stated supply. He continued in that relation till his death, with an interruption of 2 or 3 years by protracted ill health. The last sermon he delivered was from Deut. 30: 19; a text which his subsequent short sickness and death rendered singularly appropriate. P. H. W.

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ERRATA.—Page 192, verse 1, line 6, should read for, he could just remember *her* and 7, and the sweet pale face. He could just remember her he said and the sweet, pale face, etc.

Page 623, Joseph K. Egerton, line 12, read removed to Norwich, for Northfield.

Isaac B. Howe has died since the Gregory sketch was given of him, page 641; Nathaniel Carpenter of Middlesex paper, page 709, line 6, Jonas Carpenter should read, James Carpenter; page 910,—The old Fifer, line 6, verse 1. should read, Yet losing none of their old-time skill, and verse 6. line 2d: He sat in the sun and piped away. Page, 734, 2d column, 7th line from the bottom, Godwin should be Goodwin. Page, 763, col. 1, line 5: not so many Bostons should read, not so many Boston drummers. Page, 763, col. 2, line 11 McCain should be McCaine. Page 761, 769, Waitsfield, By Rev. P. B. Fisk, should rather have been credited to Rev. PERRIN B. FISK, as there are two clergymen from Waitsfield by the name of Rev. P. B. Fisk.

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